Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Plan

Town of Barnstable, Massachusetts

Prepared June 30, 2019 Revised June 30, 2022

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Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Plan Revision Log

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Revision	Section(s)	Daridana Mada	Revisions Made			
Date	Revised	Revisions Made	by			
June 30, 2019	All	Original IDDE Plan prepared.	Comprehensive			
			Environmental Inc.			
June 20, 2021	A a di II	Direction and full consequent data	Camanahanairra			
June 30, 2021	Appendix H	Dry weather outfall screening data.	Comprehensive Environmental Inc.			
			Environmental Inc.			
June 30, 2022	1.4 and	Impaired waterbodies in Table 1-1,	Comprehensive			
vane 30, 2022	appendices	appendices associated with mapping,	Environmental Inc.			
	appendices	outfall screening, and training.	Liiviroiiiiieitai iiie.			
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1 Introduction

1.1 IDDE Regulatory Background

This Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Plan has been developed by the Town of Barnstable to address the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) 2016 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) in Massachusetts, hereafter referred to as the "2016 MS4 Permit." The 2016 Massachusetts MS4 Permit was signed on April 4, 2016 and has an effective date of July 1, 2018, and more recently updated on December 7, 2020 with an effective date of January 6, 2021. After several years of litigation, the permit was updated in December 2020 with a revised effective date of January 6, 2021. Authorization to discharge was set to expire on July 1, 2022, however, was administratively continued by EPA. The permit was cosigned by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and thus is jointly regulated by EPA and MassDEP.

The 2016 Massachusetts MS4 Permit requires that each permittee, or regulated community, address six Minimum Control Measures (MCMs). These measures include the following:

- 1. Public Education and Outreach;
- 2. Public Involvement and Participation;
- 3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program;
- 4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control;
- 5. Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment (Post Construction Stormwater Management); and
- 6. Good Housekeeping and Pollution Prevention for Permittee Owned Operations.

Under MCM 3, the permittee is required to implement an IDDE program to systematically find and eliminate sources of non-stormwater discharges to its municipal separate storm sewer system and implement procedures to prevent such discharges. The IDDE program must be recorded in a written (hardcopy or electronic) document. This IDDE Plan has been prepared to address this requirement.

1.2 Illicit Discharges

An "illicit discharge" is any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater except non-stormwater discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit and discharges resulting from fire-fighting activities.

Illicit discharges may take a variety of forms. Illicit discharges may enter the drainage system through direct or indirect connections. Direct connections may be relatively obvious, such as cross-connections of a sewer service pipe to the storm drain system. Indirect illicit discharges may be more difficult to detect or address, such as a cracked pipe, leaking tank; failing septic systems that discharge untreated sewage to a ditch within the MS4, or a sump pump that discharges contaminated water on an intermittent basis.

Some illicit discharges are intentional, such as dumping used oil (or other pollutant material) into catch basins, a resident or contractor illegally tapping a sewer lateral into a storm drain pipe to avoid the costs of a sewer connection fee and service, and illegal dumping of yard wastes into surface waters. Some illicit discharges are related to the unsuitability of original infrastructure to the modern regulatory environment. Examples of illicit discharges in this category include connected floor drains in old buildings, as well as sanitary sewer overflows that enter the drainage system. Sump pumps legally connected to the storm drain system can also be an illicit discharge if used inappropriately, such as for the disposal of floor wash water or old household products, in many cases due to a lack of understanding on the part of the homeowner.

Common illicit discharges can include the following:

- Sanitary wastewater from crushed, cracked, or collapsed pipes or from surcharges;
- Sewer lines from a house, basement, or individual bathroom to a storm drain;
- Overflow or seepage from septic tanks;
- Cross connections between a sewer or combined sewer line and the storm system;
- Commercial vehicle wash wastewater; and/or
- Improper disposal of automobile and household products.

Elimination of some discharges may require substantial costs and efforts, such as funding and designing a project to reconnect sanitary sewer laterals. Others, such as improving self-policing of dog waste management, can be accomplished by outreach in conjunction with the minimal additional cost of dog waste bins and the municipal commitment to dispose of collected materials on a regular basis. Regardless of the intention, when not addressed, illicit discharges can contribute high levels of pollutants, such as heavy metals, toxics, oil, grease, solvents, nutrients, and/or pathogens to surface waters. Thus, the 2016 MS4 Permit requires a program to identify, locate and remove illicit discharges.

1.3 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The following categories of non-storm water discharges are allowed under the MS4 Permit unless the permittee, EPA or MassDEP identifies any category or individual discharge of non-stormwater discharge as a significant contributor of pollutants to the MS4:

- Water line flushing;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising ground water;
- Uncontaminated pumped groundwater;
- Discharge from potable water sources;
- Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20));

- Foundation drains;
- Air conditioning condensation;
- Irrigation water, springs;
- Water from crawl space pumps;
- Footing drains:
- Lawn watering;
- Individual resident car washing
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- De-chlorinated swimming pool discharges;

• Street wash waters; and

• Residential building wash waters without detergents.

If these discharges are identified as significant contributors to the MS4, they must be considered an "illicit discharge" and addressed under the IDDE Program (i.e., control these sources so they are no longer significant contributors of pollutants, and/or eliminate them entirely).

1.4 Receiving Waters and Impairments

As part of the 2016 MS4 Permit, communities must implement specific actions and BMPs to address waters with an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) as of the issuance date of the permit (April 4, 2016) and to address water quality limited waters, including but not limited to waters listed in categories 4 or 5 on the most recent EPA-approved Massachusetts Clean Water Act section 303(d) list or Massachusetts Integrated Report of water under Clean Water Act section 305(b). IDDE requirements include consideration of these waters in the prioritization of IDDE activities and sampling programs.

Table 1-1 lists the "impaired waters" within the boundaries of Barnstable's regulated area based on the Final Massachusetts Integrated List of Waters produced by MassDEP every two years¹. Impaired waters are water bodies that do not meet water quality standards for one or more designated use(s) such as recreation or aquatic habitat.

Table 1-1. Impaired Waters

	Segment ID and			Approved
Waterbody Name	Category		Impairment(s)	\mathbf{TMDL}^2
Barnstable Harbor	MA96-01	4a	Fecal Coliform	36771
Bearse Pond	MA96012	4a	(Fanwort*)	
Bearse Polid	WIA90012	4a	Mercury in Fish Tissue	42393
Bumps River	MA96-02	4a	Fecal Coliform	36771
			Estuarine Bioassessments	33858
Centerville River	MA96-04	4a	Fecal Coliform	36771
			Nitrogen (Total)	33858
Catwit Day	MA96-63	10	Fecal Coliform	36582
Cotuit Bay	MA90-03	4a	Nitrogen (Total)	33988
Halls Creek	MA96-93	4a	Fecal Coliform	42356
Hyannis Inner	MA96-82	4a	Fecal Coliform	42357
Harbor	MA90-82		Nitrogen (Total)	64145
Mill Creek	MA96-37	4a	Fecal Coliform	36771
Mill Creek	MA 06 00 4	10	Fecal Coliform	42365
IVIIII Creek	MA96-80	4a	Nitrogen (Total)	64148 & 9

¹At the time of preparation of this plan, the 2020/2022 303d list is the most up to date finalized 303d List.

²"Approved TMDLs" are those that have been approved by EPA as of the date of issuance of the 2016 Permit.

Table 2-1 (continued). Impaired Waters

Table 2-1 (continued)			S	
	Segment ID			Approved
Waterbody Name	Category		Impairment(s)	TMDL
North Bay	MA96-66	4a	Estuarine Bioassessments	33990
North Day	WIA70-00	та	Fecal Coliform	36584
Popponesset Bay	MA96-40	4a	Estuarine Bioassessments	33967-9
Prince Cove	MA96-07	4a	Estuarine Bioassessments	33991-3
Timee cove	WIA90-07	1 a	Fecal Coliform	36585
Santuit River	MA96-92	4a	Fecal Coliform	42360
Seapuit River	MA96-64	4a	Fecal Coliform	36583
Shoestring Bay	MA96-08	4a	Estuarine Bioassessments	33966
			Fecal Coliform	36771
Snows Creek	MA96-81	4a	Fecal Coliform	42361
Stewarts Creek	MA96-94	4a	Fecal Coliform	42363
West Bay	MA96-65	4a	Estuarine Bioassessments	33989
			(Fanwort*)	
Wequaquet Lake	MA96333	4a	(Fish Passage Barrier*)	
1 1			Mercury in Fish Tissue	33880
Lake Elizabeth	MA96080	4c	(Fish Passage Barrier*)	
Long Pond	MA96184	4c	(Non-Native Aquatic Plants*)	
Unnamed Tributary	MA96-128	4c	(Fish Passage Barrier*)	
Unnamed Tributary	MA96-132	4c	(Fish Passage Barrier*)	
Centerville Harbor	MA96-03	5	Estuarine Bioassessments	
			Mercury in Fish Tissue	33880
Hamblin Pond	MA96126	5	Oxygen, Dissolved	
			Harmful Algal Blooms	
Hyannis Harbor	MA96-05	5	Estuarine Bioassessments	
•			Estuarine Bioassessments	64146 & 7
			Fecal Coliform	36771
Lewis Bay	MA96-36	5	Nitrogen (Total)	
·			Nutrient/Eutrophication	
			Biological Indicators	
I :441 - D:	MAOC 00	-	(Fish Passage Barrier*)	
Little River	MA96-99	5	Escherichia coli	
			(Fish Passage Barrier*)	
			Chlorophyll-a	
T 11 D 1	N/A 0 / 1 0 /	_	Harmful Algal Blooms	
Lovells Pond	MA96185	5	Oxygen, Dissolved	
			Phosphorus (Total)	
			Turbidity, Transparency/Clarity	
			Fecal Coliform	36771
Maraspin Creek	MA96-06	5	Nutrient/Eutrophication	
•			Biological Indicators	
			(Curly-leaf Pondweed*)	
Middle Pond	MA96198	5	Oxygen, Dissolved	
			Harmful Algal Blooms	

Table 2-1 (continued). Impaired Waters

	Segment ID and			Approved
Waterbody Name	Category		Impairment(s)	TMDL
Mystic Lake	MA96218	5	(Non-Native Aquatic Plants*)	
Mystic Lake	WIA90216	3	Oxygen, Dissolved	
			(Aquatic Plants (Macrophytes)*)	
Red Lily Pond	MA96257	5	Fecal Coliform	
Red Lify Polid			Nutrient/Eutrophication	
			Biological Indicators	
Santuit River	MA96-91	5	(Fish Passage Barrier*)	
Samun Kiver	WIA90-91 3	3	Temperature	
Unnamed Tributary	MA96-100	5	Escherichia coli	

Category 4a Waters – impaired waters with a completed TMDL.

Category 4c Waters – impaired waters where the impairment is not caused by a pollutant. No TMDL required. Category 5 Waters – impaired waters that require a TMDL.

1.5 IDDE Program Purpose, Goals, Framework, and Work Complete

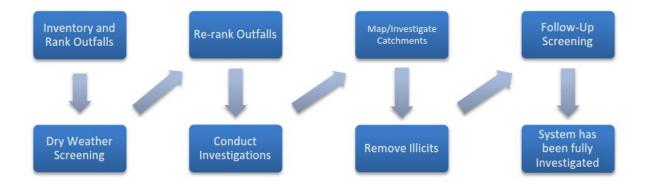
The purpose of this plan is to document the Town's IDDE program and to assist field staff and program staff with the proper identification, reporting, and resolution of pollution problems. A locus map with the regulated Urbanized Area shown is provided as **Figure 1-1** at the end of this section.

The goals of the IDDE program are to find and eliminate illicit discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system and to prevent illicit discharges from happening in the future. The program consists of the following major components as outlined in the 2016 MS4 Permit:

- Legal authority and regulatory mechanism to prohibit illicit discharges and enforce this prohibition;
- Storm system mapping;
- Inventory and ranking of outfalls;
- Dry weather outfall screening;
- Catchment investigations;
- Identification/confirmation of illicit sources;
- Illicit discharge removal;
- Follow-up screening; and
- Employee training.

The general IDDE investigation procedure framework is shown below:

^{*}TMDL not required (Non-pollutant)



1.6 How to Use this Plan

This plan is intended to be used by Town of Barnstable staff whose job involves frequent field or site visits, as well as staff responsible for administering the MS4 permit. This primarily consists of staff from the Department of Public Works and the Public Health Division, with mapping support provided by the IT-GIS department. This plan is divided into several sections and includes the following components:

- **Section 2 Authority and Statement of IDDE Responsibilities** references the Town's legal authority to regulate illicit connections and discharges and identifies Town staff responsible for IDDE Program components.
- **Section 3 Stormwater System Mapping** outlines the procedures for completing required stormwater system mapping, as well as additional recommendations in the 2016 MS4 Permit.
- Section 4 Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) provides an inventory of known SSOs that have discharged to the MS4 and then to waterways within the five (5) years prior to the effective date of the 2016 MS4 Permit, and outlines the procedures for their elimination.
- **Section 5 Assessment and Priority Ranking of Outfalls** assesses and ranks each outfall catchment area for illicit discharge potential. The ranking is used to prioritize IDDE investigations.
- **Section 6 Dry Weather Outfall Screening and Sampling** outlines the procedures for performing outfall screening investigations during dry weather.
- Section 7 Catchment Investigations details various additional investigations used to locate evidence of illicit discharges or SSOs and to isolate and confirm the source of the potential discharge within the outfall catchment area.
- **Section 8 Source Investigations** describes methods for identifying the source of an illicit discharge.

- **Section 9 Illicit Discharge Removal** describes methods for illicit discharge removal, as well as subsequent confirmation screening and discharge prevention.
- **Section 10 Training** details the minimum IDDE training that is made available to all employees involved in the IDDE program.
- **Section 11 Progress Reporting** outlines the scope of annual progress reports which evaluates the progress and success of the IDDE program.

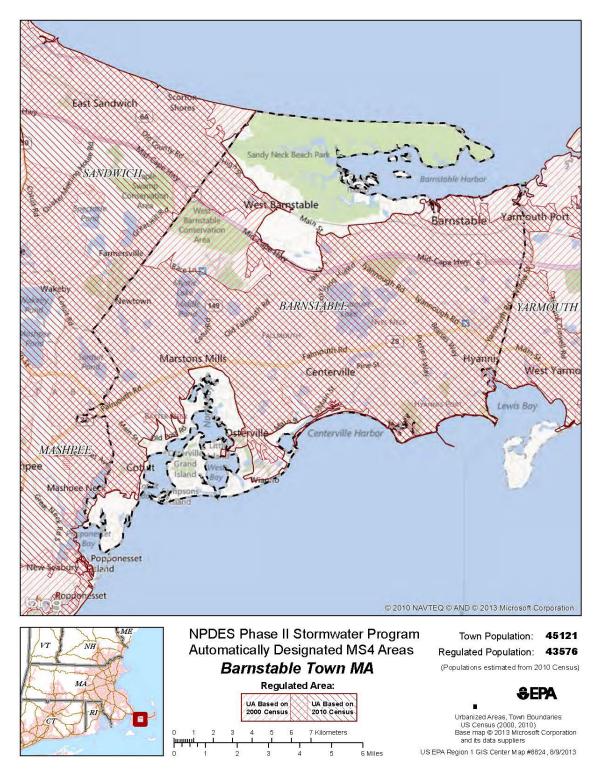


Figure 1-1. Urbanized Area

2 Authority and Statement of IDDE Responsibilities

2.1 Legal Authority

The Town of Barnstable is currently in the process of updating and instituting bylaws that will better establish legal authority for enforcement of IDDE requirements as required under the 2016 MS4 Permit and will be provided in the Stormwater Management Program (SWMP) Plan. This update to regulatory mechanisms will provide the Town of Barnstable with adequate legal authority as required to comply with 2016 MS4 Permit requirements, including:

- Prohibiting illicit discharges and unauthorized discharges to the MS4;
- Investigating suspected illicit discharges;
- Requiring the removal of all such illicit connections;
- Eliminating illicit discharges, including discharges from properties not owned by or controlled by the MS4 that discharge into the MS4 system; and
- Implementing appropriate enforcement procedures and actions.

2.2 Statement of Responsibilities

The Department of Public Works (DPW) and the Public Health Division is responsible for implementing the IDDE program. IDDE Program Responsibilities include:

- Drainage system mapping (DPW, Information Technology -GIS);
- Determining and inspecting key junction manholes (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Catchment delineation and prioritization for field screening (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Dry and wet weather outfall investigations where required (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Performing systematic catchment investigations (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Investigating and eliminating IDDE sources (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Enforcing IDDE ordinance requirements (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Tracking illicit discharge connections and removals for annual reporting (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Incorporating IDDE into public education efforts (DPW, Public Health Division);
- Providing annual employee training (DPW, Public Health Division).

3 Stormwater System Mapping

The 2016 MS4 Permit requires a detailed storm system map to facilitate identification of key infrastructure, factors influencing proper system operation, and the potential for illicit discharges. The 2016 MS4 Permit requires the storm system map to be developed in two phases as outlined below. The Department of Public Works and the Town's Information Technology – GIS Department is responsible for developing the stormwater system mapping pursuant to the 2016 MS4 Permit. The status of Barnstable's stormwater infrastructure mapping is provided in **Appendix A** along with a copy of the map. The Town of Barnstable reports on the progress towards completion of the storm system map in each annual report with updates to the stormwater mapping included in **Appendix A**.

3.1 Phase I Mapping

Phase I mapping must be completed within two (2) years of the effective date of the permit (July 1, 2020) and include the following information:

- Outfalls and receiving waters (previously required by the MS4-2003 permit);
- Open channel conveyances (swales, ditches, etc.);
- Interconnections with other MS4s and other storm sewer systems;
- Municipally owned stormwater treatment structures;
- Waterbodies identified by name with a list of impairments as identified on the most recent EPA approved Massachusetts Integrated List of Waters report; and
- Initial catchment delineations. Topographic contours and drainage system information may be used to produce initial catchment delineations.

3.2 Phase II Mapping

Phase II mapping must be completed within ten (10) years of the effective date of the permit (July 1, 2028) and include the following information:

- Outfall locations (latitude and longitude with a minimum accuracy of +/-30 feet);
- Pipe connectivity;
- Manholes:
- Catch basins:
- Refined catchment delineations. Catchment delineations must be updated to reflect information collected during catchment investigations;
- Municipal sanitary sewer system; and
- Municipal combined sewer system.

Note that Barnstable has no combined sewer system and thus these mapping components do not apply to the Town's mapping program.

3.3 Additional Recommended Mapping Elements

Although not required, the 2016 MS4 Permit recommends mapping the following items as additional components to the Town of Barnstable's storm system mapping:

- Storm sewer material, size (pipe diameter), age;
- Sanitary sewer system material, size (pipe diameter), age;
- Privately owned stormwater treatment structures;
- Where a municipal sanitary sewer system exists, properties known or suspected to be served by a septic system, especially in high density urban areas;
- Area where the permittee's MS4 has received or could receive flow from septic system discharges;
- Seasonal high-water table elevations impacting sanitary alignments;
- Topography;
- Orthophotography (aerial imagery);
- Alignments, dates and representation of work completed of past investigations; and
- Locations of suspected, confirmed and corrected illicit discharges with dates and flow estimates.

As the Town of Barnstable's IDDE program progresses through the mapping requirements of the next ten years, the Department of Public Works and Public Health Division will assess the feasibility, usefulness, and cost implications of including some or all of the above information into the GIS database. Maps are updated as additional information is obtained.

4 Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)

The 2016 MS4 Permit requires municipalities to prohibit illicit discharges, including sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), to the separate storm sewer system. SSOs are discharges of untreated sanitary wastewater from a municipal sanitary sewer that can contaminate surface waters, cause serious water quality problems and property damage, and threaten public health. SSOs can be caused by blockages, line breaks, sewer defects that allow stormwater and groundwater to overload the system, power failures, improper sewer design, and/or vandalism.

The Town of Barnstable annually completes an inventory of SSOs that have discharged to the MS4 within the 5 years prior to the effective date of the 2016 MS4 Permit, based on review of available documentation pertaining to SSOs. The SSO inventory is provided in **Appendix B** and is included in the annual report, including the status of mitigation and corrective measures to address each identified SSO.

5 Assessment and Priority Ranking of Outfalls

The 2016 MS4 Permit requires an assessment and priority ranking of outfalls in terms of their potential to have illicit discharges and SSOs and the related public health significance. The ranking helps determine the priority order for performing IDDE investigations and meeting permit milestones.

5.1 Outfall Catchment Delineations

Catchments for each of the MS4 outfalls³ and interconnections⁴ have been delineated based on available topographic contours and mapped drainage infrastructure to define contributing areas for investigation of potential sources of illicit discharges. Initial catchment delineations are continually refined as additional mapping is completed and to reflect information collected during catchment investigations.

5.2 Outfall and Interconnection Inventory and Initial Ranking

The Town completed an initial outfall and interconnection inventory and priority ranking to assess illicit discharge potential based on existing information. The inventory is periodically updated to include data collected in connection with dry weather screening and other relevant inspections. For the ranking, outfalls and interconnections have been classified into one of the following categories:

- 1. **Problem Outfalls**: Outfalls/interconnections with known or suspected contributions of illicit discharges based on existing information. This includes any outfalls/interconnections where previous screening indicates likely sewer input. Likely sewer input indicators are any of the following:
 - Olfactory or visual evidence of sewage;
 - Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/L, and bacteria levels greater than the water quality criteria applicable to the receiving water; or
 - Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/L, and detectable levels of chlorine.

³ Outfall means a point source as defined by 40 CFR § 122.2 as the point where the municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States. An outfall does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and that are used to convey waters of the United States. Culverts longer than a simple road crossing shall be included in the inventory unless the permittee can confirm that they are free of any connections and simply convey waters of the United States.

⁴ **Interconnection** means the point (excluding sheet flow over impervious surfaces) where the permittee's MS4 discharges to another MS4 or other storm sewer system, through which the discharge is conveyed to waters of the United States or to another storm sewer system and eventually to a water of the United States.

Note that Problem Catchments are only identified during the initial round of catchment ranking, and no additional catchments should be added to this category. If future evidence indicates that the above pollutant levels may be present, catchments must be ranked at the top of the High Priority Catchments list. Dry weather screening and sampling is not required for Problem Outfalls.

- **2. High Priority Outfalls**: Outfalls/interconnections that have not been classified as Problem Outfalls and that contain any of the following characteristics:
 - Discharging to an area of concern to public health due to proximity of public beaches, recreational areas, drinking water supplies or shellfish beds;
 - Past discharge complaints;
 - Discharges exceeding water quality standards for bacteria; ammonia levels ≥ 0.5 mg/l; surfactants greater ≥ 0.25 mg/l;
 - Sites that have a potential to generate pollutants that could contribute to illicit discharges. Examples of these sites include car dealers, car washes, gas stations, garden centers, industrial manufacturing, etc.;
 - Industrial areas >40 years old where the sanitary sewer system is >40 years old;
 - Areas that were once serviced by septic systems that have been converted to sewer:
 - Areas that were once served by a combined sewer system, but have been separated;
 - Septic systems > 30 years old in residential land use and prone to failure;
 - Any river or stream that is culverted for distances greater than a simple road crossing; and
 - Catchment areas draining to waterbody segments impaired for bacteria and pathogens.
- **3.** Low Priority Outfalls: Outfalls/interconnections that do not meet any of the problem outfall, high priority outfall, or excluded (below) outfall criteria.
- **4. Excluded outfalls**: Outfalls/interconnections with no potential for illicit discharges. This category is limited to roadway drainage in undeveloped areas with no dwellings and no sanitary sewers; drainage for athletic fields, parks or undeveloped green space and associated parking without services; cross-country drainage alignments (that neither cross nor are in proximity to sanitary sewer alignments) through undeveloped land.

The IDDE prioritization categories, from highest to lowest priority are Problem Outfalls, High Priority Outfalls and Low Priority Outfalls. Excluded Outfalls do not require any investigation. Outfalls that meet criteria in more than one category are automatically assigned the higher of the priority categories. Those within the Problem and High Priority Outfall category are further ranked based on the number of criteria each outfall meets in the respective category. For example, the more criteria the outfall meets, the higher it is ranked in priority. Refer to **Appendix C** for a tabulated breakdown of the current prioritization (classification and ranking) for each outfall and a map identifying the prioritization by area.

The map includes a grid overlay that breaks the Town into sections. The grid overlay is used to prioritize IDDE activities by section of Town (i.e., grid ID), rather than individual outfall, to more efficiently direct inspection activities by area. Classifications and rankings are updated as additional information is collected.

6 Dry Weather Outfall Screening and Sampling

Dry weather flow is a common indicator of potential illicit connections. The MS4 Permit requires all outfalls/interconnections (excluding Problem and excluded Outfalls) be inspected for the presence of dry weather flow. The first step for detecting illicit (non-stormwater) connections in MS4s is to physically observe all regulated outfall discharge points in the field during periods of dry weather. Outfall locations are shown on the Town Drainage System Maps provided in **Appendix A**.

Stormwater discharges to culverted streams that cannot be easily accessed (i.e., underground discharge locations) should be inspected at the nearest upstream location (e.g., manhole structure or the last "downstream" catch basin before the outfall pipe). A comprehensive SOP for Outfall Dry Weather Screening with checklist and forms is included in **Appendix D**. Screening procedures should be implemented starting with High Priority outfalls, followed by Low Priority outfalls, based on the initial priority rankings provided in **Appendix C**. Problem Outfalls do not require screening, rather proceed right to source investigations.

6.1 When to Inspect: Weather Conditions

Dry weather outfall screening and sampling may occur when no more than 0.1 inches of rainfall has occurred in the previous 24-hour period and no significant snow melt is occurring. For purposes of determining dry weather conditions, program staff use precipitation data sources that include the following:

- 1. Weather Underground station in Barnstable https://www.wunderground.com/weather/us/ma/barnstable or
- 2. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) weather station at Hyannis regional airport, station KHYA.

6.2 What to Look For: Physical Characteristics

Illicit discharges can be intermittent or continuous as defined below:

- **Intermittent** Intermittent discharges are short in duration, lasting only a short time and then disappearing. Examples include:
 - Materials that have been dumped into a storm drain (catch basin) or drainage way, and
 - o A floor drain that is connected to the storm sewer.
- **Continuous** Continuous discharges continue without changing, stopping, or being interrupted. Examples include:
 - Sanitary wastewater piping that is cross-connected from a building or sanitary sewer line to the storm sewer, and

• An industrial operational discharge that is not permitted.

Some intermittent illicit discharges may only occur in wet weather or when one part of the system overflows. These flows are generally associated with combined sewer and drainage systems that can back up or bypass diversion structures during heavy flows and discharge wastes to the storm drain system, but can also occur with failing septic systems that pond and discharge through the surface. Illicit discharges can be detected at the stormwater outfall, as evident from unusual debris (e.g. toilet paper), stressed vegetation, sheen, etc.

Physical inspections should include observations for flow, and when flow is not present, for potential signs of intermittent illicit discharges. When flow is present, observations on the presence and severity of odor, color, turbidity and floatables should be made and recorded in accordance with the SOP and checklist in **Appendix D**. Observations for other physical indicators should also be made, under flowing and non-flowing conditions, including the condition of the outfall pipe, deposits or stains in the vicinity of the outfall, abnormal vegetation growth, the quality of any pooled water at the outlet and any benthic growth on the pipe. **Table 6-1** describes various physical observation parameters and what they may indicate.

Table 6-1. Physical Observation Parameters and Likely Flow Sources

Parameter	Observations	Interpretation
Odor	Sewage	Stale sanitary wastewater, especially in pools near outfall
	Sulfur (rotten	Industries that discharge sulfide compounds or organics
	eggs)	(meat packers, canneries, dairies, etc.). Also, could be
		petroleum related "high – sulfur" fuels
	Rancid-sour	Food preparation facilities (restaurants, hotels, etc.)
	Oil and gas	Petroleum refineries or many facilities associated with
		vehicle maintenance or petroleum product storage
	Chlorine	Pool discharges, washing activities
	Sweet / Fruity	Washing activities
	Sharp, pungent	Hazardous waste
	(chemicals)	
Color	Yellow	Chemical plants, textile and tanning plants
	Brown	Meat packers, printing plants, metal works, stone and
		concrete, fertilizers, petroleum refining facilities,
		construction sites, and glass cutting
	Green	Chemical plants, textile facilities, algae/plankton bloom,
		antifreeze (fluorescent green), fertilizer
	Red	Meat packers, metal works, iron floc (bacterium)
	Gray	Dairies, food processing, sewage, concrete wash-out
	Red, Purple,	Fabric dyes, inks from paper and cardboard manufacturers
	Blue, Black	

Table 6-1 (continued). Physical Observation Parameters and Likely Flow Sources

Parameter	Observations	Interpretation
Turbidity	Cloudy	Sanitary wastewater, concrete or stone operations,
_	-	fertilizer facilities, automotive dealers
	Opaque	Food processors, lumber mills, metal operations, pigment
		plants
Floatable	Oil sheen,	Petroleum refineries or storage facilities and vehicle
Matter	grease	service facilities, restaurants
	Sewage	Sanitary wastewater
Deposits &	Sediment	Construction site erosion
Stains	Oily	Sanitary wastewater
Vegetation	Excessive	Food product facilities, fertilizers, farming agricultural
_	growth	use
	Inhibited	High stormwater flows, beverage facilities, printing
	growth,	plants, metal product facilities, drug manufacturing,
	stressed	petroleum facilities, vehicle service facilities and
	vegetation	automobile dealers
Pipe	Brown	Elevated nutrient level, possibly from sewage or fertilizers
Benthic	Orange/Red	High iron and manganese concentration, not typically
Growth		associated with illicit discharges
	Green	Elevated nutrient level, possibly from sewage or fertilizers
Damage to	Concrete	Industrial flows, chemicals
Outfall	cracking	
Structures	Concrete	
	spalling ¹	
	Peeling paint	
	Metal	
	corrosion	

¹Concrete spalling: minor cracks and bulges in concrete caused by corrosion of the steel reinforcement inside the concrete.

6.3 What to Sample

If flow is present during a dry weather outfall inspection, a sample is collected and analyzed for the required permit parameters⁵ listed in **Table 6-2**. Field test kits or field instrumentation can be used for all parameters except indicator bacteria and any pollutants of concern. Field kits need to have appropriate detection limits and ranges. **Table 6-2** lists various field test kits and field instruments that can be used for outfall sampling associated with the 2016 MS4 Permit parameters for all waterbodies, other than indicator bacteria and any pollutants of concern.

Table 6-3 lists additional analyses for pollutants of concern in Barnstable based on the 2016 Integrated List of Waters which must be sampled for select waterbodies. This list requires review and update each time a new list is finalized in Massachusetts. Updates are maintained

⁵Other potentially useful parameters, although not required by the MS4 Permit, include **fluoride** (indicator of potable water sources in areas where water supplies are fluoridated), **potassium** (high levels may indicate the presence of sanitary wastewater), and **optical brighteners** (indicative of laundry detergents).

in **Appendix D** with the comprehensive SOP for Outfall Dry Weather Screening. Analytic procedures and user's manuals for field test kits and field instrumentation are also provided in **Appendix D**. All results are documented in **Appendix H**.

Table 6-2. Sampling Parameters and Analysis Methods for All Waterbodies

Analyte or	Instrumentation (Portable	
Parameter	Meter)	Field Test Kit
Ammonia	CHEMetrics™ V-2000	CHEMetrics™ K-1410
	Colorimeter	CHEMetrics [™] K-1510
	Hach TM DR/890 Colorimeter	(series)
	Hach TM Pocket Colorimeter TM II	Hach TM NI-SA
		Hach TM Ammonia Test Strips
Chlorine	CHEMetrics™ V-2000, K-2513	NA
	Hach TM Pocket Colorimeter TM II	
Conductivity	CHEMetrics™ I-1200	NA
	YSI Pro30	
	YSI EC300A	
	Oakton 450	
Salinity	YSI Pro30	NA
•	YSI EC300A	
	Oakton 450	
Indicator Bacteria:	EPA certified laboratory	NA
E.coli (freshwater) or	Procedure (40 CFR § 136)	
Enterococcus (saline	, in the second of the second	
water)	Method 1103.1; 1603; Colilert	
	12 16, Colilert-18 12 15 16;	
	mColiBlue-24 17	
Surfactants	CHEMetrics™ I-2017	CHEMetrics™ K-9400 and
(Detergents)		K-9404 Hach™ DE-2
Temperature	YSI Pro30	NA
•	YSI EC300A	
	Oakton 450	
Pollutants of	EPA certified laboratory	NA
Concern ⁶ :	procedure (40 CFR § 136)	
	, , ,	
See Table 6-3	See Table 6-3	The state of the s

Samples for laboratory analysis must also be stored and preserved in accordance with procedures found in 40 CFR § 136. The SOP in **Appendix D** lists analytical methods, detection limits, hold times, and preservatives for laboratory analysis of dry weather sampling parameters.

⁶Where the discharge is directly into a water quality limited water or a water subject to an approved TMDL, samples must be analyzed for the pollutants of concern identified as the cause of the water quality impairment

Table 6-3. Additional Sampling Parameters for Discharges to Impaired

Sample	uitionai Sampiing i		z	
Parameter	Impairment	Impaired Water		Method
BOD5	• DO	 Hamblin Pond Lovells Pond	 Middle Pond Mystic Lake	Laboratory Analysis: 360.1; 360.2
Dissolved oxygen	• DO	 Hamblin Pond Lovells Pond	 Middle Pond Mystic Lake	Field Meter or Laboratory Analysis: 365.1; 365.2; 365.3
Fecal Coliform	• Fecal coliform	 Bumps River Centerville River Cotuit Bay Halls Creek Hyannis Harbor Hyannis Inner Harbor Lewis Bay Maraspin Creek Mill Creek 	 North Bay Prince Cove Santuit River Seapuit River Shoestring Bay Snows Creek Stewarts Creek Barnstable Harbor Red Lily Pond 	Laboratory Analysis: 1680; 1681
Total Nitrogen	NitrogenEstuarine Bioassessments	 Centerville River Cotuit Bay Hyannis Inner Harbor Lewis Bay Mill Creek North Bay 	 Popponesset Bay Prince Cove Shoestring Bay West Bay Barnstable Harbor 	Test Kit (e.g., Hach Colorimeter Test Kit, total nitrogen (TNT)) or Laboratory Analysis: 351.1/351.2 + 353.2
Total Phosphorus	 Phosphorus DO Excess algal growth Chlorophyll-a Nutrient / Eutrophication Biological Indicators 	Hamblin PondLovells Pond	Middle PondMystic Lake	Laboratory Analysis: 365.1; 365.2; 365.3; SM 4500-P-E
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Secchi disk transparency	• Lovells Pond		Field Meter or Laboratory Analysis: 160.2; 180.1

6.3.1 Field Equipment

Table 6-4 lists field equipment commonly used for dry weather screening and sampling.

Table 6-4. Field Equipment – Dry Weather Outfall Screening and Sampling

Equipment	Use/Notes
Clipboard	For organization of field sheets and writing surface
Field Sheets	Field sheets for both dry weather inspection and Dry
	weather sampling should be available with extras
Chain of Custody Forms	To ensure proper handling of all samples
Pens/Pencils/Permanent Markers	For proper labeling
Nitrile Gloves	To protect the sampler as well as the sample from
	contamination
Flashlight/headlamp w/batteries	For looking in outfalls or manholes, helpful in early mornings as well
Cooler with Ice	For transporting samples to the laboratory
Digital Camera	For documenting field conditions at time of inspection
Personal Protective Equipment	Reflective vest, Safety glasses and boots at a minimum
(PPE)	
GPS Receiver	For taking spatial location data
Water Quality Sonde	If needed, for sampling conductivity, temperature, pH
Water Quality Meter	Hand held meter for testing for various water quality
	parameters such as ammonia, surfactants and chlorine
Test Kits	Have extra kits on hand to sample more outfalls than
	are anticipated to be screened in a single day
Label Tape	For labeling sample containers
Sample Containers	Make sure all sample containers are clean.
	Keep extra sample containers on hand at all times.
	Make sure there are proper sample containers for what
	is being sampled (i.e., bacteria sterile containers).
Pry Bar or Pick	For opening catch basins and manholes if necessary
Sandbags	For damming low flows in order to take samples
Small Mallet or Hammer	Helping to free stuck manhole and catch basin covers
Utility Knife	Multiple uses
Measuring Tape	Measuring distances and depth of flow
Safety Cones	Safety
Hand Sanitizer	Disinfectant/decontaminant
Zip Ties/Duct Tape	For making field repairs
Rubber Boots/Waders	For accessing shallow streams/areas
Sampling Pole/Dipper	For accessing hard to reach outfalls and manholes

6.4 Interpreting Outfall Sampling Results

Outfall analytical data from dry weather sampling can be used to help identify the major type or source of discharge. **Table 6-5** shows values identified by the U.S. EPA and the

Center for Watershed Protection as typical screening values for select parameters. These represent the typical concentration (or value) of each parameter expected to be found in stormwater. Screening values that exceed these benchmarks may indicate illicit discharges. All results are documented in **Appendix H**.

Table 6-5. Benchmark Field Measurements for Select Parameters

Parameter	Benchmark
Ammonia	>0.5 mg/L
Chlorine	>0.02 mg/L (detectable levels per the 2016 MS4 Permit)
Conductivity	>2,000 μS/cm
Salinity	Reference only, determine type of bacteria analysis
Indicator Bacteria ⁷ :	The geometric mean of the five most recent samples taken during
E.coli	the same bathing season shall not exceed:
Enterococcus	E.coli: 126 colonies per 100 ml and no single sample taken during
	the bathing season shall exceed 235 colonies per 100 ml
	Enterococcus: 33 colonies per 100 ml and no single sample taken
	during the bathing season shall exceed 61 colonies per 100 ml
Surfactants	>0.25 mg/L
Temperature	>83°F
Pollutants of Concern	>Applicable water quality criteria

Table 6-6 provides a summary on the types of discharge that may be encountered and follow-up actions to be performed. Additional information on next step actions is included in the SOPs in **Appendix E**.

Table 6-6. Outfall Discharge Designation and Follow-Up Action

Type	Description	Action
Obvious	Outfalls where there is an illicit discharge that do not require	Full source
Discharge	sample collection for confirmation (e.g., strong sewage	investigation
	odors, gray sewage water, toilet paper, etc.)	
Suspect	Flowing outfalls with: 1) high severity on one or more	Full source
Discharge	physical indicators and 2) ammonia >0.5 mg/L, surfactants	investigation
	>0.25 mg/L, bacteria >WQ criteria OR ammonia >0.5 mg/L,	
	surfactants >0.25 mg/L, & detectable levels of chlorine	
Potential	Flowing or non-flowing outfalls with presence of two or	Intermittent
Discharge	more physical indicators	flow source
		investigation
Unlikely	Non-flowing outfalls with no physical indicators of an illicit	No further
Discharge	discharge	action

⁷ Massachusetts Water Quality Standards: http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/service/regulations/314cmr04.pdf

6.5 Follow-up Ranking of Outfalls and Interconnections

The Town of Barnstable periodically updates and re-prioritizes outfall and interconnection rankings based on information gathered during dry weather outfall screening as additional data becomes available. Outfalls/interconnections where relevant information was found indicating sewer input to the MS4 or sampling results indicating sewer input are highly likely to contain illicit discharges from sanitary sources are ranked at the top of the High Priority Outfalls category for investigation. Other outfalls and interconnections may be reranked based on any new information from the dry weather screening. All results are documented in **Appendix H**.

7 Catchment Investigations

The 2016 MS4 Permit requires that investigations be performed for all MS4-owned outfall catchment areas regardless of whether flows are observed at the outfall. The catchment area represents the drainage area to the outfall. Catchment investigations must include: 1) a review of mapping and historic plans and records for each catchment to identify system vulnerability factors; 2) a manhole inspection methodology; and 3) procedures to isolate and confirm sources of illicit discharges.

This section outlines a systematic procedure to investigate outfall catchments. All data collected as part of the catchment investigations is recorded and reported in each annual report.

7.1 Dry Weather Key Junction Structure Inspections

In addition to the outfall screening discussed in Section 6, catchment investigations of key junction manholes must be performed during dry weather conditions. Several important terms related to the dry weather manhole inspection program are defined by the MS4 Permit as follows:

- **Junction Manhole** is a manhole or structure with two or more inlets accepting flow from two or more MS4 alignments. Manholes with inlets solely from private storm drains, individual catch basins, or both are not considered junction manholes for these purposes.
- **Key Junction Manholes** are those junction manholes/structures that can represent one or more junction manholes/structures without compromising adequate implementation of the illicit discharge program. Adequate implementation of the illicit discharge program would not be compromised if the exclusion of a particular junction manhole/structure as a key junction manhole/structure would not affect the permittee's ability to determine the possible presence of an upstream illicit discharge. A permittee may exclude a junction manhole/structure located upstream from another located in the immediate vicinity or that is serving a drainage alignment with no potential for illicit connections.

Key junction manholes are inventoried by identifying all junction manholes/structures with two or more inlets and then eliminating those that were located in the immediate vicinity of the outfall, in the immediate vicinity of another key junction manhole and those that only received flow from one or two catch basins with no potential for illicit connections. For all catchments identified for investigation, field crews systematically inspect key junction manholes for evidence of illicit discharges during dry weather. A stormwater key junction manhole screening standard operating procedure (SOP) and checklist is included in **Appendix F**. Screening procedures should be implemented beginning with High Priority Outfalls and ending with Low Priority Outfalls. Problem Outfalls do not require screening, rather proceed right to source investigations (refer to Section 6.0).

7.1.1 When to Inspect

Visual inspections for illicit discharges must occur during dry weather conditions. Dry weather conditions are defined as a minimum of 24 consecutive hours with less than 0.10 inches of rainfall and no significant snow melt is occurring. MS4s are designed to only carry stormwater runoff. If a flow exists at a discharge point during the dry weather inspections, it is identified as a potential illicit discharge.

7.1.2 What to Look For: Physical Characteristics

Each identified key junction manhole must be opened and inspected systematically for visual and olfactory evidence of illicit connections (e.g., excrement, toilet paper, gray filamentous bacterial growth, or sanitary products present). The same observation made for outfalls can also be applied to key junction manhole investigations. Refer to **Table 6-1** in Section 6.0 for parameters and what they mean.

Key junction manholes within the same catchment area can be inspected working from the outfall upstream or working from the most upstream key junction manholes down towards the outfall.

7.1.3 What to Sample

If flow is observed in any manhole, a sample must be collected and analyzed for:

- Ammonia
- Chlorine
- Surfactants

Field kits or instrumentation can be used for these analyses. All results are documented in **Appendix H**.

7.1.4 Interpreting Key Junction Inspection Results

Where sampling results or visual or olfactory evidence indicate potential illicit discharges or SSOs (**Table 7-1**), the area draining to the junction manhole must be flagged for further upstream investigation to isolate and confirm sources of illicit discharges in accordance with Section 8.0. Key junction and subsequent manhole investigations proceed until the location of suspected illicit discharges or SSOs can be isolated to a pipe segment between two manholes.

Screening procedures should be implemented beginning with High Priority Catchments and ending with Low Priority Catchments. Problem Outfalls do not require screening and should instead proceed right to source investigations (refer to Section 8). A comprehensive SOP for Key Junction Manhole Dry Weather Screening with checklist and forms are included in **Appendix F**. All results are documented in **Appendix H**.

Table 7-1. Key Junction Discharge Designation and Follow-Up Action

Type	Description	Action
Obvious	Key junction manholes where there is an illicit discharge	Full source
Discharge	that do not require sample collection for confirmation (e.g.,	investigation
	strong sewage odors, gray sewage water, toilet paper, etc.)	
Suspect	Flowing key junction manholes with: 1) high severity on one	Full source
Discharge	or more physical indicators and 2) ammonia >0.5 mg/L,	investigation
	surfactants >0.25 mg/L, & detectable levels of chlorine	
Potential	Flowing or non-flowing key junction manholes with	Intermittent
Discharge	presence of two or more physical indicators	flow source
		investigation
Unlikely	Non-flowing key junction manholes with no physical	No further
Discharge	indicators of an illicit discharge	action

7.2 System Vulnerability Factors and Wet Weather Sampling

Wet weather screening and sampling is required where System Vulnerability Factors (SVFs) exist within a catchment area, including:

- History of SSOs, including but not limited to, those resulting from wet weather, high water table, or fat/oil/grease blockages;
- Common or twin-invert manholes serving storm and sanitary sewer alignments;
- Common trench construction serving both storm and sanitary sewer alignments;
- Crossings of storm and sanitary sewer alignments where the sanitary system is shallower than the storm drain system;
- Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed in regular surcharging, customer back-ups, or frequent customer complaints;
- Areas formerly served by combined sewer systems;
- Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects such as leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through Inflow/Infiltration Analyses, Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Surveys, or other infrastructure investigations.

EPA recommends that the following SVFs also be considered:

- Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, or known sanitary sewer restriction where power/equipment failures or blockages could readily result in SSOs;
- Any sanitary sewer and storm drain infrastructure greater than 40 years old;
- Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers or history of multiple Board of Health actions addressing widespread septic system failures (indicative of inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints of the area rather than poor owner maintenance).

Wet weather sampling will be performed in accordance with the SOP included in **Appendix G**. The SVF inventory (**Appendix C**) will be updated as new information becomes available and included in the annual report.

7.2.1 When to Sample: Wet Weather Conditions

Where a minimum of one System Vulnerability Factor (SVF) is identified based on previous information or the catchment investigation, one wet weather screening and sampling event shall be performed at the outlet. A comprehensive SOP for Catchment Wet Weather Sampling with checklist and forms are included in **Appendix G**, however inspections will generally proceed as follows:

- 1. At least one wet weather sample will be collected at the outfall for the same parameters required during dry weather screening.
- 2. Wet weather sampling will occur during or after a storm event of sufficient depth or intensity to produce a stormwater discharge at the outfall. There is no specific rainfall amount that will trigger sampling, although minimum storm event intensities that are likely to trigger sanitary sewer interconnections are preferred. To the extent feasible, sampling should occur during the spring (March through June) when groundwater levels are relatively high.
- 3. If wet weather outfall sampling indicates a potential illicit discharge, then additional wet weather source sampling will be performed, as warranted, or source isolation and confirmation procedures will be followed as described in Section 8.
- 4. If wet weather outfall sampling does not identify evidence of illicit discharges, and no evidence of an illicit discharge is found during dry weather manhole inspections, catchment investigations will be considered complete.

7.2.2 What to Sample: Wet Weather Conditions

Samples collected during wet weather investigations should be analyzed for:

- Ammonia
- Chlorine
- Conductivity
- Salinity
- E.coli (freshwater receiving water) or enterococcus (saline or brackish receiving water)
- Surfactants (such as MBAS)
- Temperature
- Pollutants of concern where the discharge is directly into a water quality limited water or a water subject to an approved TMDL, the sample shall be analyzed for the pollutant(s) of concern identified as the cause of the impairment

All analyses, with the exception of indicator bacteria can be performed with field test kits or field instrumentation. Refer to **Table 6-6** in Section 6.0 for additional details on acceptable concentrations that can be used to assess potential illicit discharges from Barnstable's MS4. All results will be documented in **Appendix H**.

7.2.3 Interpreting Wet Weather Sampling Results

Wet weather sampling results can be compared to the benchmark values in **Table 6-5**. Screening values that exceed these benchmarks may be indicative of pollution and/or illicit discharges that warrant further investigation. In the case of wet weather sampling, low to moderate levels of bacteria may be associated with wildlife or domestic animal feces, rather than an illicit connection. Similarly, slight exceedances of ammonia benchmarks may also be caused by natural conditions. However, evidence of surfactants and/or chlorine are more likely to be attributed to man-made sources. All data collected during preparation of the IDDE Plan and throughout the catchment investigation process, including information on the surrounding land uses, visual and olfactory observations during dry and wet weather screening, age and history of surrounding septic tanks and/or sewer, storm characteristics, and water quality data should be considered in determining the potential presence of an illicit discharge and the steps for investigation.

Exceedances of one or more parameters by substantial amounts (e.g., an order of magnitude) may be indicative of an illicit discharge and a follow-up round of wet weather sampling should be performed. If additional samples deliver similar results, additional manhole sampling should be completed during wet weather in an attempt to "bracket" a potential source to confirm the presence or absence of an illicit discharge. All results will be documented in **Appendix H**.

8 Source Investigations

Once an illicit discharge is identified at an outfall or manhole, further investigation is necessary to identify the specific point where the illicit discharge comes from (source). The objective of a source investigation is to trace the path of an illicit discharge from the outfall or manhole to the upstream source.

The following methods may be used in isolating and confirming the source of illicit discharges

- Field Reviews;
- Sandbagging;
- Smoke Testing;
- Dye Testing;
- CCTV/Video Inspections; and
- Optical Brightener Monitoring

Public notification is an important aspect of a detailed source investigation program. Prior to smoke testing, dye testing, or TV inspections, the Department of Public Works notifies property owners in the affected area. These methods are described in more detail below.

8.1 Field Reviews

Reviewing the drainage system and land uses within contributing catchment areas is the first and perhaps the most efficient method for identifying the source of an illicit discharge. It is important for field crews to observe the land use and activities around the upgradient drainage system to determine if there are any obvious sources of the illicit discharge, as a quick review of nearby land uses and activities may reveal the source immediately. In addition, field crews can simply follow the non-stormwater discharge if it is flowing by tracing the drainage system such as manholes and connecting drainage pipes (refer to SOP in **Appendix E**). Sampling these upgradient connections may also indicate where the source is located. However, some cases may require additional methods, such as sandbagging, dye testing, smoke testing, or television inspection as discussed below, if a flow cannot be traced due to blind connections or complicated drainage networks.

8.2 Sandbagging

This technique can be particularly useful when attempting to isolate intermittent illicit discharges or those with very little perceptible flow. The technique involves placing sandbags or similar barriers (e.g., caulking, weirs/plates, or other temporary barriers) within manholes to form a temporary dam that collects any intermittent flows that may occur. Sandbags are typically left in place for 48 hours, and should only be installed when dry weather is forecast. If flow has collected behind the sandbags/barriers after 48 hours it can be assessed using visual observations or by sampling. If no flow collects behind the sandbag, the upstream pipe network can be ruled out as a source of the intermittent discharge. Finding

appropriate durations of dry weather and the need for multiple trips to each manhole makes this method both time-consuming and somewhat limiting.

8.3 Smoke Testing

Smoke testing involves injecting non-toxic smoke into drain lines and noting the emergence of smoke from sanitary sewer vents in illegally connected buildings or from cracks and leaks in the system itself. Typically, a smoke bomb or smoke generator is used to inject the smoke into the system at a catch basin or manhole and air is then forced through the system. Test personnel are placed in areas where there are suspected illegal connections or cracks/leaks, noting any escape of smoke (indicating an illicit connection or damaged storm drain infrastructure).

To be most effective, pipes may need to be plugged to prevent smoke from easily escaping through manholes, catch basins, or daylight areas. If a cross connection exists, smoke should appear from the building's sanitary sewer vent at the roof. The smoke should not affect residents since nearly all sanitary sewer systems have a trap to prevent odors from backing up into the house; however, residents with respiratory conditions may need to be monitored or evacuated from the area of testing to ensure safety during testing. In many cases, smoke testing should only be used once an unknown pipe is identified. The individual pipe can be plugged and filled with smoke while workers look for signs of smoke at nearby buildings or facilities.

It is important when using this technique to make proper notifications to area residents and business owners as well as local police and fire departments. This notification presents a good opportunity to involve the public as observers during the smoke test and to educate local residents about stormwater, allowable non-stormwater discharges and illicit discharges. Providing the public with an opportunity to participate in the illicit discharge source investigation promotes IDDE efforts and awareness throughout town.

If the initial test of the storm drain system is unsuccessful then a more thorough smoke-test of the sanitary sewer lines can also be performed. Note that buildings that do not emit smoke during sanitary sewer smoke tests may have problem connections and may also have sewer gas venting inside, which is hazardous.

8.4 Dye Testing

Dye testing involves flushing non-toxic dye into plumbing fixtures such as toilets, showers, and sinks and observing nearby storm drains and sewer manholes as well as stormwater outfalls for the presence of the dye. Similar to smoke testing, it is important to inform local residents and business owners. Police, fire, and local public health staff should also be notified prior to testing in preparation of responding to citizen phone calls concerning the dye and its presence in local surface waters.

A team of two or more people is needed to perform dye testing (ideally, all with two-way radios). One person is inside the building, while the others are stationed at the appropriate

storm sewer and sanitary sewer manholes (which should be opened) and/or outfalls. The person inside the building adds dye into a plumbing fixture (i.e., toilet or sink) and runs a sufficient amount of water to move the dye through the plumbing system. The person inside the building then radios to the outside crew that the dye has been dropped, and the outside crew watches for the dye in the storm sewer and sanitary sewer, recording the presence or absence of the dye.

The test can be relatively quick (about 30 minutes per test), effective (results are usually definitive), and inexpensive. Dye testing is best used when the likely source of an illicit discharge has been narrowed down to a few specific houses or businesses. Successful Tips for dye testing are provided in **Table 8-1**.

8.5 CCTV/Video Inspection

Another method of source isolation involves the use of mobile video cameras that are guided remotely through stormwater drain lines to observe possible illicit discharges. IDDE program staff can review the videos and note any visible illicit discharges. While this tool is both effective and usually definitive, it can be costly and time consuming when compared to other source isolation techniques.

8.6 Optical Brightener Monitoring

Optical brighteners are fluorescent dyes that are used in detergents and paper products to enhance their appearance. The presence of optical brighteners in surface waters or dry weather discharges suggests there is a possible illicit discharge or insufficient removal through adsorption in nearby septic systems or wastewater treatment. Optical brightener monitoring can be done in two ways. The most common, and least expensive, methodology involves placing a cotton pad in a wire cage and securing it in a pipe, manhole, catch basin, or inlet to capture intermittent dry weather flows. The pad is retrieved at a later date and placed under UV light to determine the presence/absence of brighteners during the monitoring period. A second methodology uses handheld fluorometers to detect optical brighteners in water samples collected from outfalls or ambient surface waters. Use of a fluorometer, while more quantitative, is typically more costly and is not as effective at isolating intermittent discharges as other source isolation techniques.

Table 8-1. Tips for Successful Dye Testing

Dve Selection

- Green and liquid dyes are the easiest to see.
- Dye test strips can be a good alternative for residential or some commercial applications. (Liquid can leave a permanent stain).
- Check the sanitary sewer before using dyes to get a "base color." In some cases, (e.g., a print shop with a permitted discharge to the sanitary sewer), the sewage may have an existing color that would mask a dye.
- Choose two dye colors, and alternate between them when testing multiple fixtures.

Selecting Fixtures to Test

- Check the plumbing plan for the site to isolate fixtures that are separately connected.
- For industrial facilities, check most floor drains (these are often misdirected).
- For plumbing fixtures, test a representative fixture (e.g., a bathroom sink).
- Test some locations separately (e.g., washing machines and floor drains), which may be misdirected.
- If conducting dye investigations on multiple floors, start from the basement and work your way up.
- At all fixtures, make sure to flush with plenty of water to ensure that the dye moves through the system.

Selecting a Sewer Manhole for Observations

- Pick the closest manhole possible to make observations (typically a sewer lateral).
- If this is not possible, choose the nearest downstream manhole.

Communications Between Crew Members

- The individual conducting the dye testing calls in to the field person to report the color dye used, and when it is dropped into the system.
- The field person then calls back when dye is observed in the manhole.
- If dye is not observed (e.g., after two separate flushes have occurred), dye testing is halted until the dye appears.

Locating Missing Dye

- The investigation is not complete until the dye is found. Some reasons for dye not appearing include:
- The building is actually hooked up to a septic system.
- The sewer line is clogged.
- There is a leak in the sewer line or lateral pipe.

Source: Center for Watershed Protection. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination, A Guidance Manual for Program Development and Technical Assessments. October 2004.

9 Illicit Discharge Removal

When the specific source of an illicit discharge is identified, the Town of Barnstable exercises its authority as necessary to require its removal. The Department of Public Works collects relevant documentation and records to pursue illicit discharge removal through voluntary elimination or legal enforcement.

9.1 Removal Options

9.1.1 Voluntary Elimination

The voluntary elimination of illicit discharges is strongly encouraged. Through voluntary elimination, the responsible party of an illicit discharge can be contacted directly and informed about the incident. A responsible Town official should make this contact after an illicit discharge has been identified and verified. When a responsible party is contacted, the following information should be provided:

- Details on the identification and verification process;
- Information on the actions that should be implemented to correct the problem and the schedule for performing them; and
- Potential support and incentives that the Town can offer as a result of the voluntary approach.

This approach is the quickest and provides an opportunity for the responsible party to correct the problem in a cost-effective manner, versus a legal enforcement obligation, which is discussed below.

9.1.2 Legal Enforcement

Legal enforcement action may be necessary to completely eliminate illicit discharges in the Town, particularly those that have significant cost implications. Barnstable is in the process of updating current bylaws to will better establish legal authority for enforcement of IDDE requirements as required under the 2016 MS4 Permit and will be provided in the SWMP Plan. This regulatory mechanism in part will allow for enforcement of the regulations, orders, violation notices, and enforcement orders, and may pursue civil and criminal remedies for such violations.

9.2 Reporting

All illicit discharge information should be recorded on the Illicit Discharge Tracking Form for each location, with overall actions recorded in the Illicit Discharge Log, both provided in **Appendix H**. The illicit discharge must be removed within sixty (60) days of its confirmation where possible, otherwise a schedule will be established for its elimination with dates and schedules identified in the MS4 annual report. The annual report will also include the status of IDDE investigation and removal activities including the following information for each confirmed source:

- The location of the discharge and its source(s);
- A description of the discharge;
- The method of discovery;
- Date of discovery;
- Date of elimination, mitigation or enforcement action OR planned corrective measures and a schedule for completing the illicit discharge removal; and
- Estimate of the volume of flow removed.

9.3 Confirmatory Outfall Screening

Confirmatory outfall screening will be completed within one year of removal of all identified illicit discharges within a catchment area and include confirmatory outfall or interconnection screening. The confirmatory screening will be conducted in dry weather unless System Vulnerability Factors have been identified, in which case both dry weather and wet weather confirmatory screening will be conducted. Procedures will follow those outlined earlier in this chapter and in the appendices of this IDDE Plan. If confirmatory screening indicates evidence of additional illicit discharges, the catchment will be scheduled for additional investigation.

9.4 Ongoing Screening

Upon completion of all catchment investigations and illicit discharge removal and confirmation (if necessary), each outfall or interconnection will be re-prioritized for screening, as needed, and scheduled for ongoing screening once every five years. Ongoing screening will consist of dry weather screening and sampling consistent with the procedures described in Section 6 of this plan. Ongoing wet weather screening and sampling will also be conducted at outfalls where wet weather screening was required due to System Vulnerability Factors and will be conducted in accordance with the procedures described in Section 7.2. All sampling results will be reported in the annual report.

9.5 IDDE Prevention

Preventing future illicit discharges is also critically important. Prevention of illicit discharges is achieved through education, outreach, and advocacy. Education and advocacy programs that identify where and when possible illicit discharges and connections occur are good long-term prevention activities. The following activities can be used to help prevent illicit discharges to the drainage system:

- Integrate IDDE information into public education and outreach components;
- Encourage awareness and promote stewardship of the storm drain system in neighborhoods, emphasizing the cause and effect relationship between nonstormwater inputs to the drainage system and water quality of receiving waters;
- Utilize the annual IDDE program evaluation results to promote and support the program throughout the Town; and
- Use the Town's website and provide a phone number for citizens to report suspected illicit discharges.

10 Training

Annual IDDE training is made available to all employees involved in the IDDE program. This training at a minimum includes information on how to identify illicit discharges and may also include additional training specific to the functions of particular personnel and their function within the framework of the IDDE program. Training records are maintained in the IDDE Employee Training Record provided in **Appendix I**. The frequency and type of training are included in the annual report.

11 Progress Reporting

11.1 Program Activity and Timeline

A summary of the required IDDE activities and timelines are provided below:

Activity	Timeline			
Sanitary Sewer Overflow Inventory	Complete by June 30, 2019			
Initial Catchment Ranking	Complete by June 30, 2019			
Mapping:				
 Outfalls and Interconnections 	Complete by June 30, 2020			
 Initial Catchment Delineation 	Complete by June 30, 2020			
 Remaining Mapping 	Complete by June 30, 2028			
Dry Weather Outfall Inspections	Complete by June 30, 2021			
Catchment Investigations:				
 Problem Catchments 	Begin by July 1, 2020			
	Complete by June 30, 2025			
 All w/Potential Illicit Discharges 	Complete by June 30, 2025			
• All Outfalls Complete	Complete by June 30, 2028			
Source Investigation	As soon as sampling results indicating an illicit discharge are obtained and evaluated			
Source Elimination	Within 60 days of its identification or, if not possible, in accordance with schedule established by the Town (refer to Section 9)			
Confirmatory Samples	Within 1 year of illicit discharge elimination.			
Follow-Up Screening	Reprioritize and resample all outfalls for weather conditions as per the first round within 5 years			
Employee Training	Perform annually			
Recordkeeping	At all times for all activities			

11.2 Annual Recordkeeping

The progress and success of the IDDE program is evaluated on an annual basis. The evaluation is documented in the annual report and includes the following indicators of program progress:

- Number of illicit discharges identified and removed;
- Number and percent of total outfall catchments served by the MS4 evaluated using the catchment investigation procedure;
- Number of dry weather outfall inspections/screenings;
- Number of wet weather outfall inspections/sampling event;
- Number of enforcement notices issued;
- All dry weather and wet weather screening and sampling results;
- Estimate of the volume of sewage removed, as applicable; and
- Number of employees trained annually.

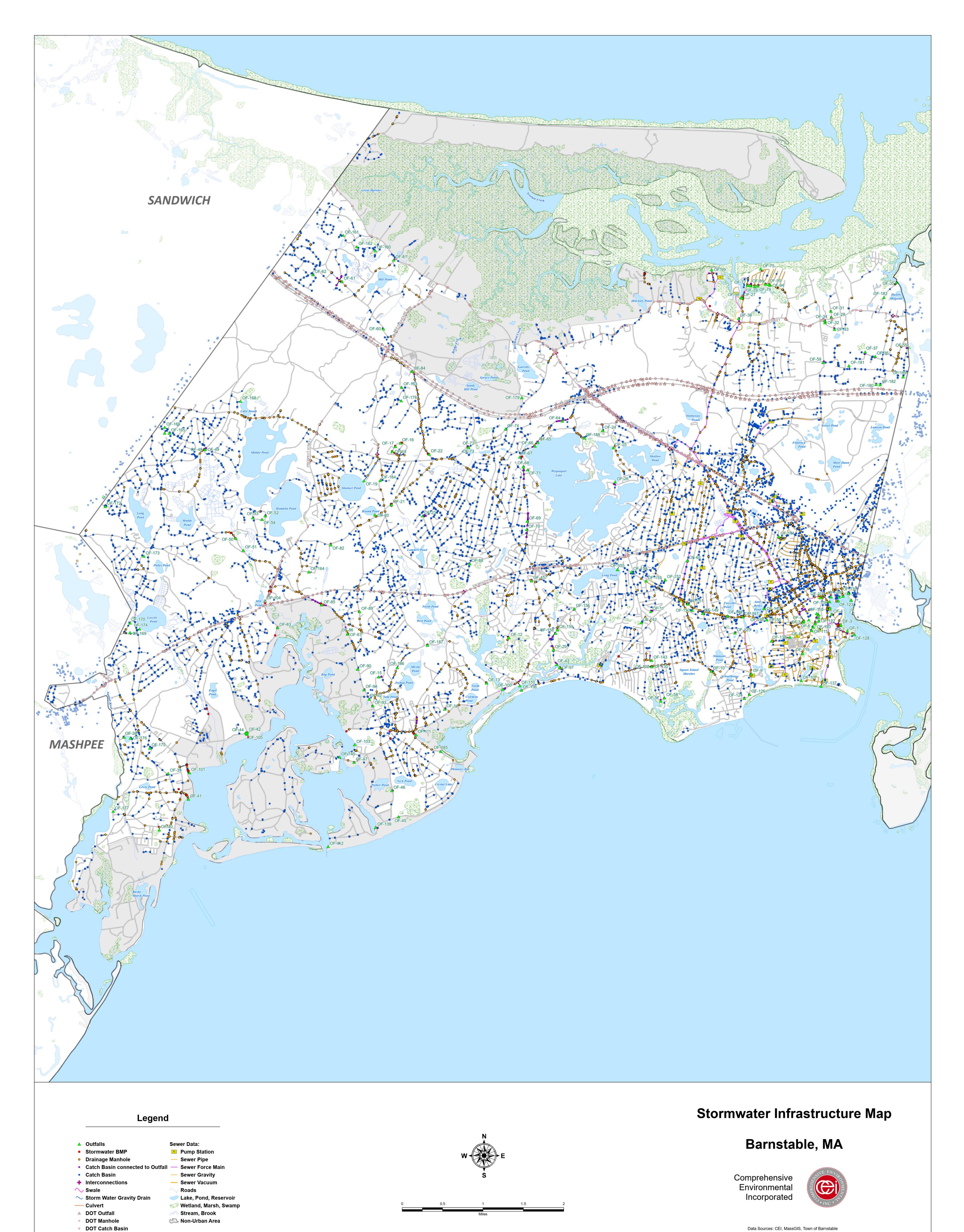
The success of the IDDE program is measured by the IDDE activities completed within the required permit timelines.

	Appendix A
	Storm System Mapping
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan	

Status of Stormwater System Mapping

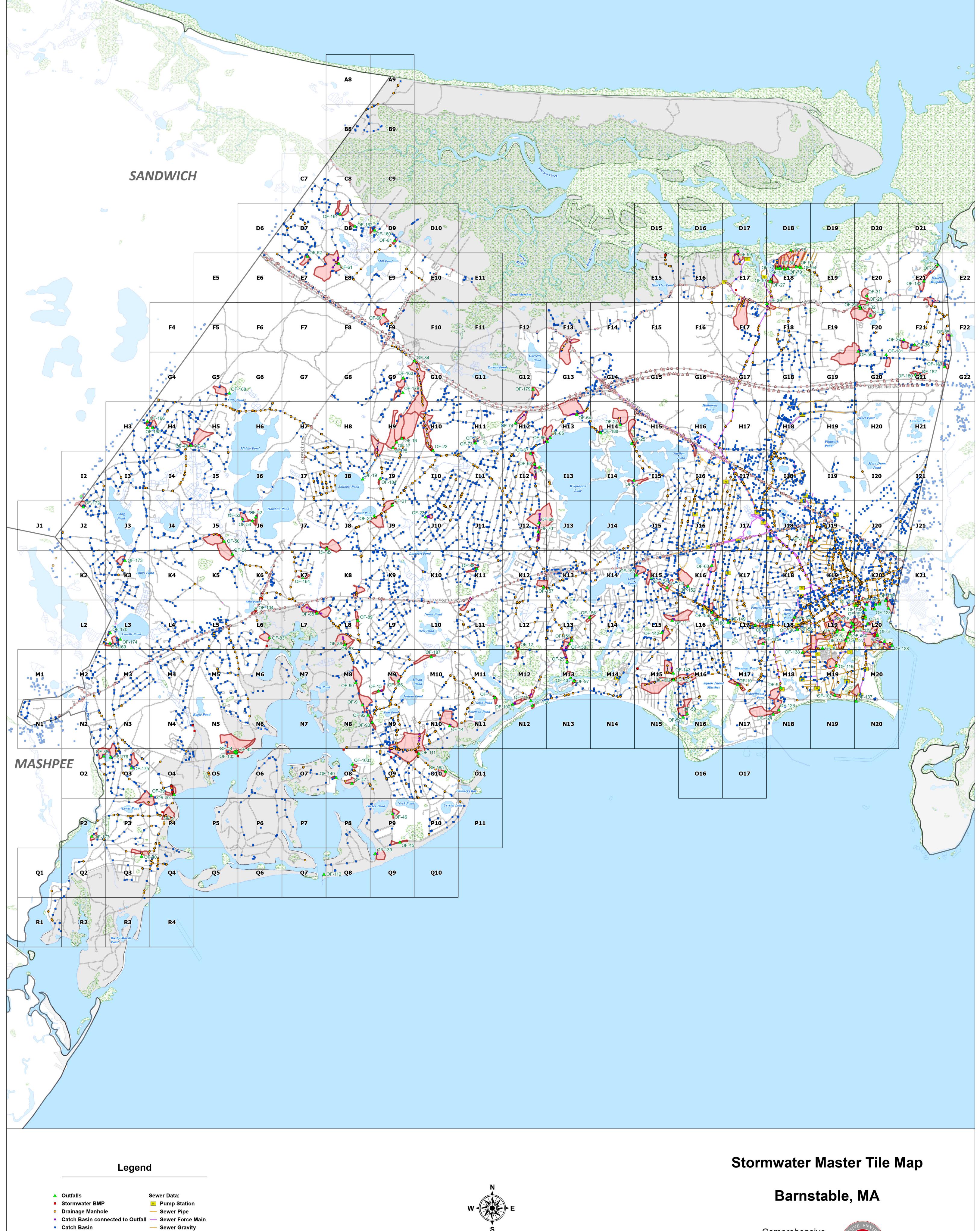
Re	equirement Summary	Status	
Ph	Phase I – Must be Complete by July 1, 2020		
1.	Outfalls and receiving waters	Complete	
2.	Open channel conveyances	Complete (updates ongoing)	
3.	Interconnections with other MS4s	Ongoing	
4.	Municipally owned structural BMPs	Complete	
5.	Waterbody names and impairments	Complete	
6.	Initial catchment delineations by topography	Complete	
Phase II – Must be Complete by July 1, 2028			
1.	Outfalls with spatial accuracy +/-30 feet	Complete (updates ongoing)	
2.	Pipe connectivity	Complete (updates ongoing)	
3.	Manholes	Complete	
4.	Catch basins	Complete	
5.	Refined catchment delineations	Not started	
6.	Municipal sanitary system	Moderately Complete	
7.	Municipal combined sewer system	Not Applicable	

Additional outfalls may be found while completing the field inspections and should be added to the drainage map, and ranking and monitored.





10/4/2022



Swale
 Storm Water Gravity Drain
 Culvert
 Catchment
 DOT Outfall
 DOT Manhole

— Sewer Vacuum

Stream, Brook
Non-Urban Area

Lake, Pond, Reservoir

Wetland, Marsh, Swamp

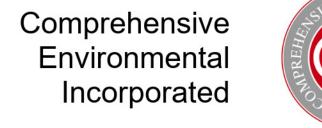
Roads

Interconnections

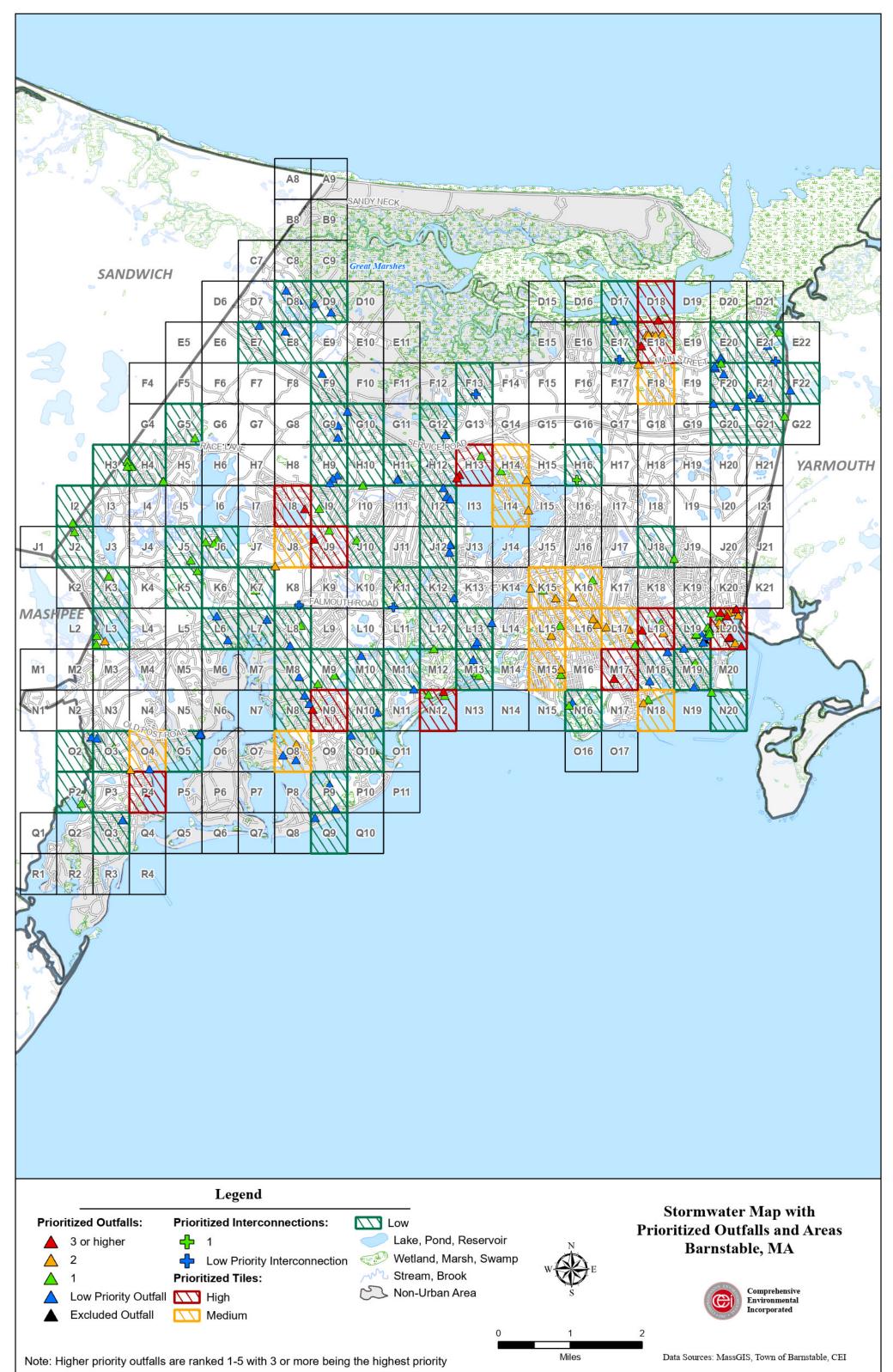
DOT Catch Basin

0 0.5 1 1.5 2

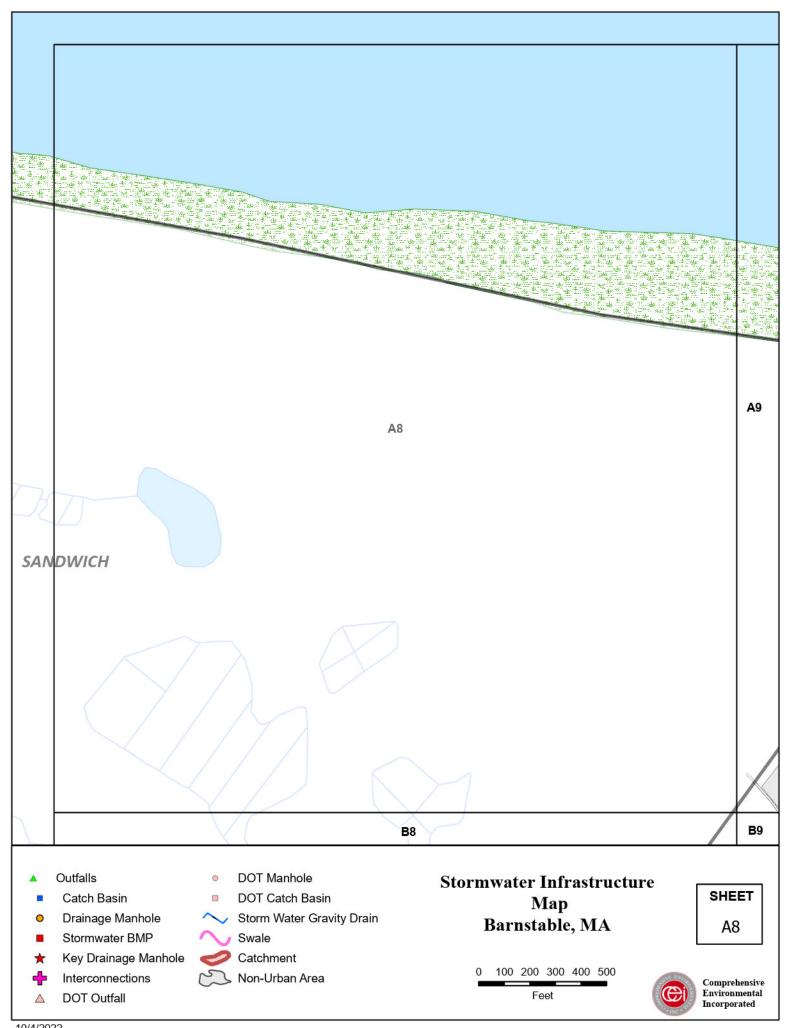
Miles

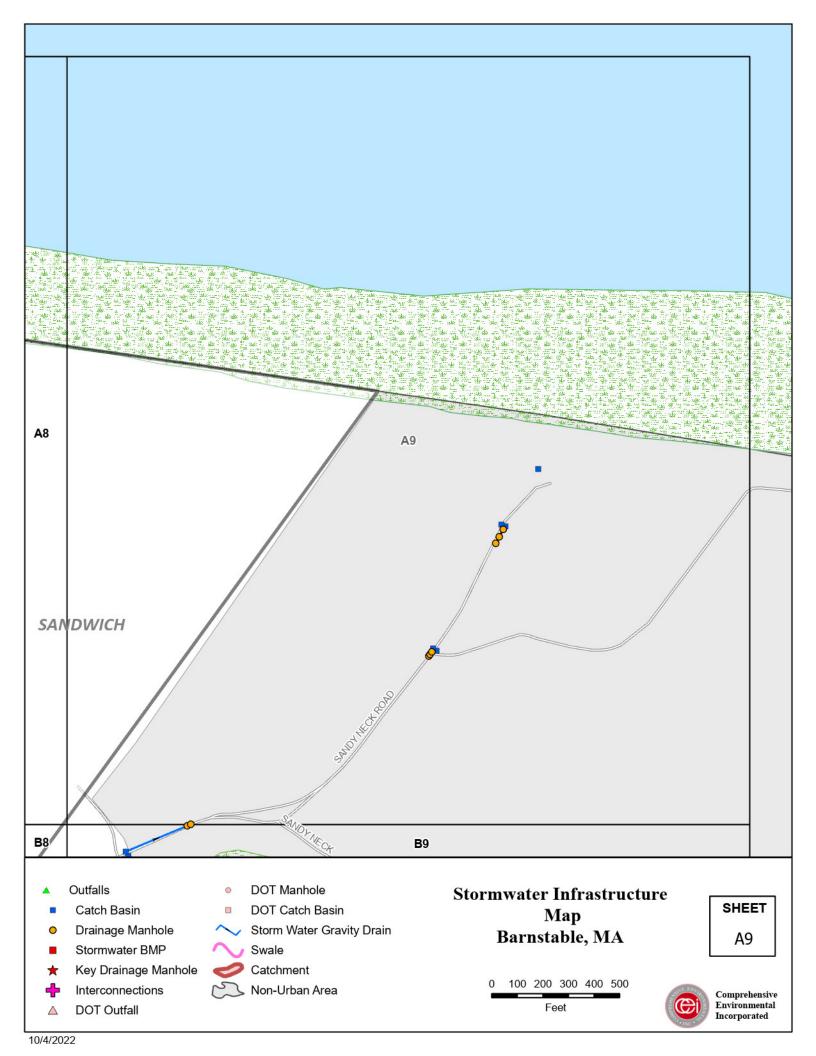


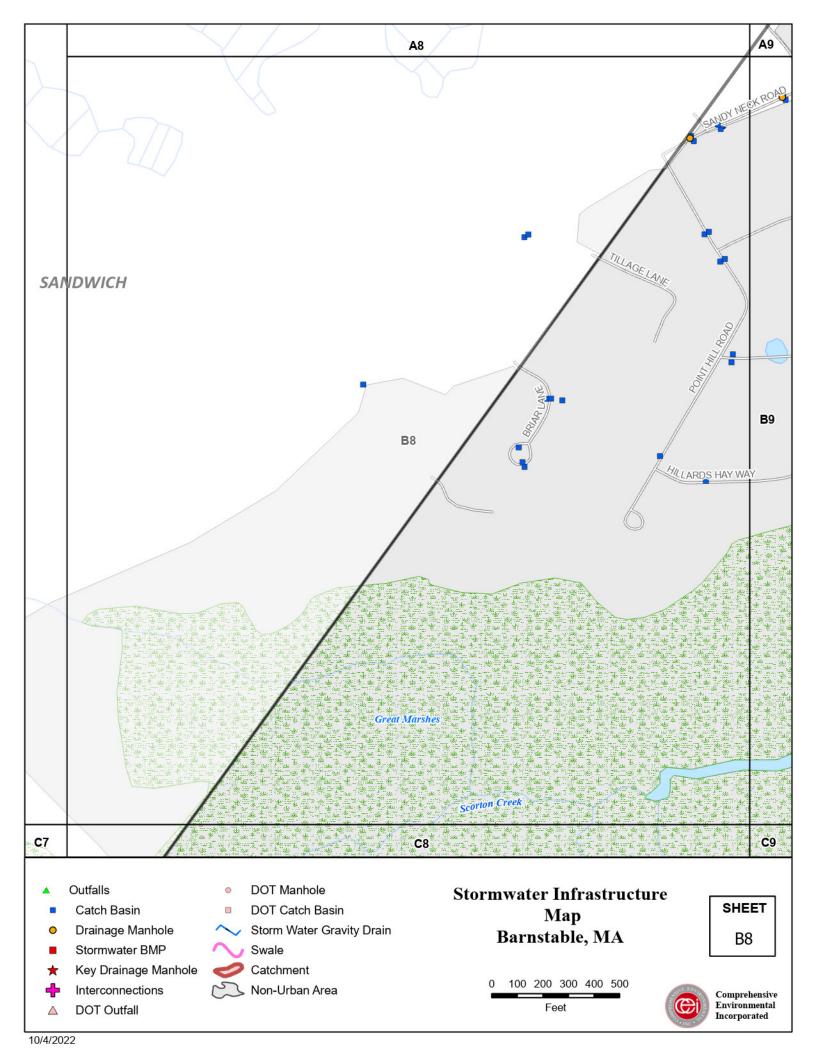
Data Sources: CEI, MassGIS, Town of Barnstable

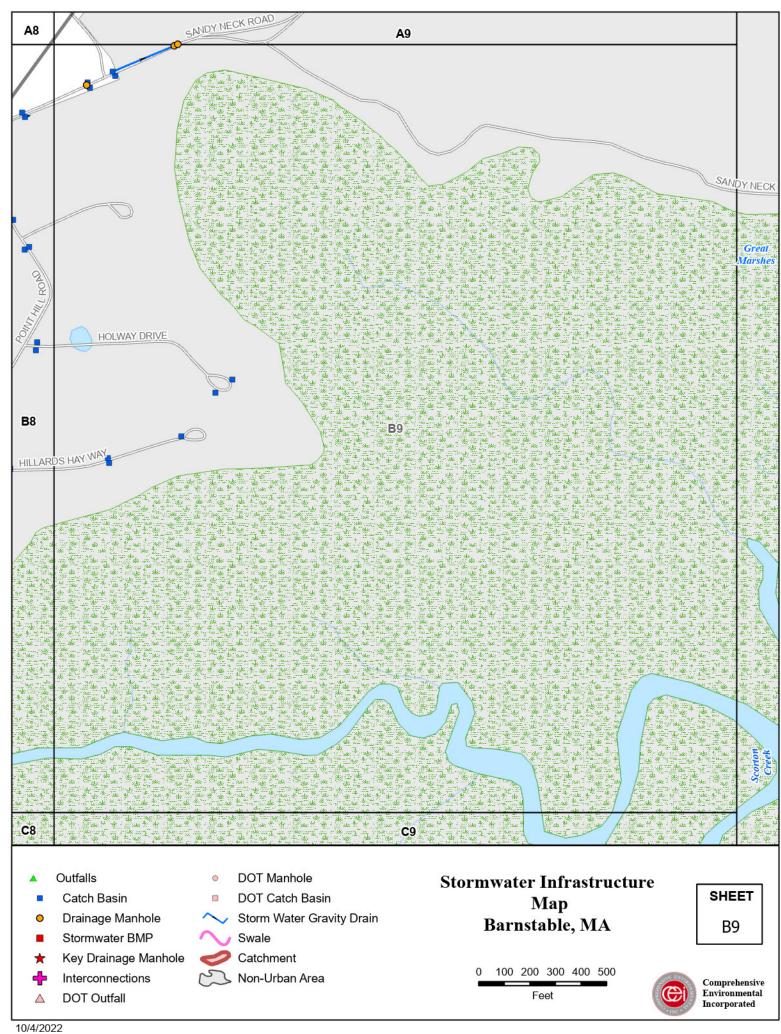


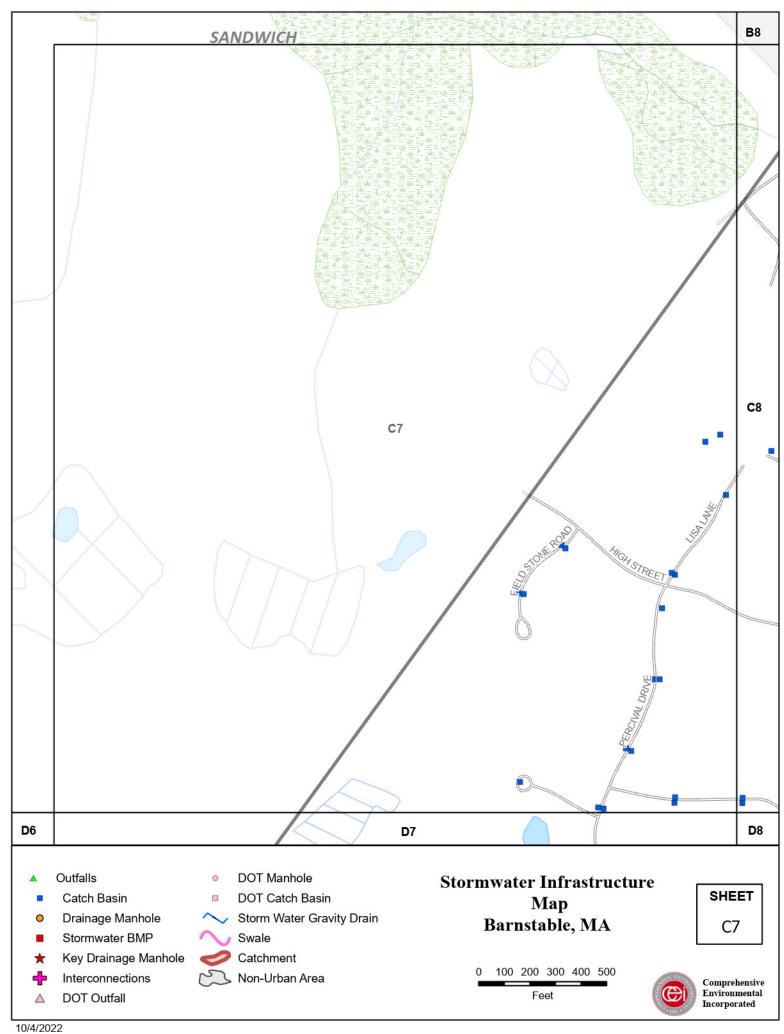
10/5/2022

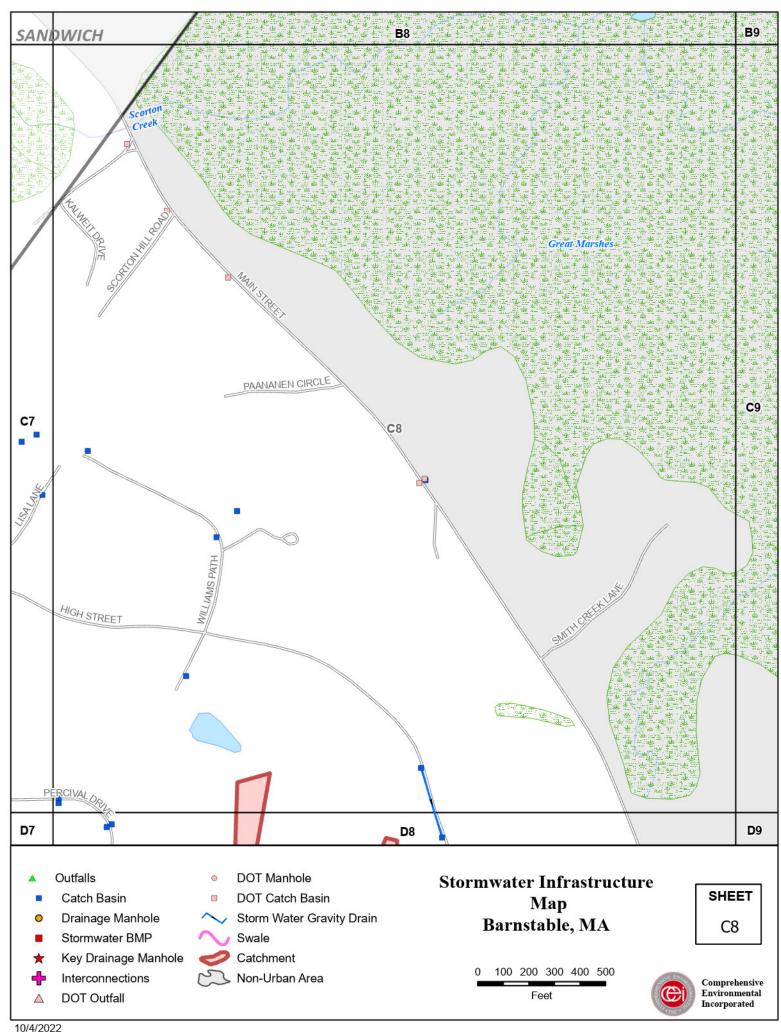


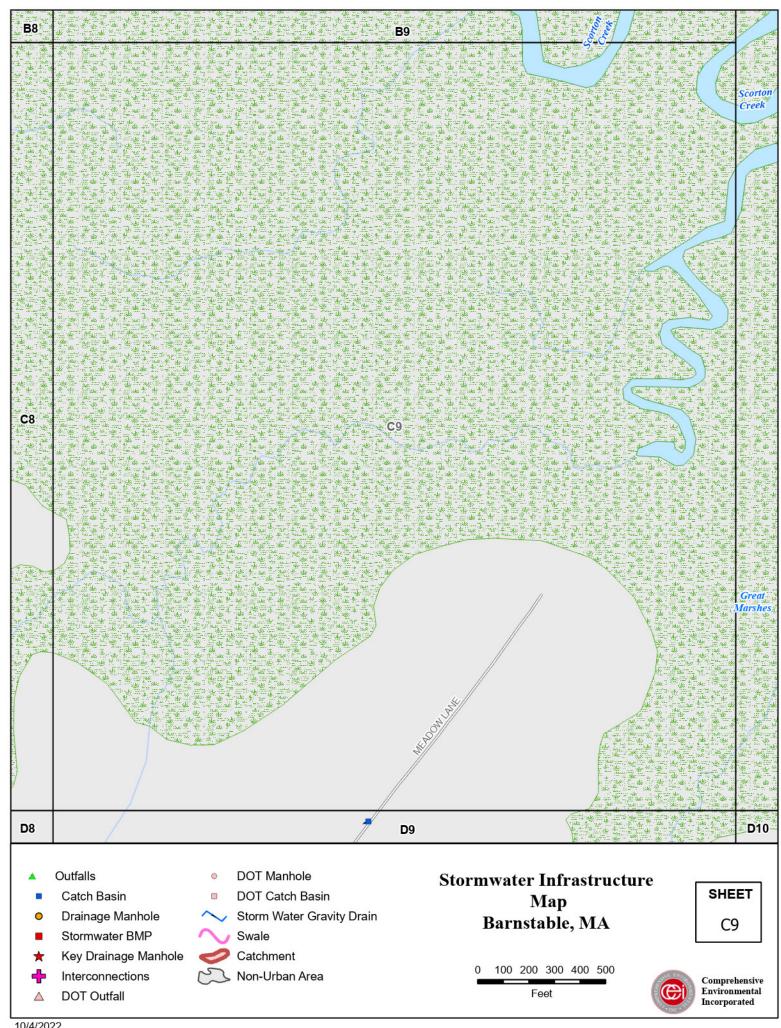


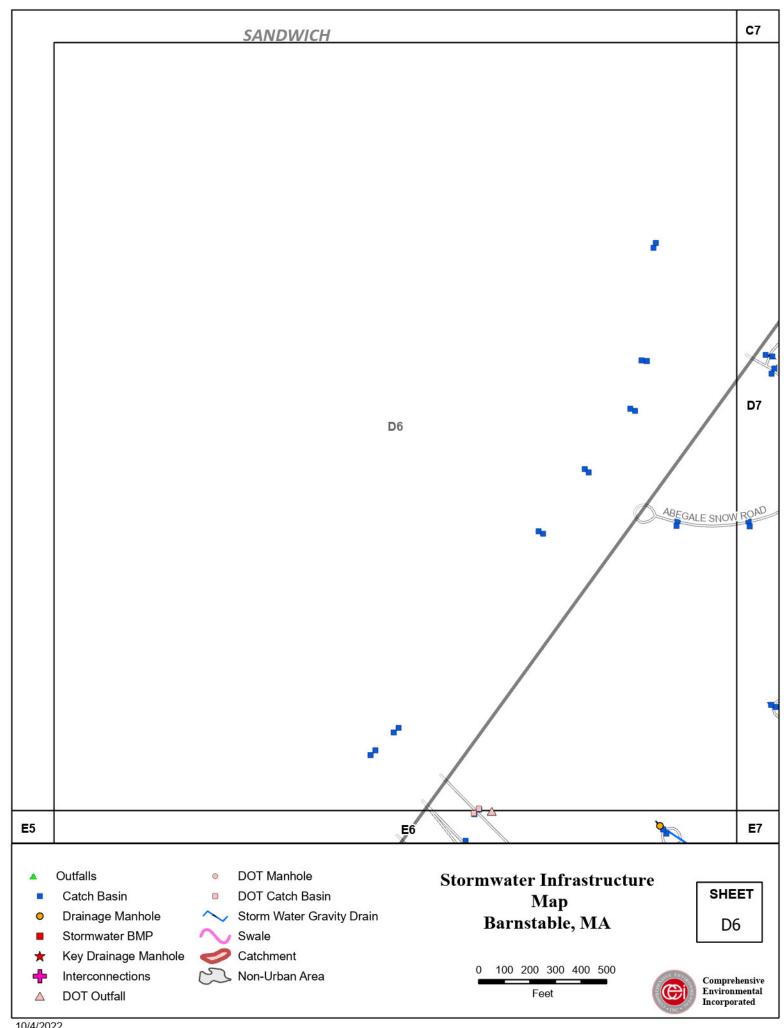


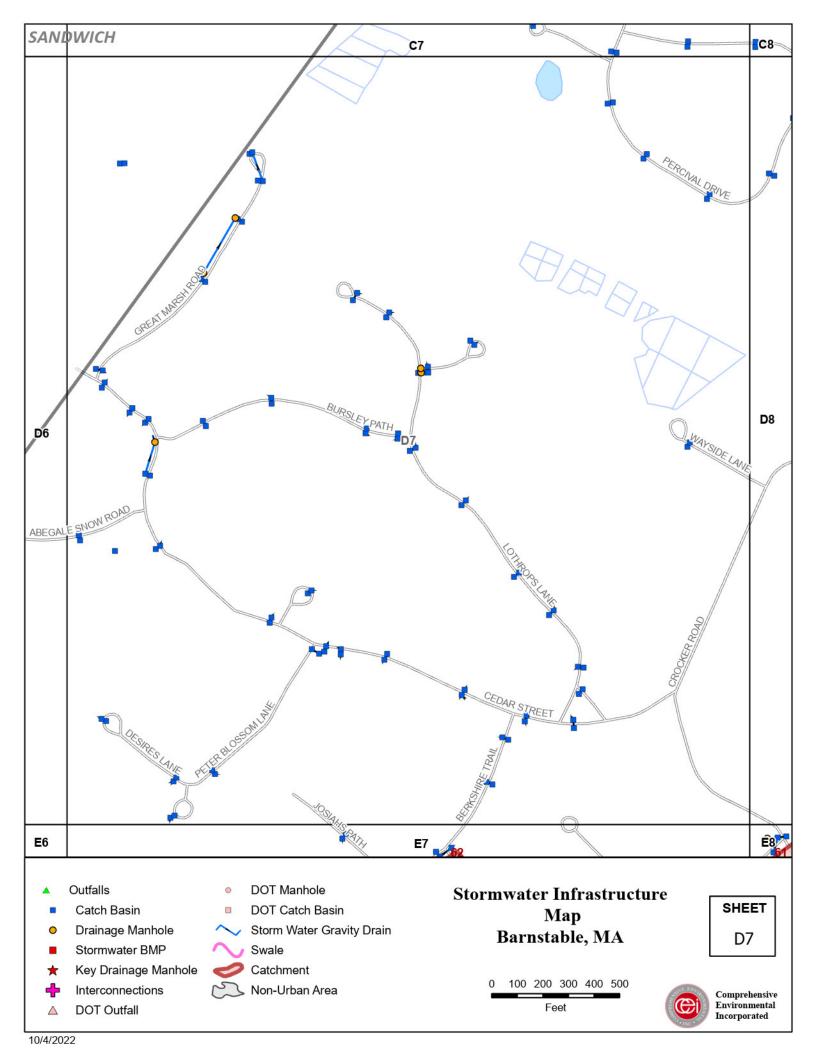


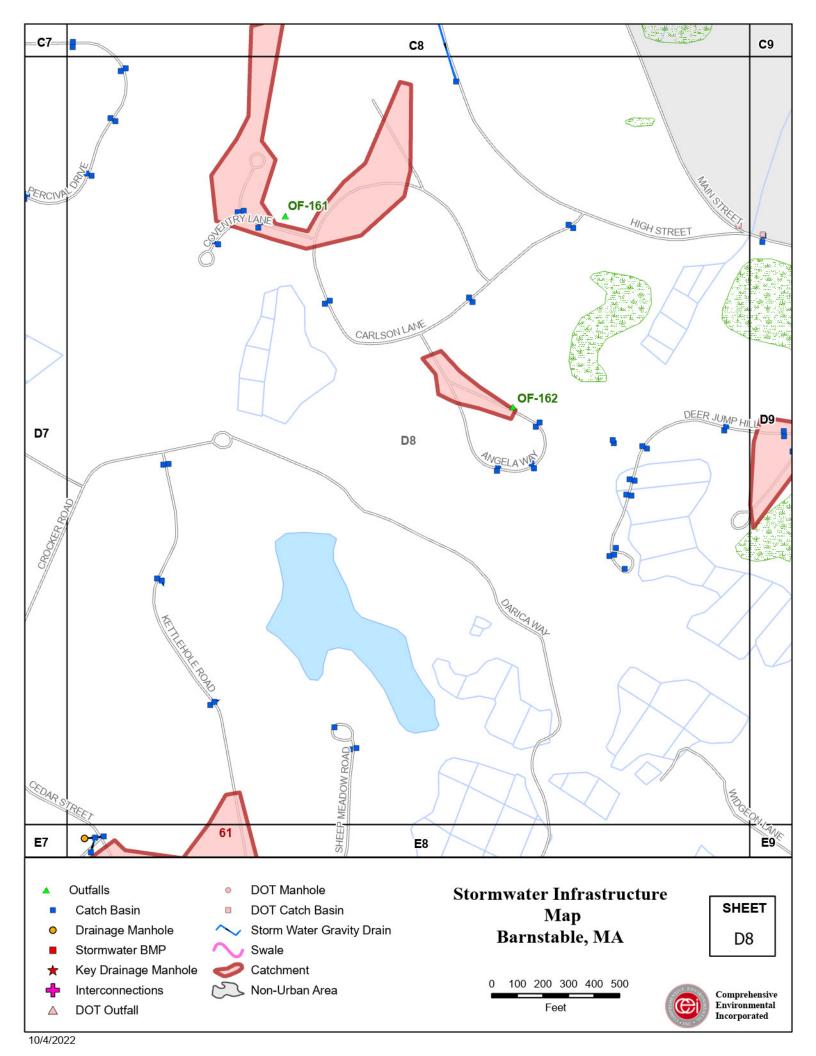


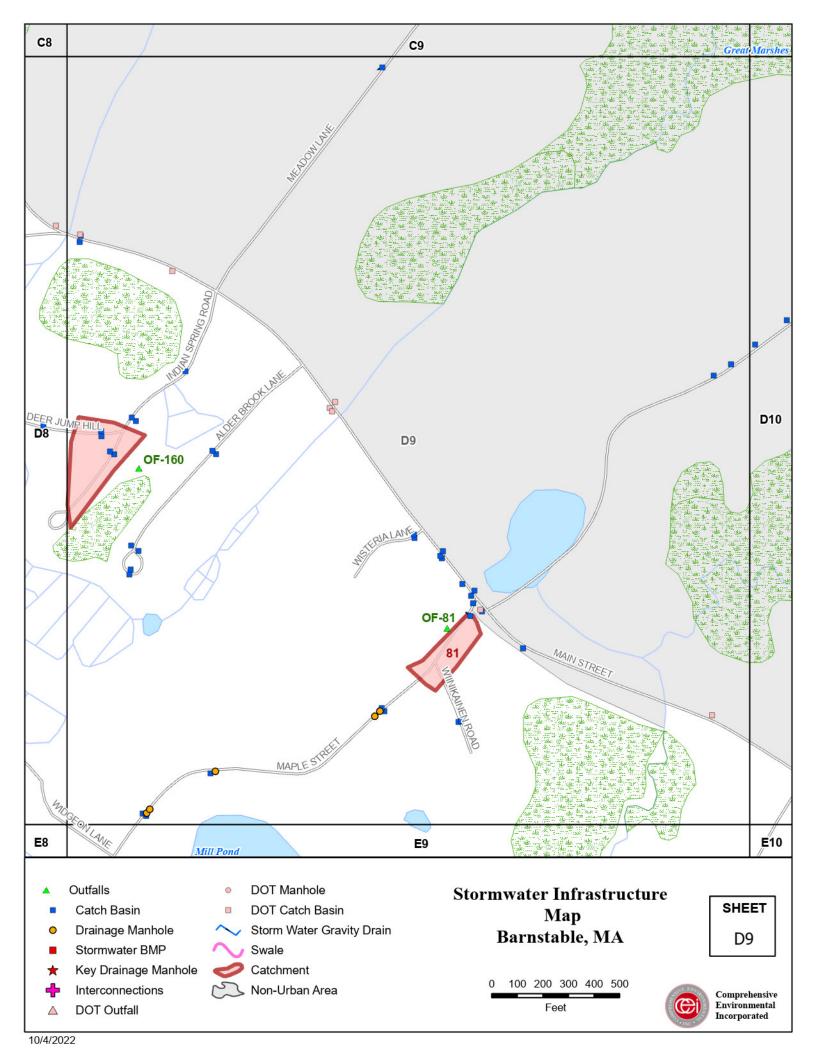


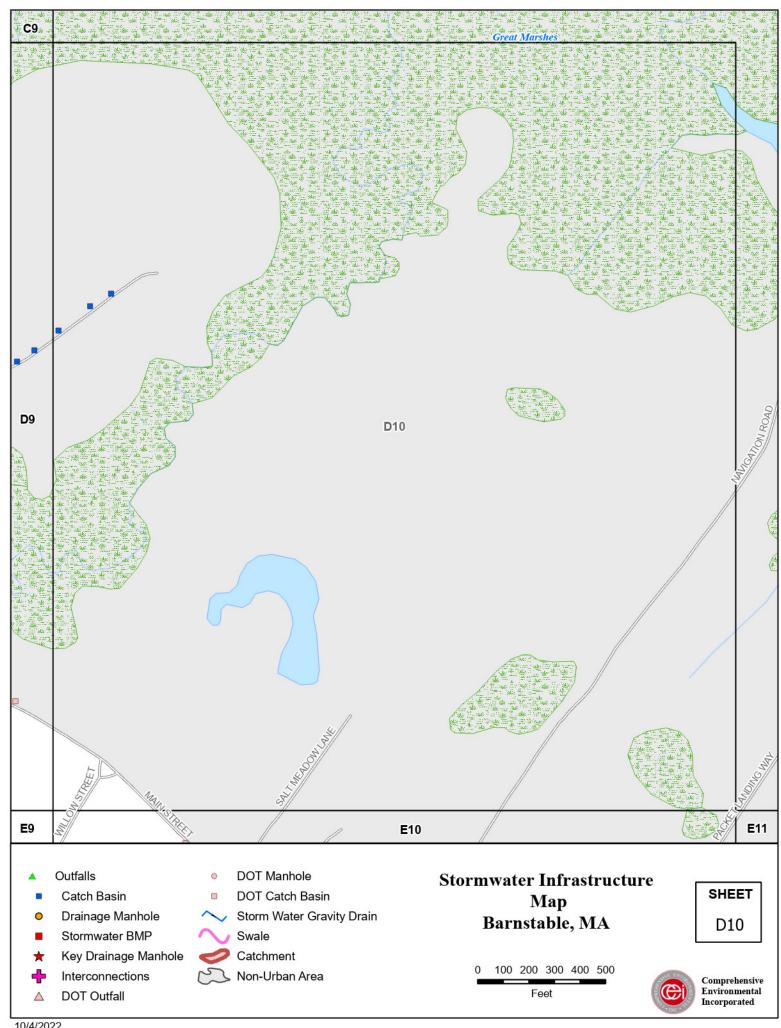


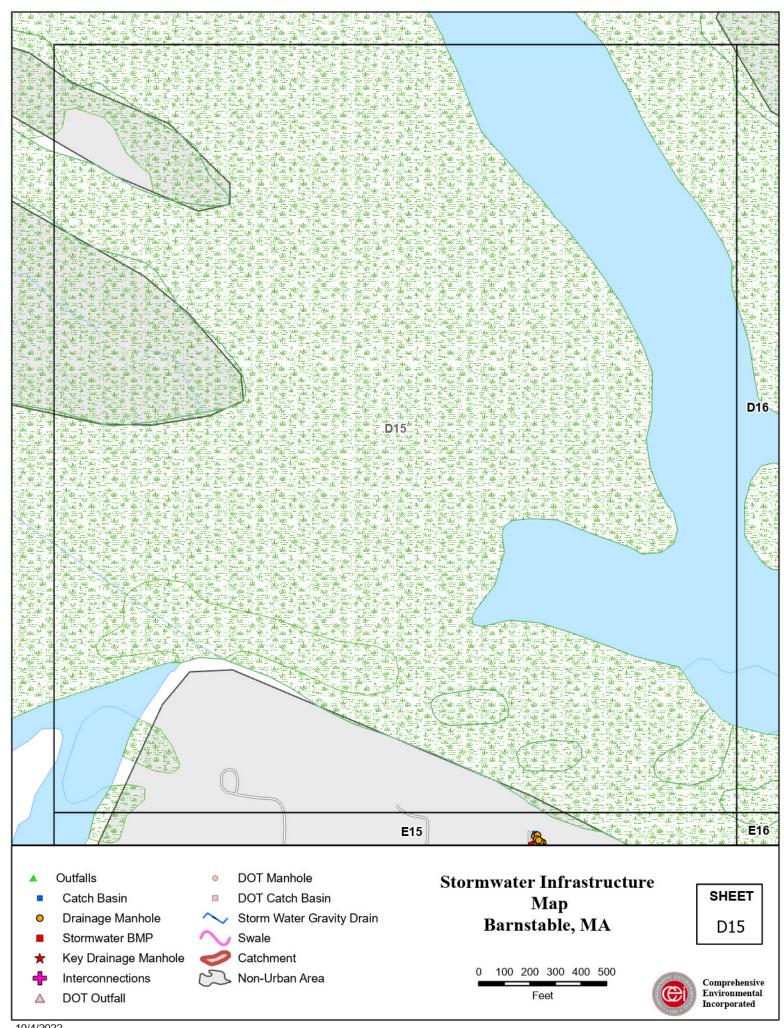


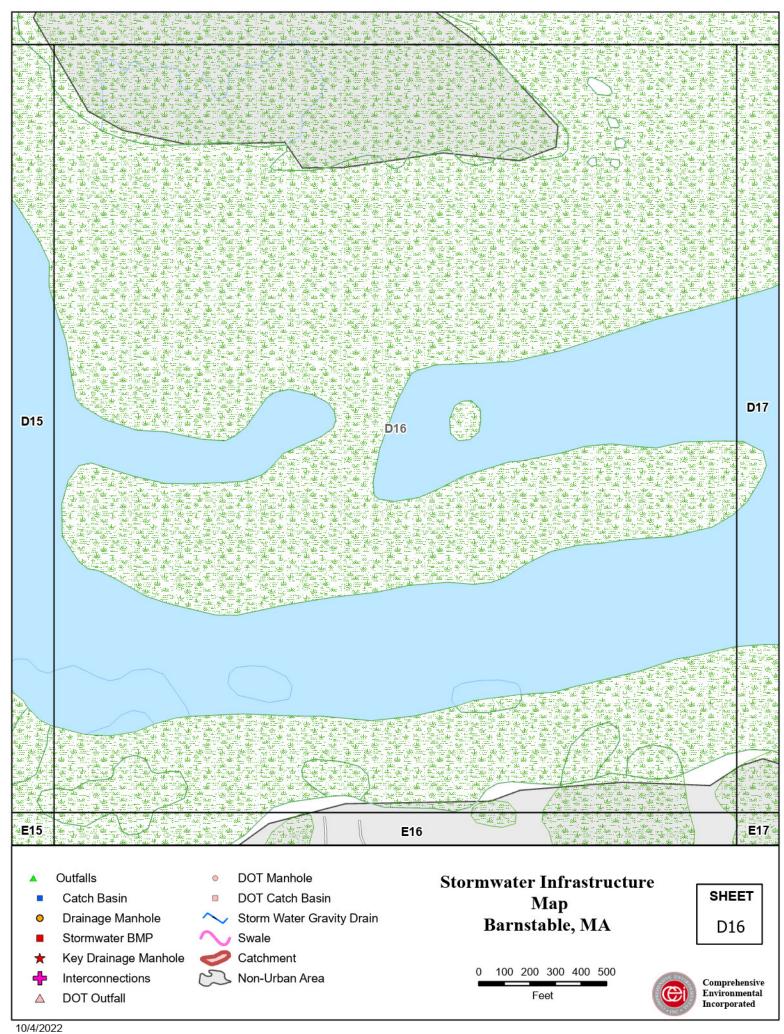


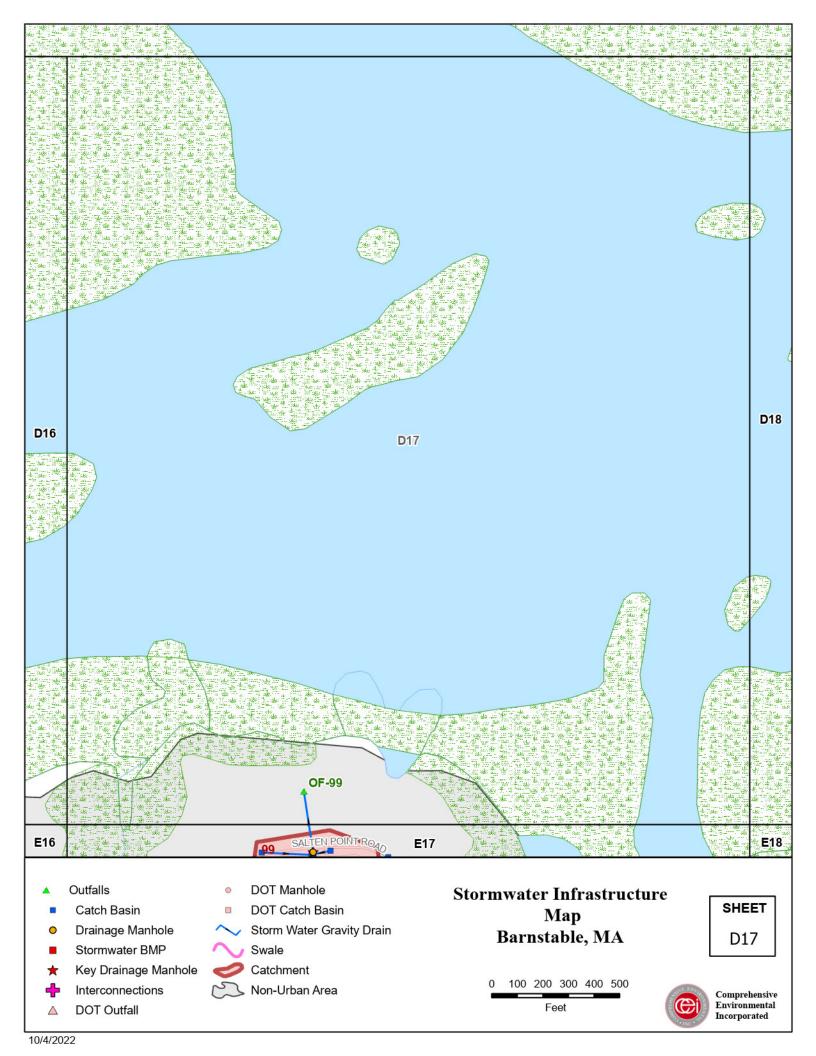


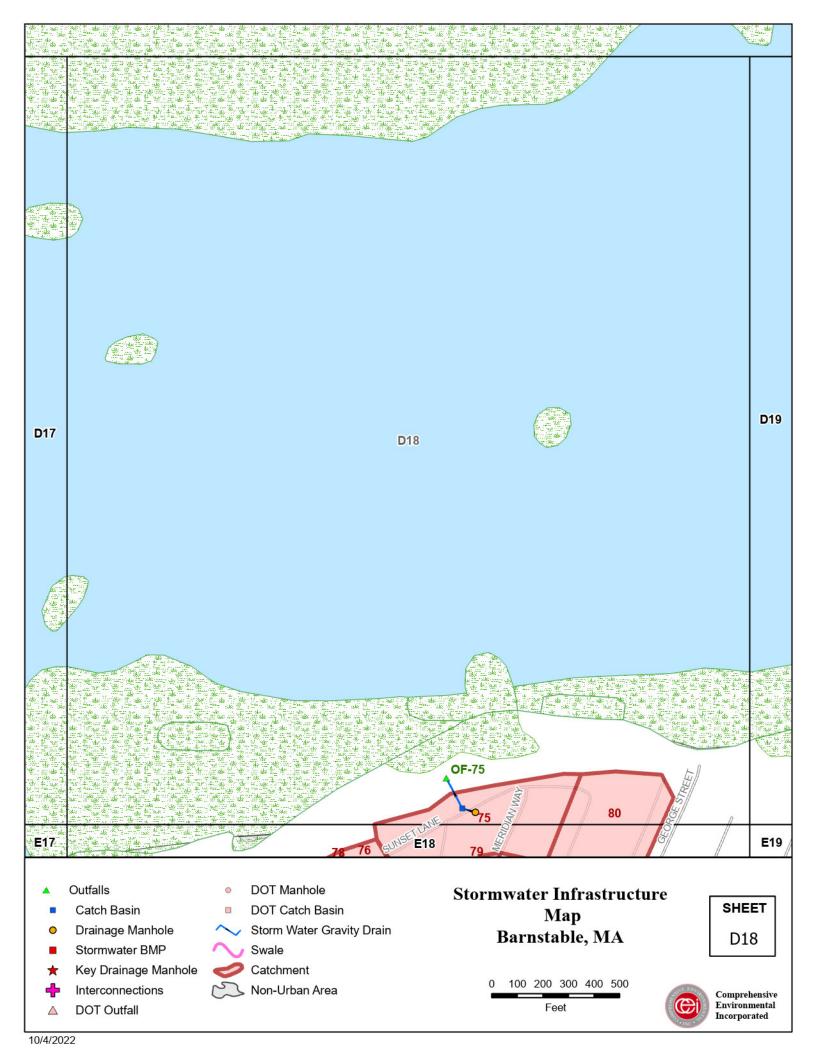


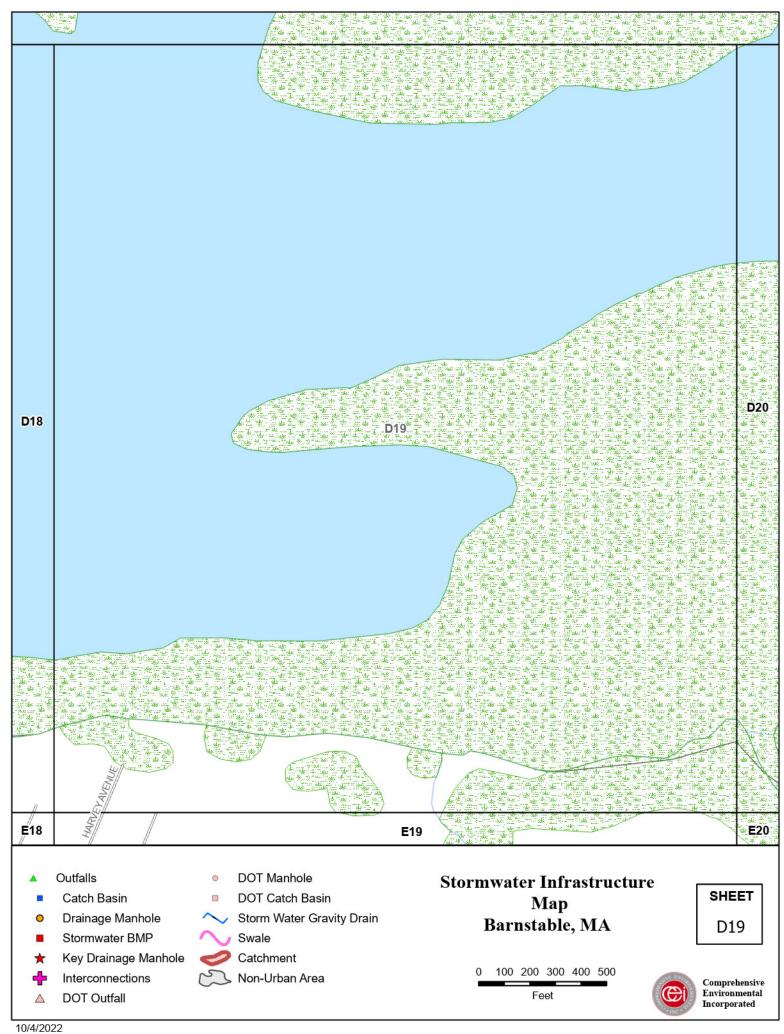


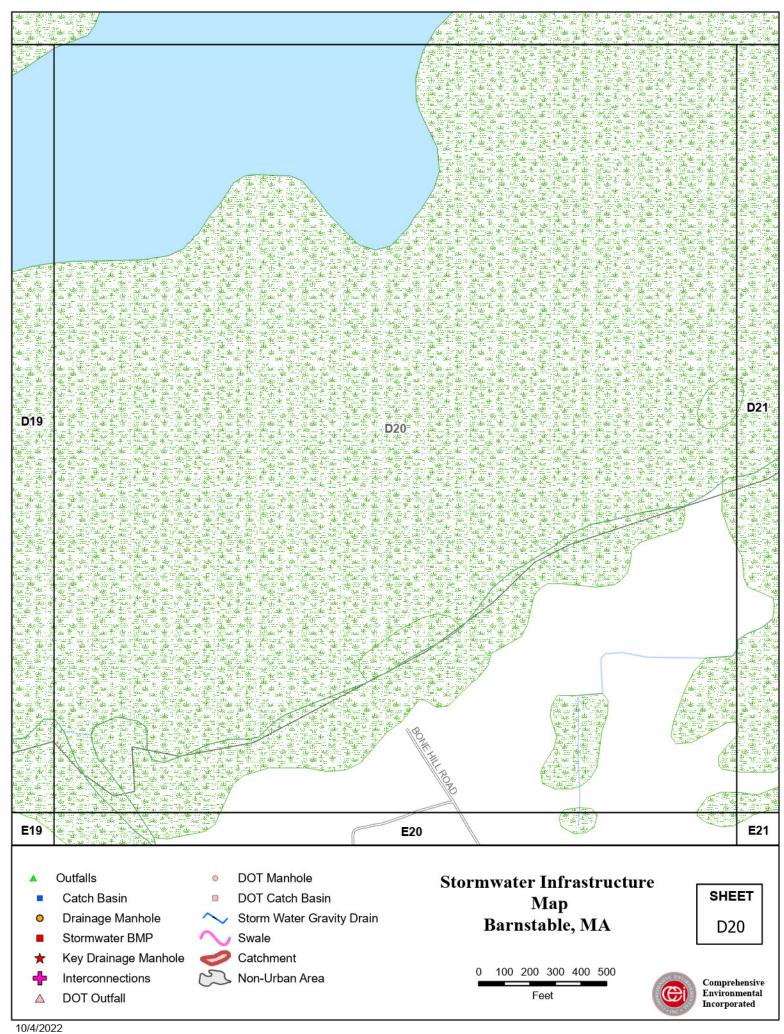


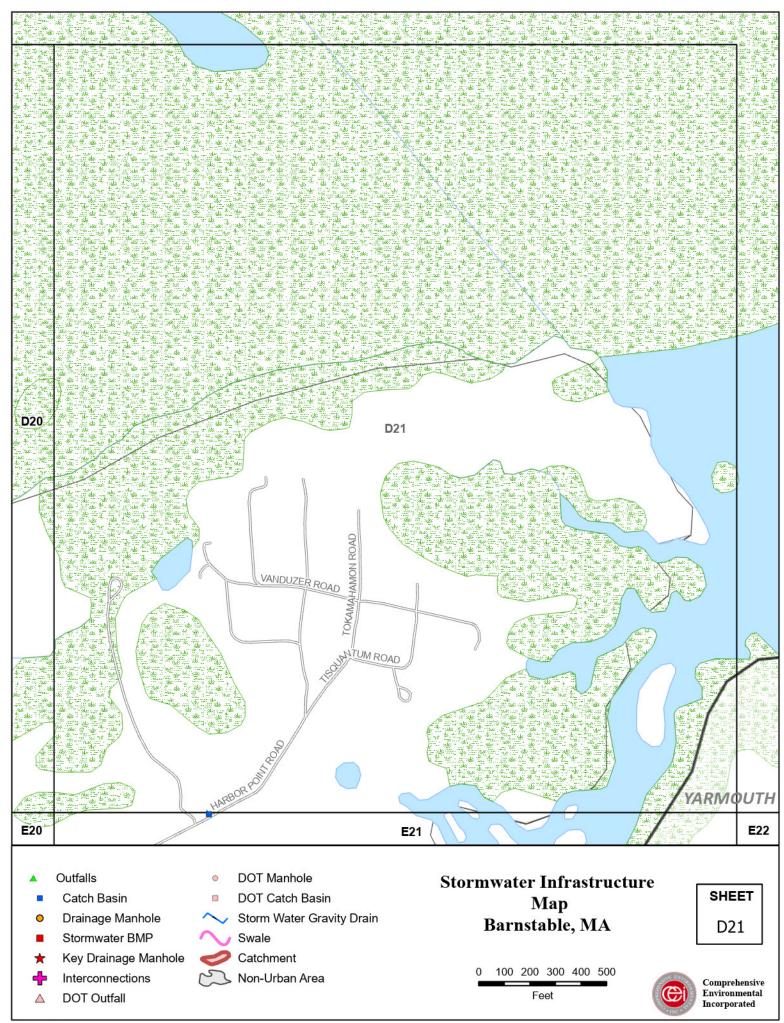


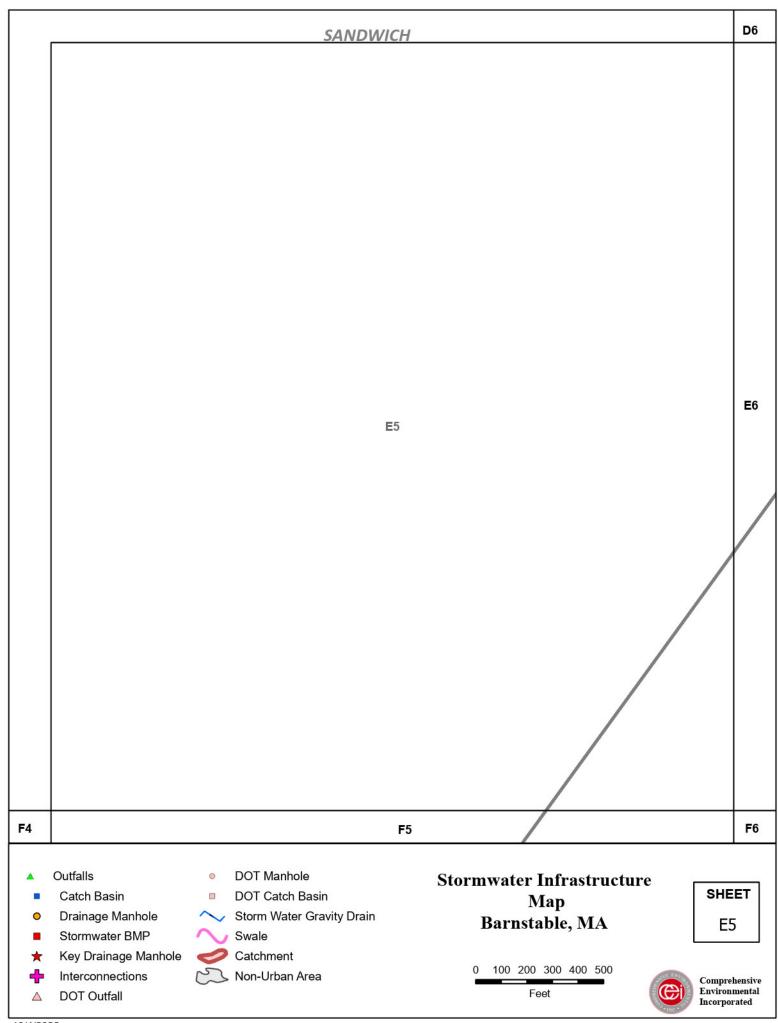


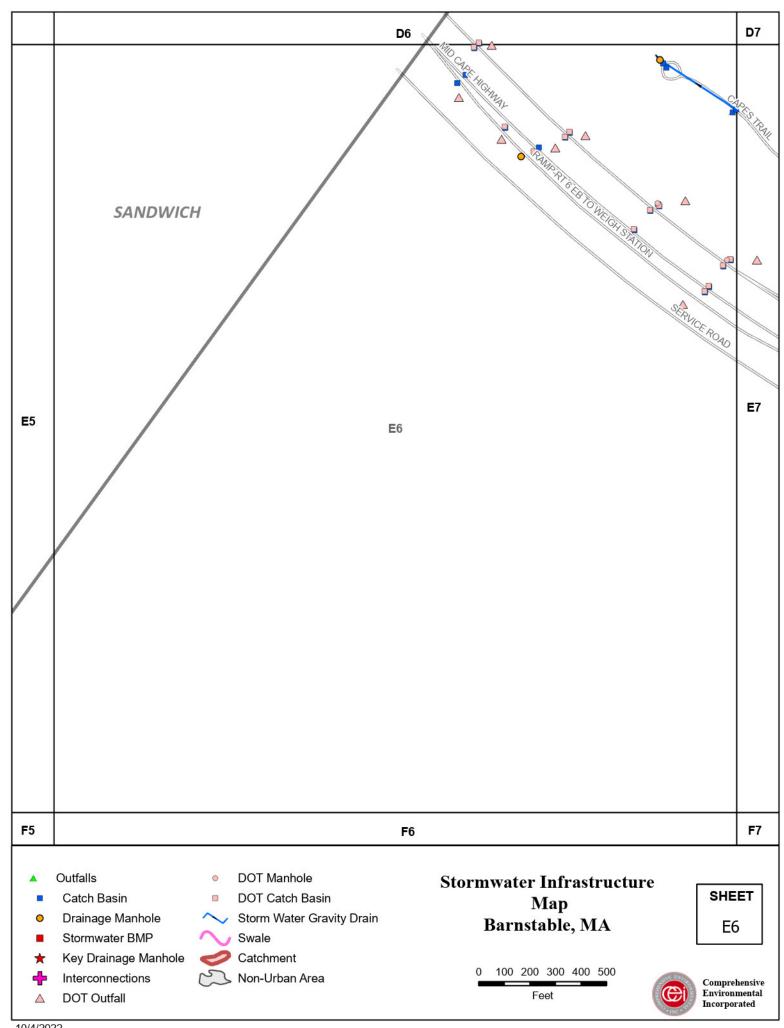


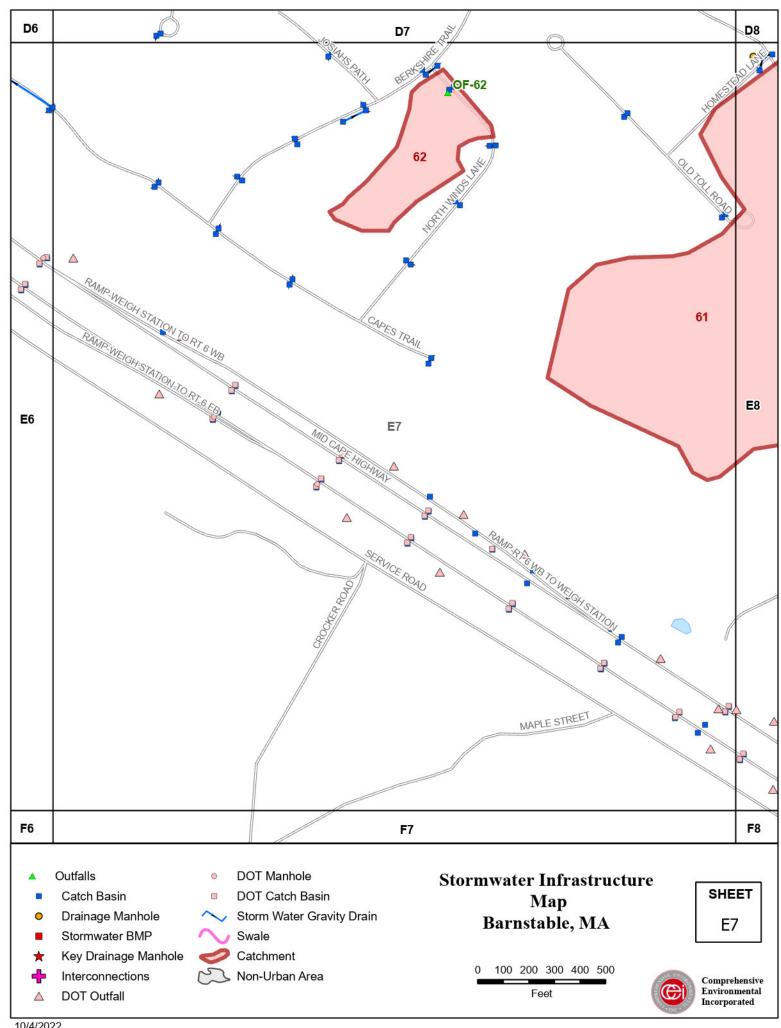


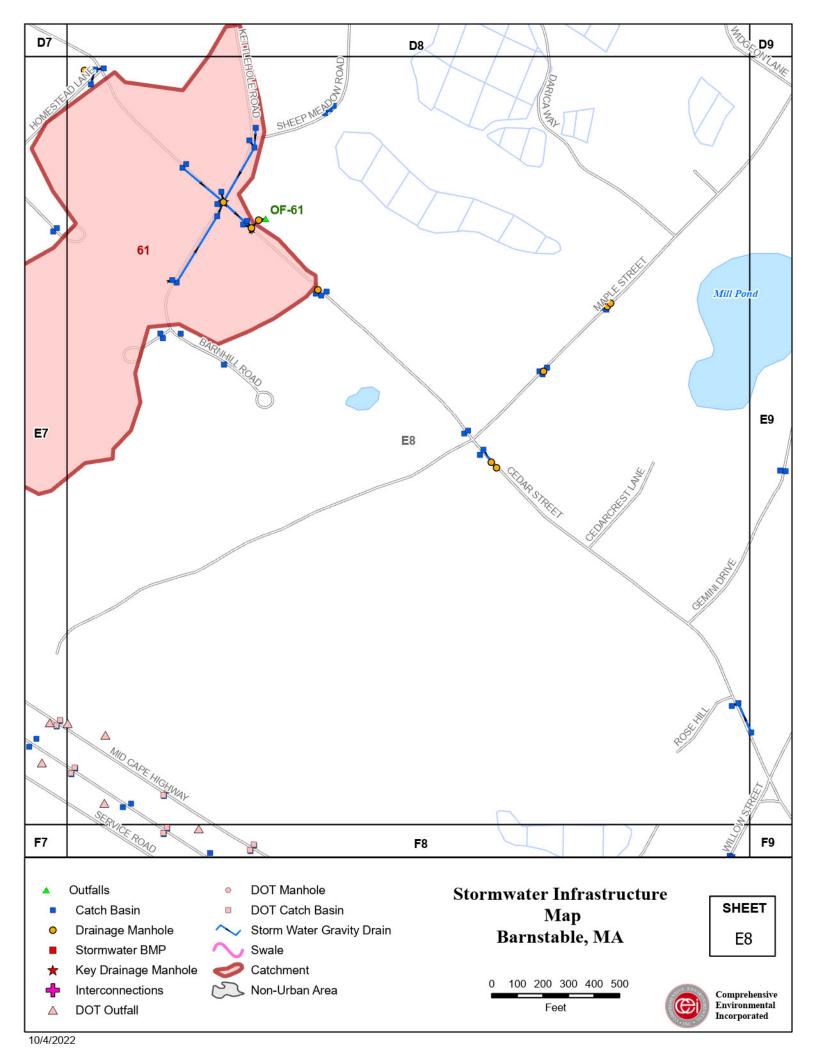


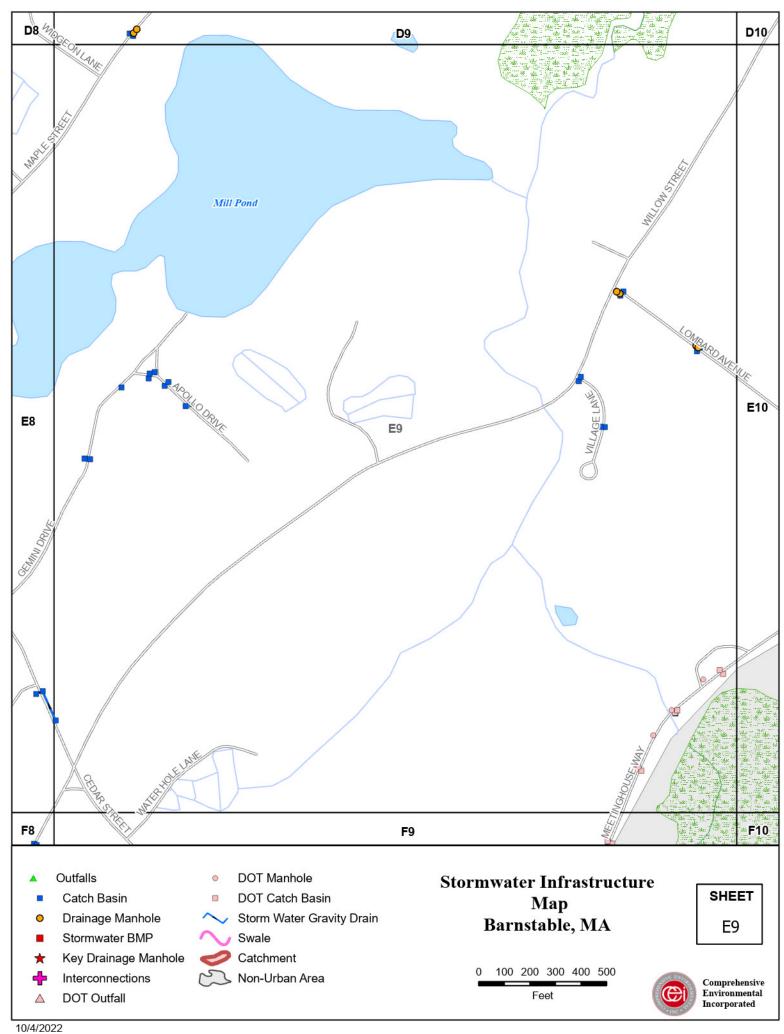


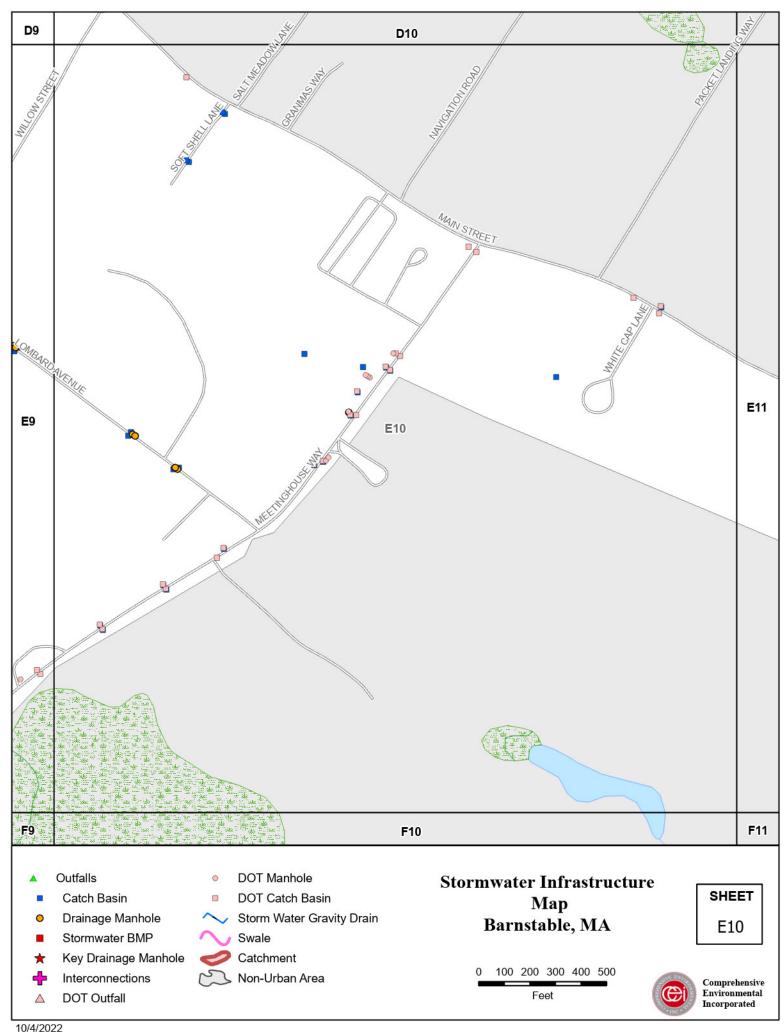


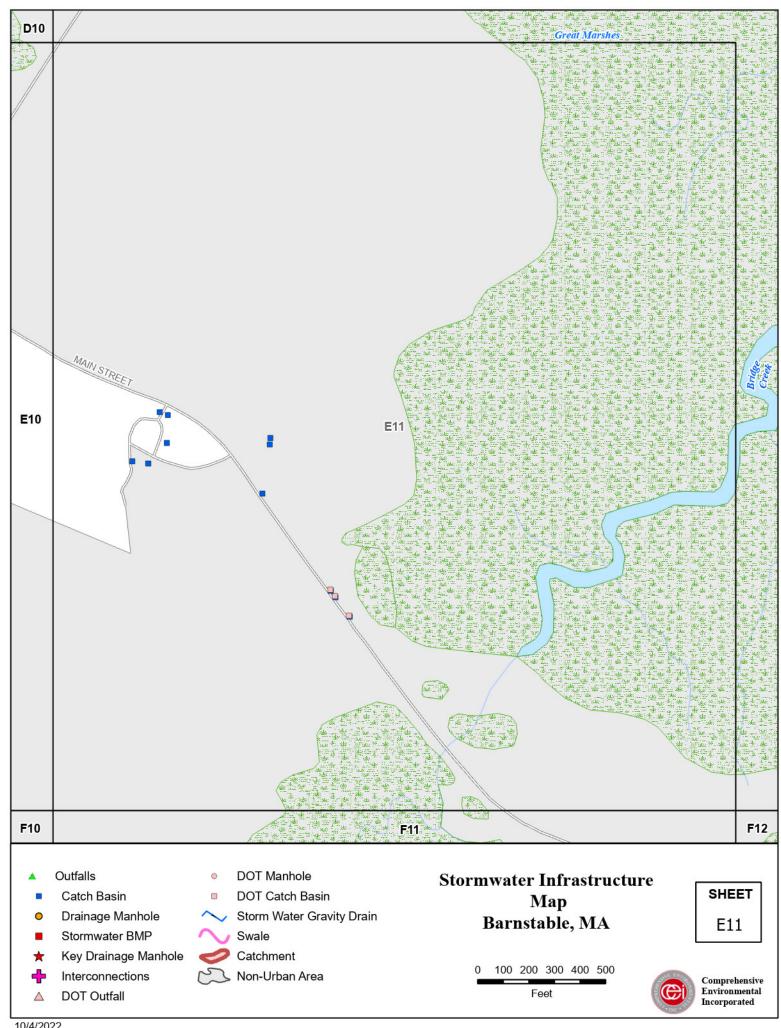


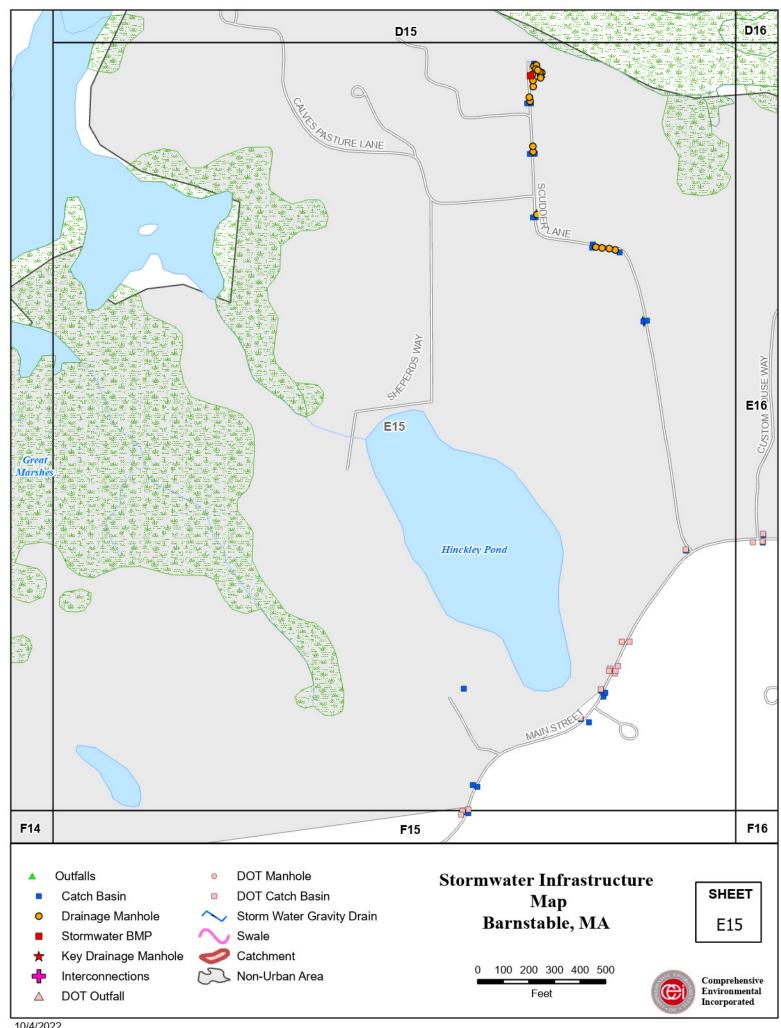


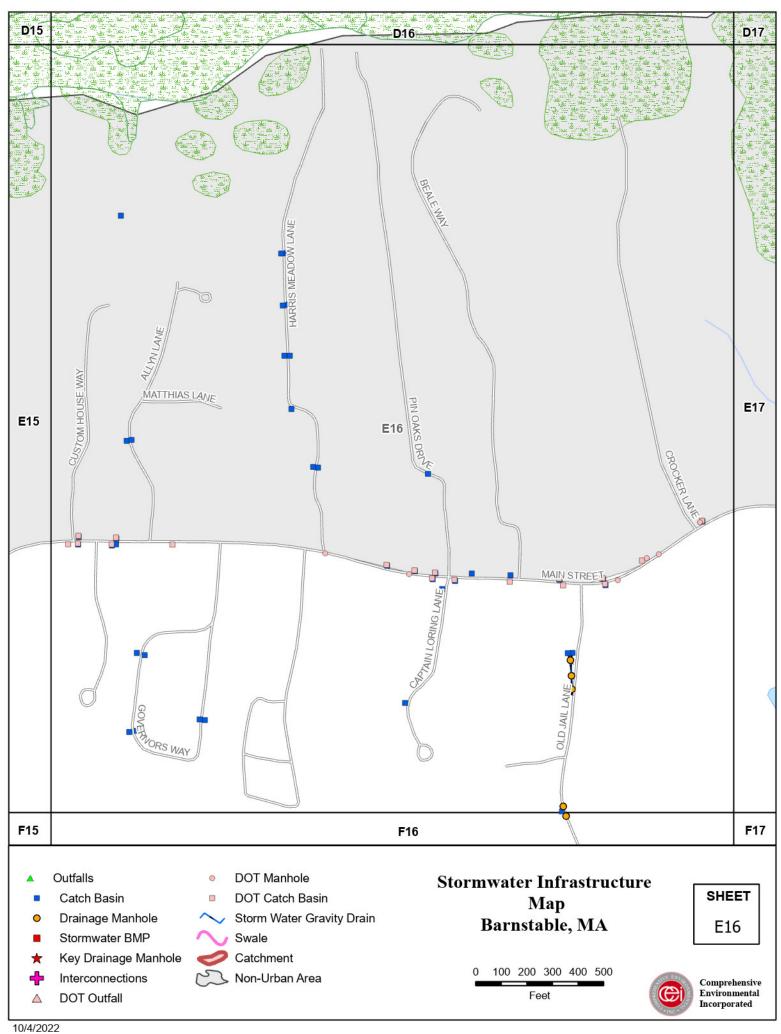


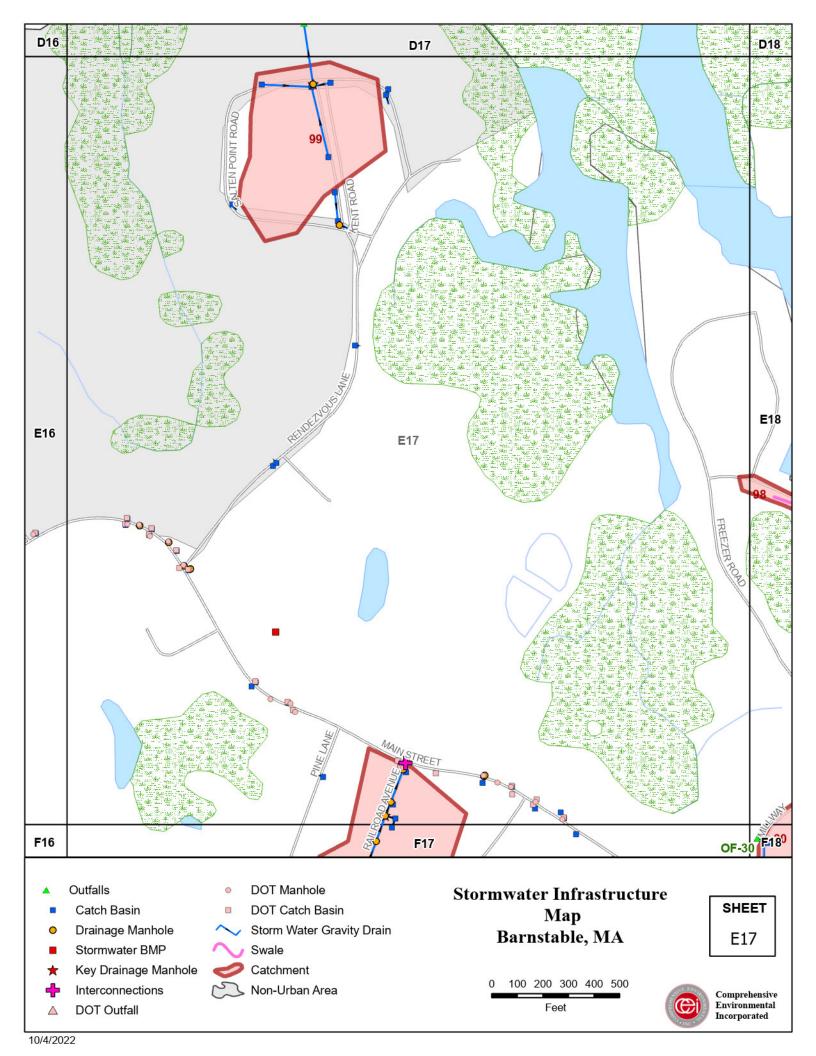


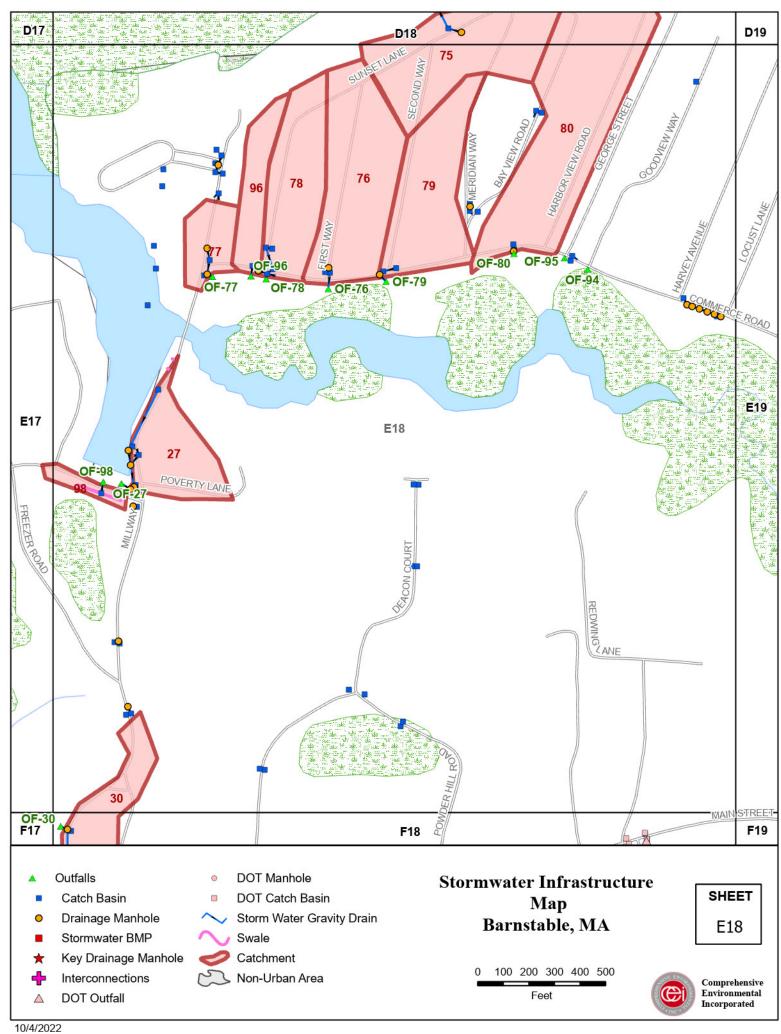


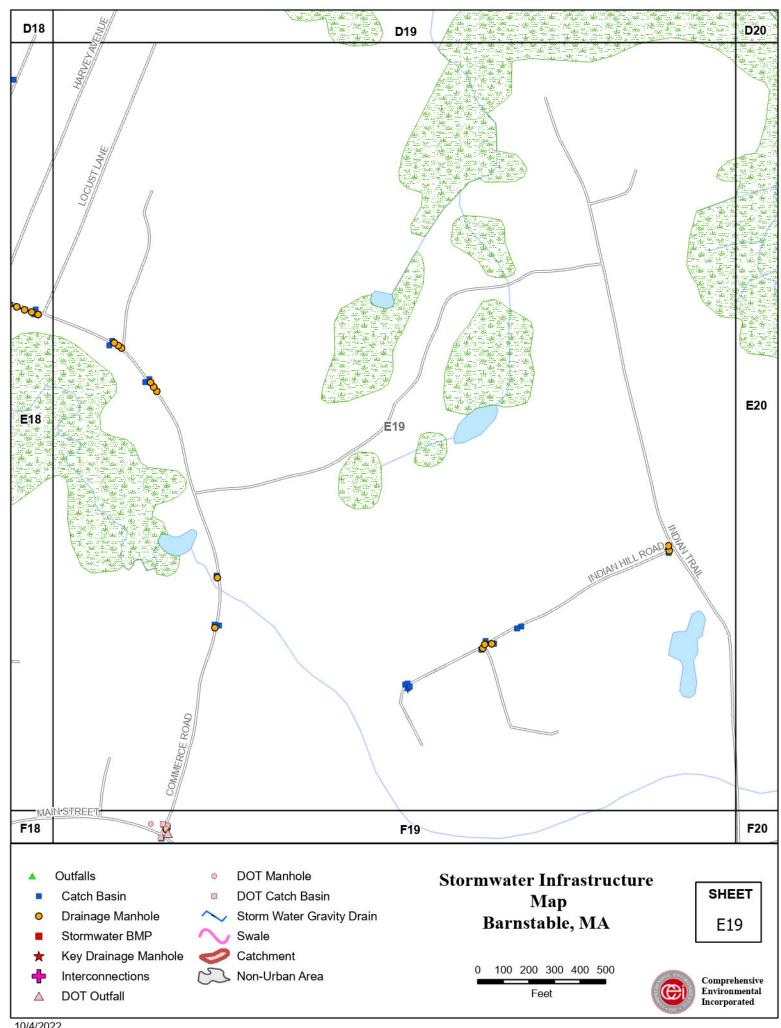


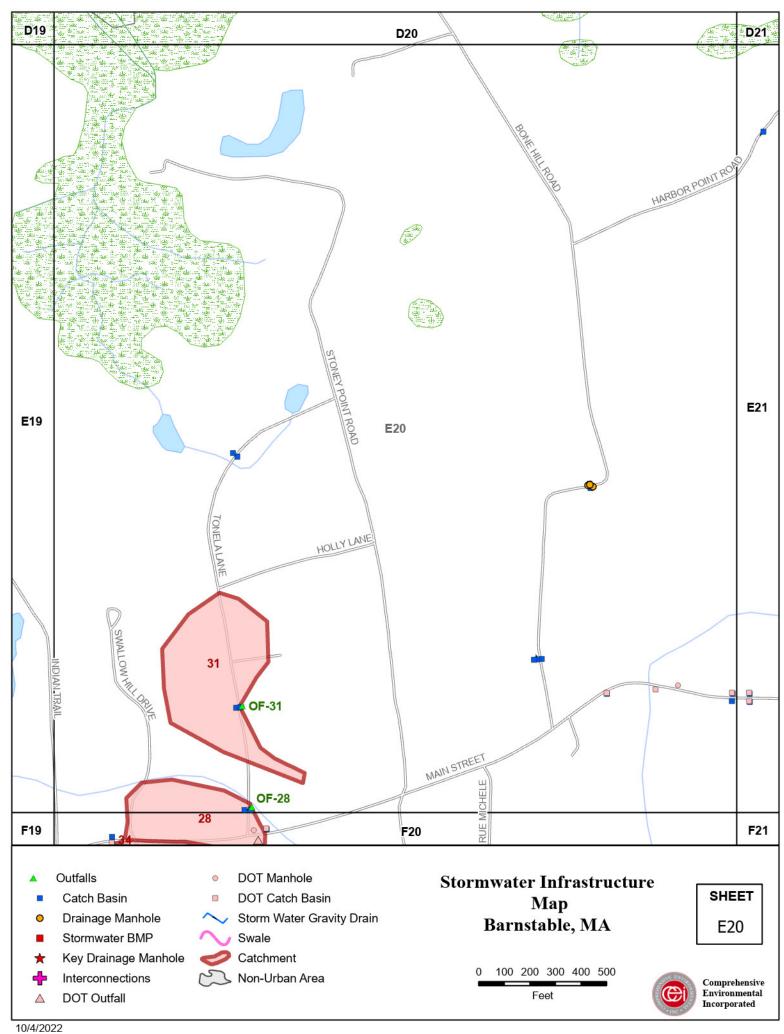


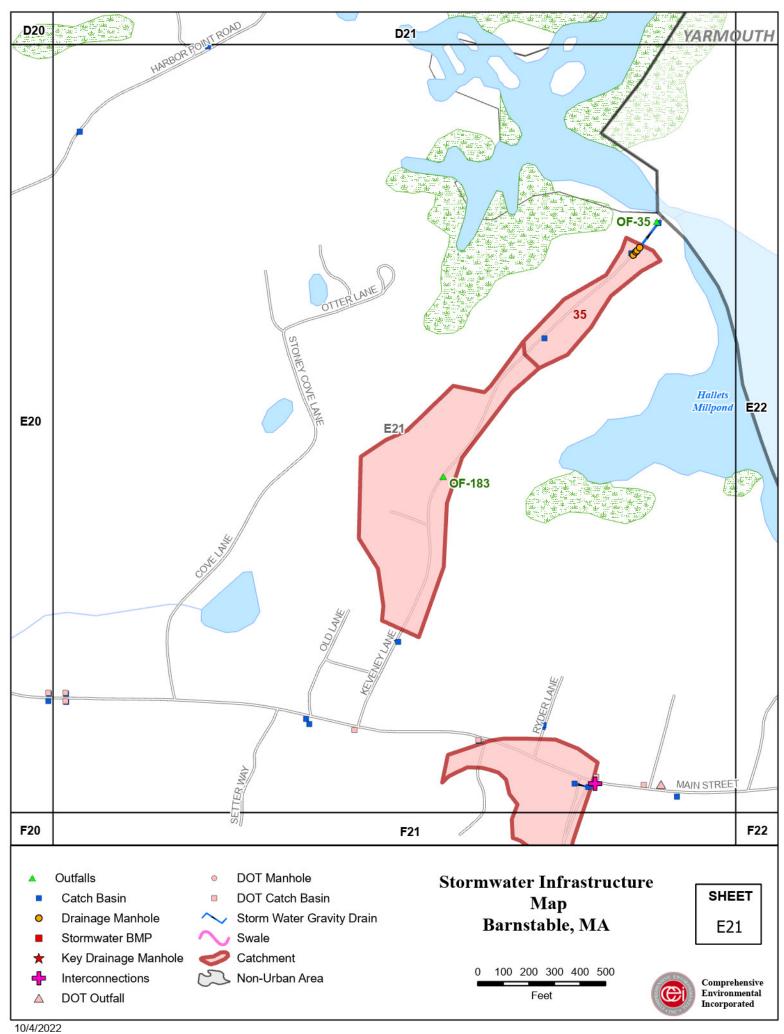


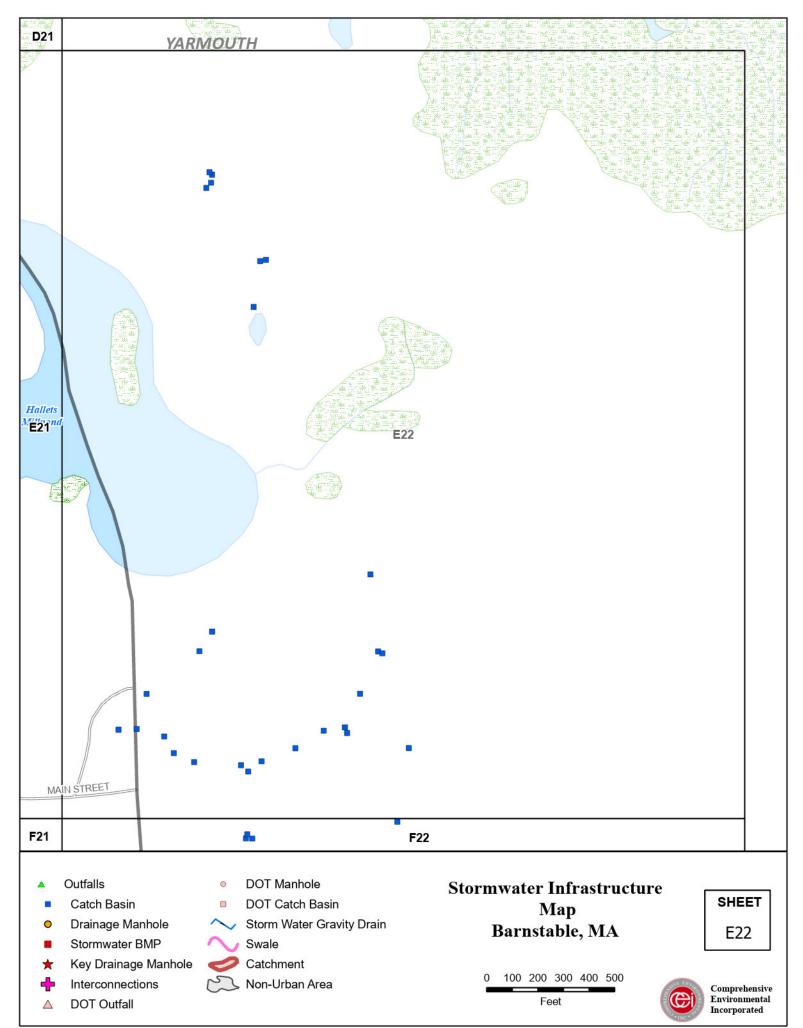


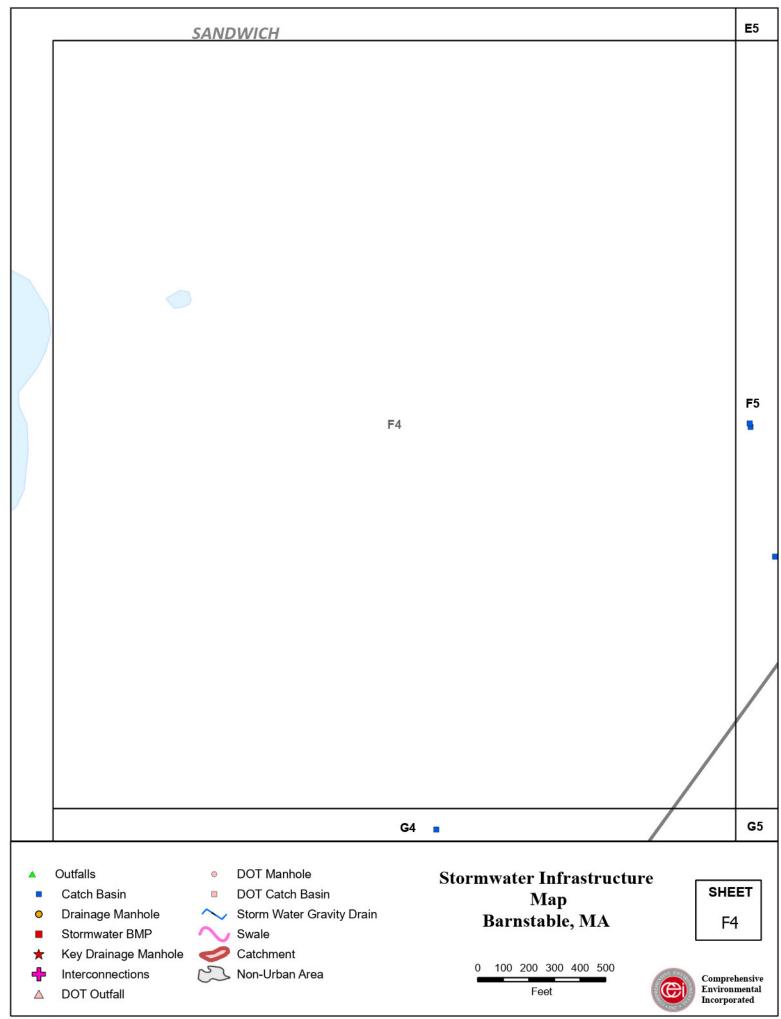


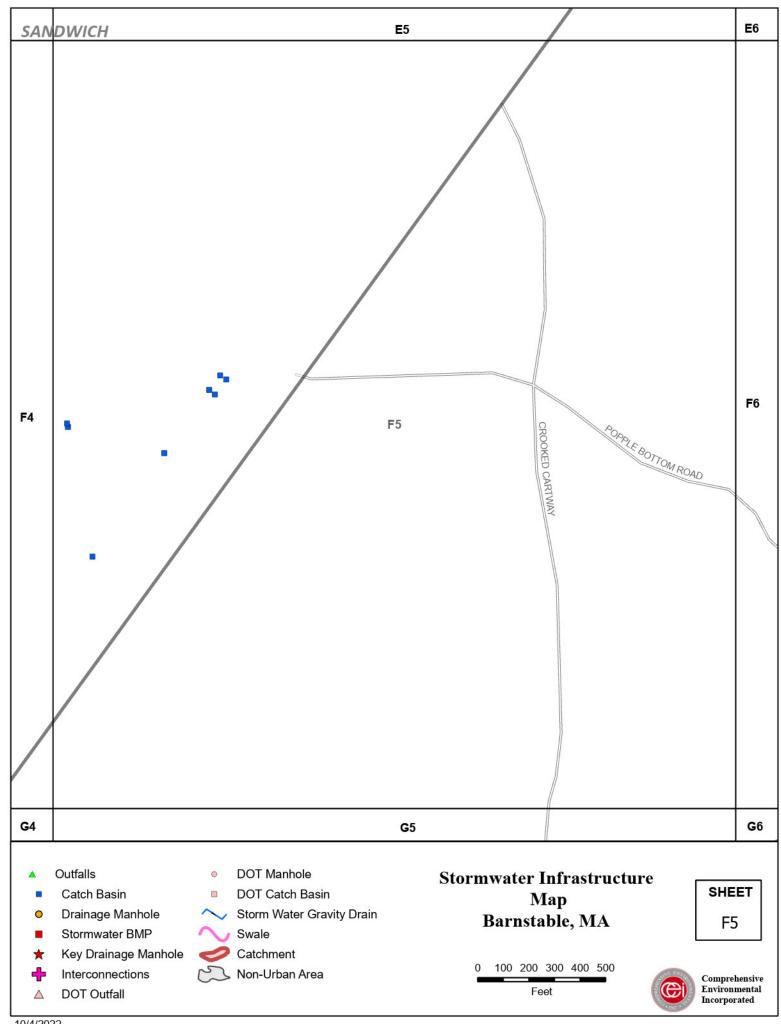


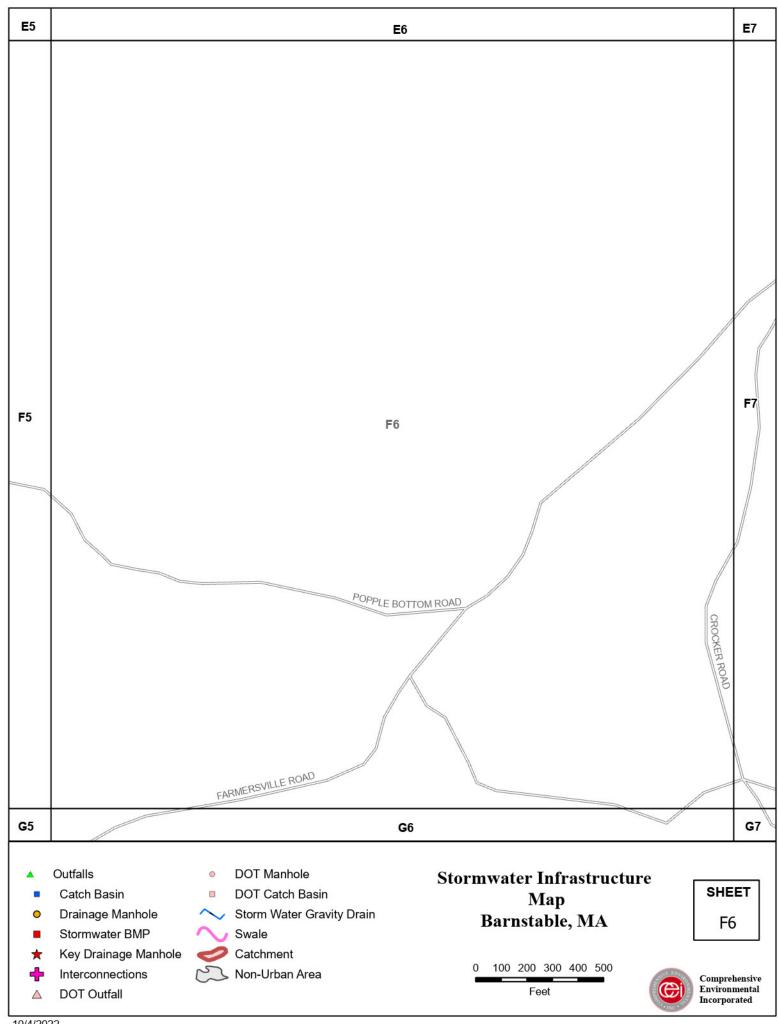


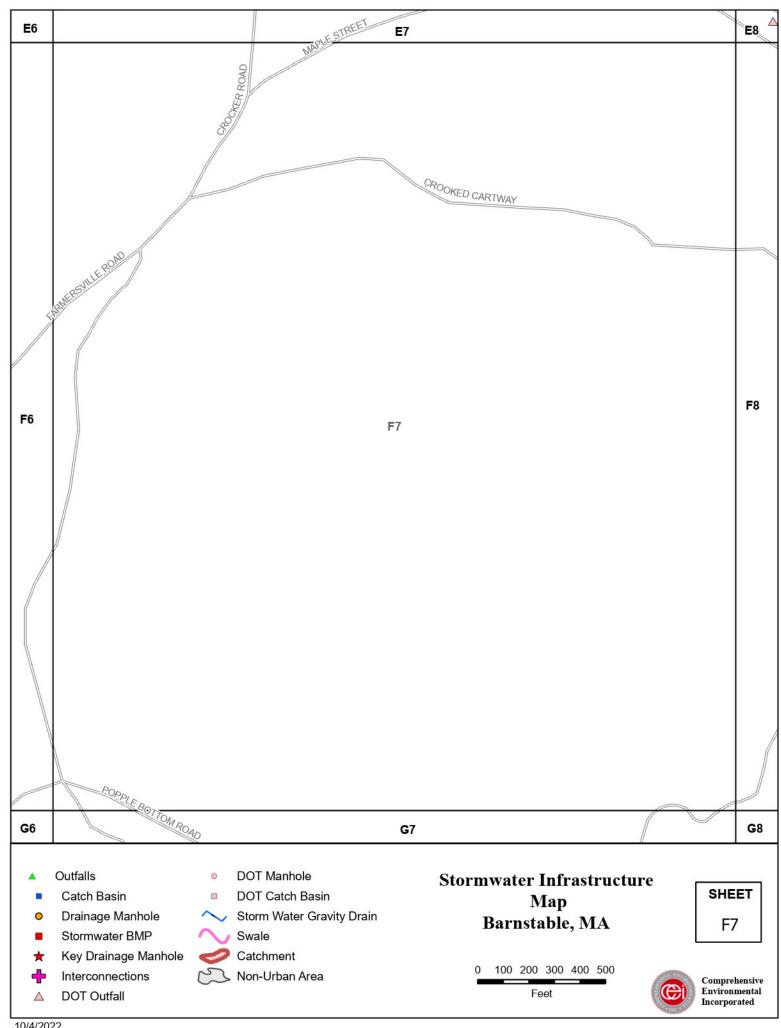


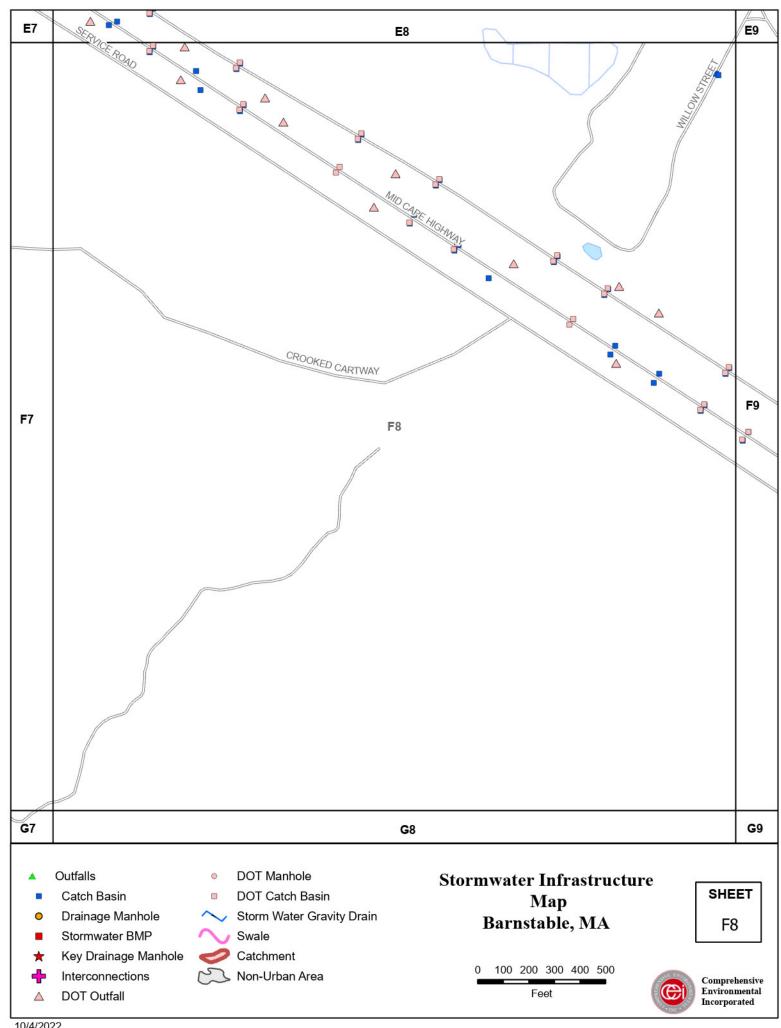


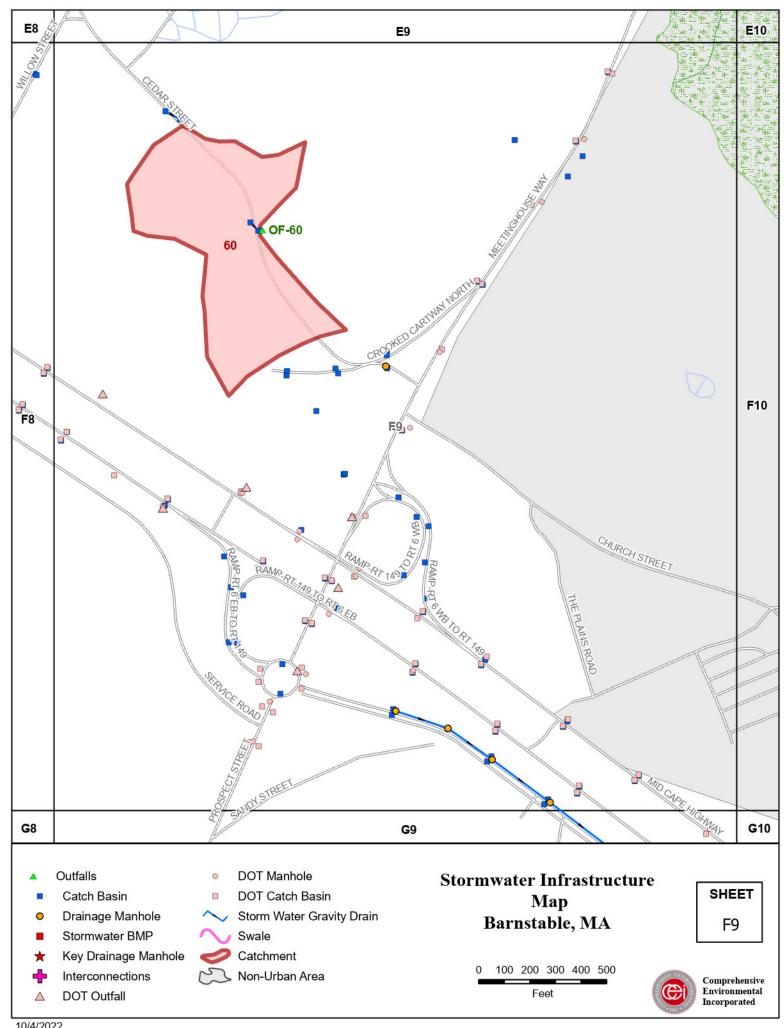


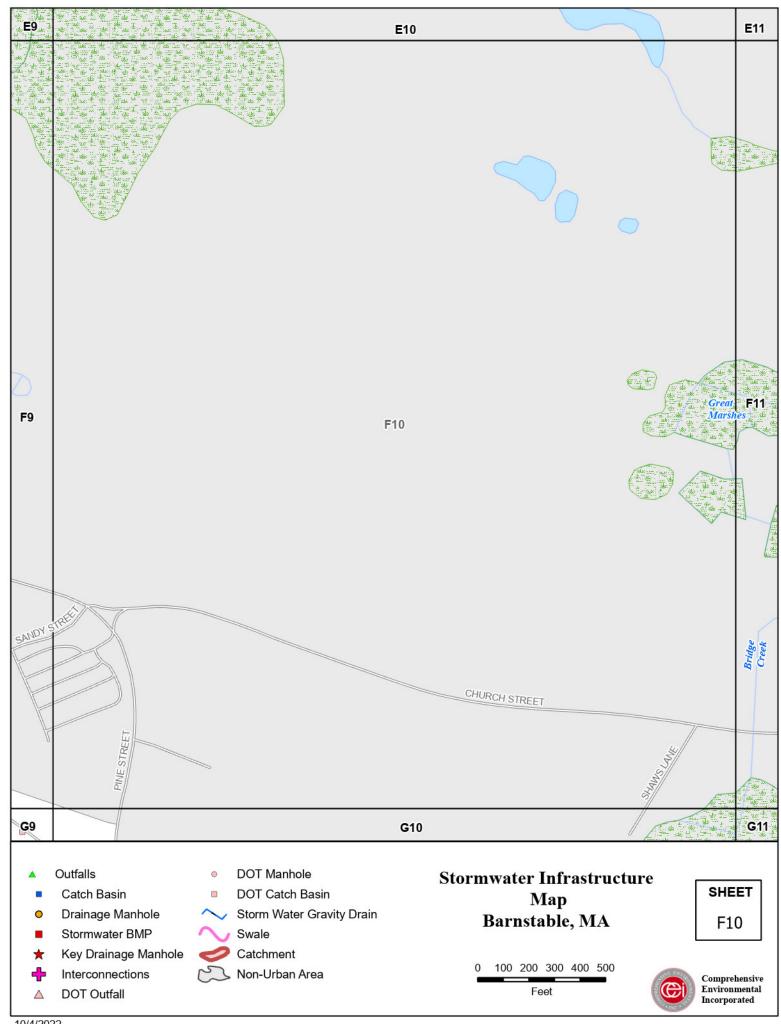


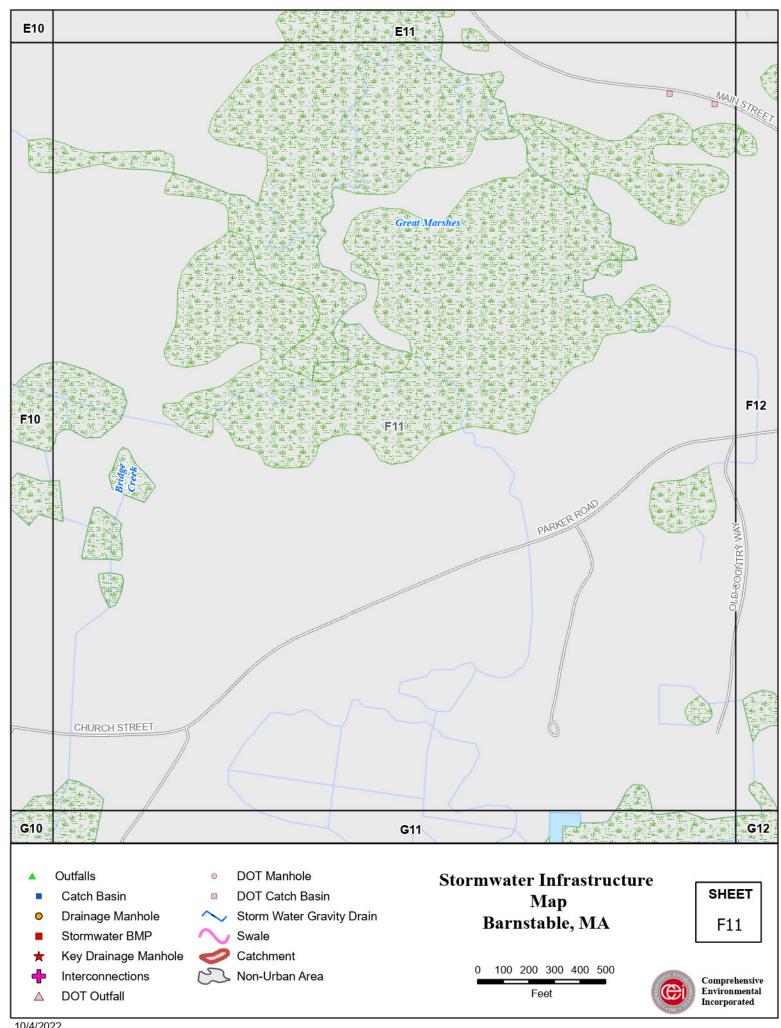


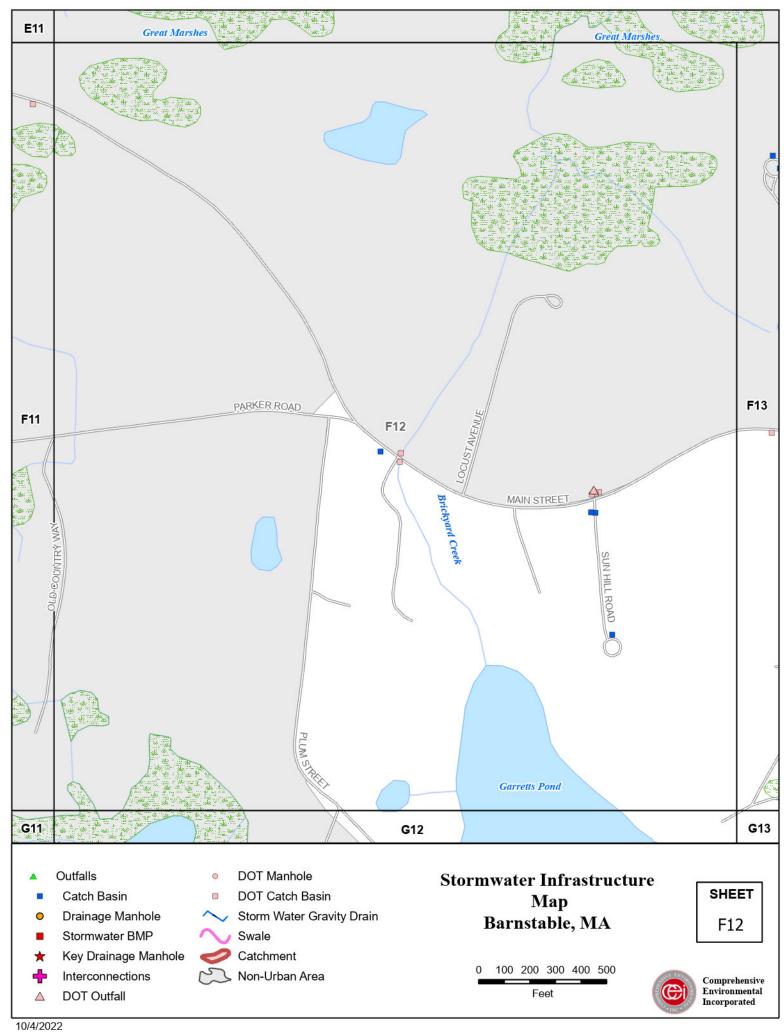


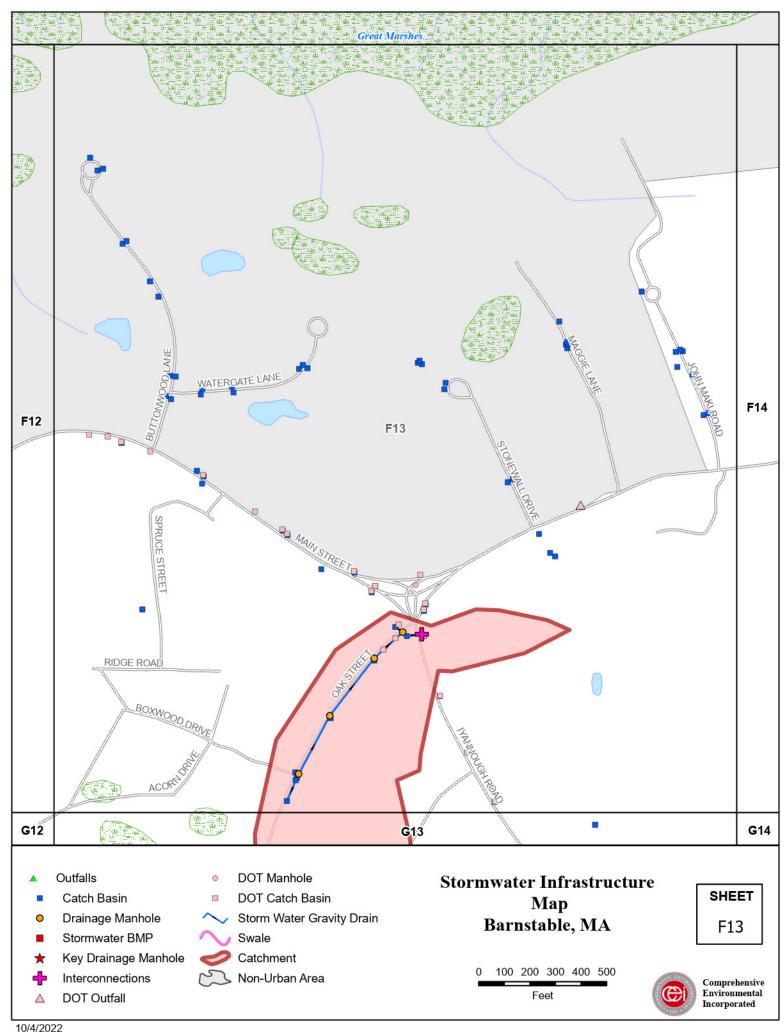


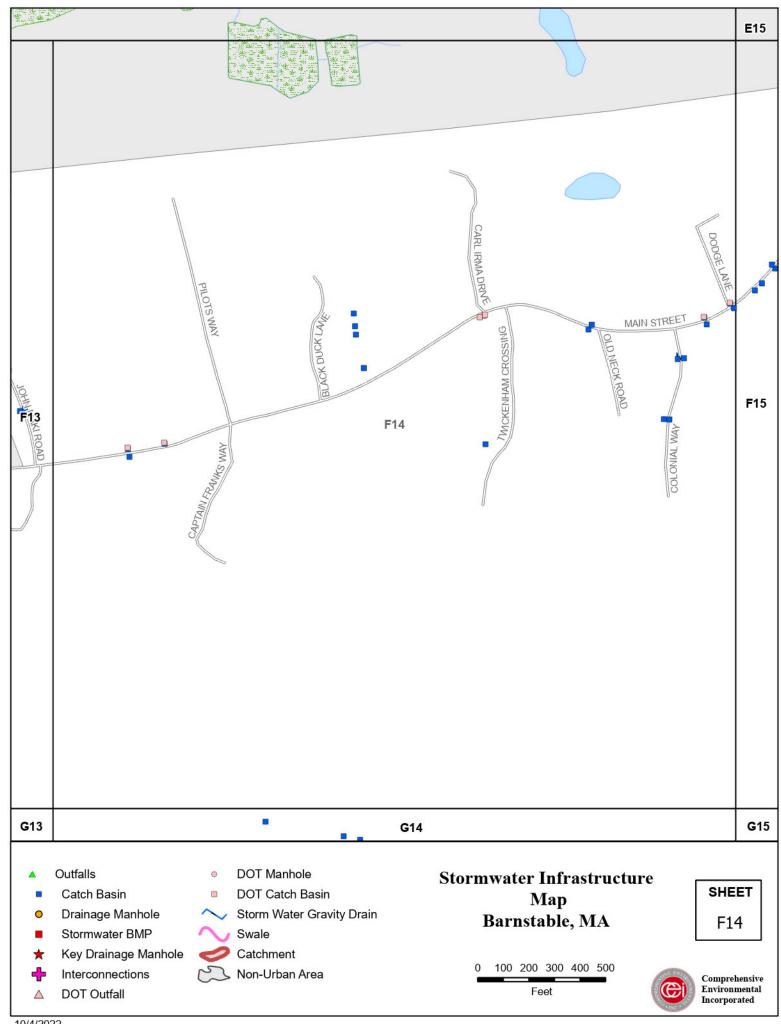


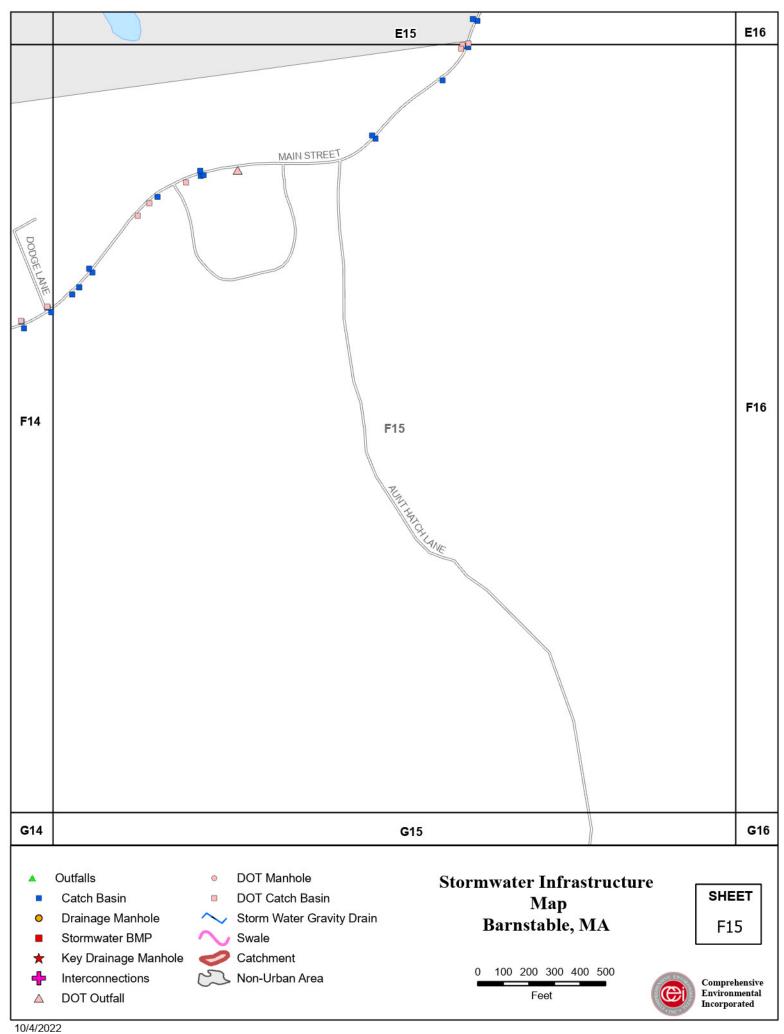


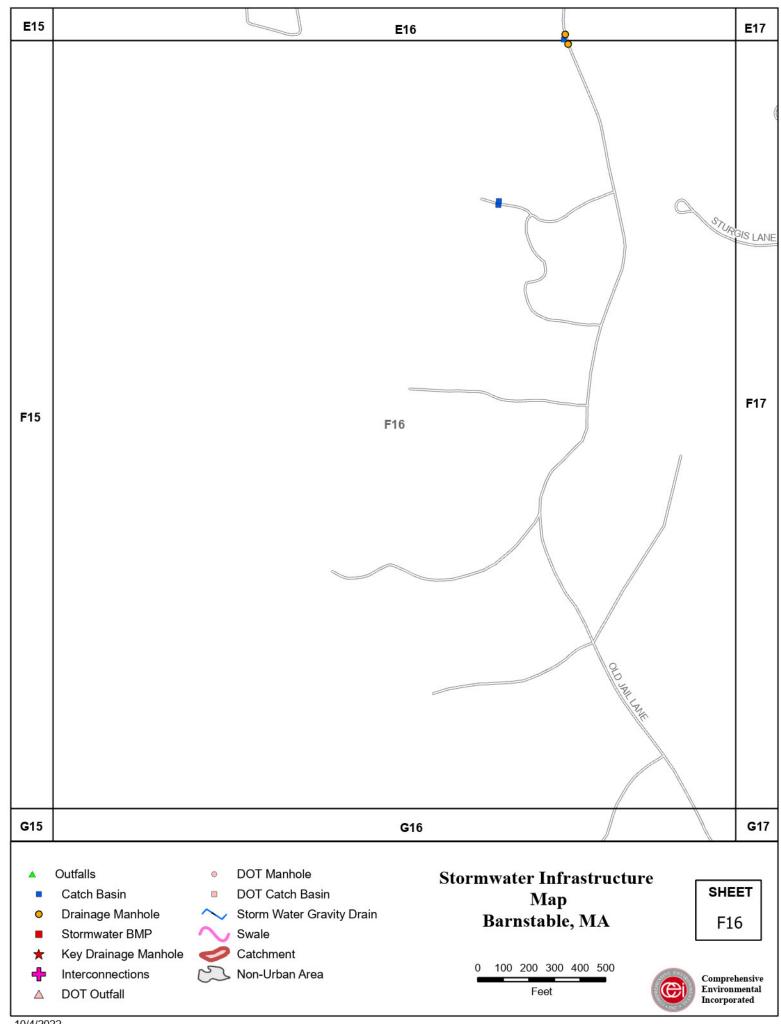


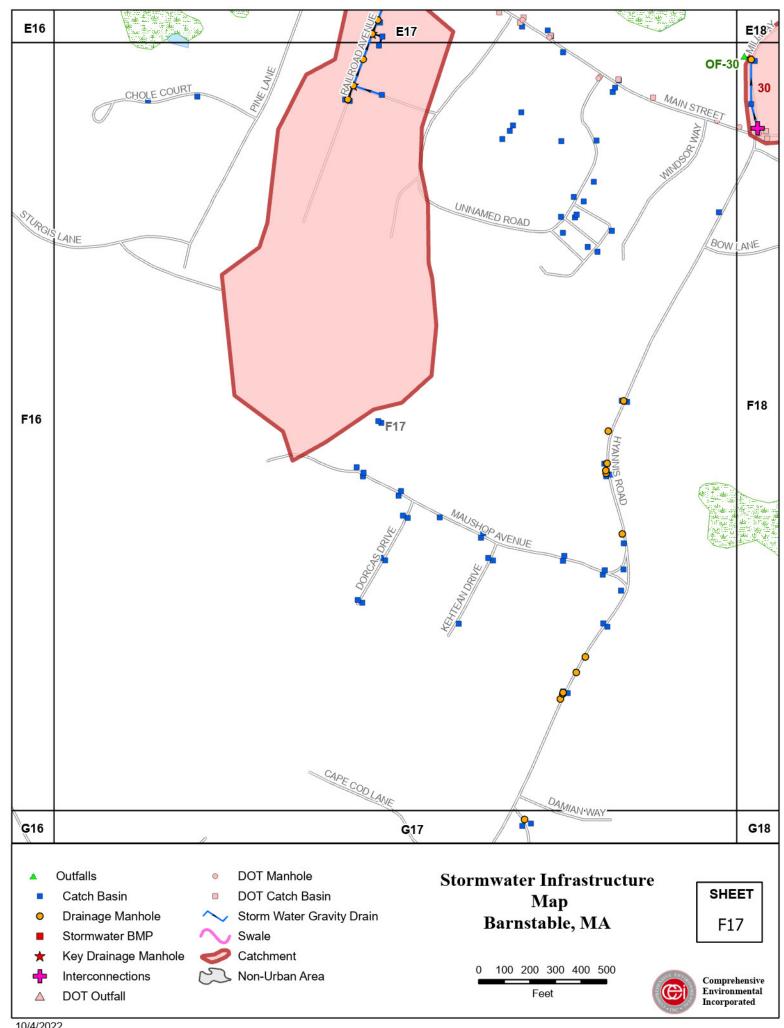


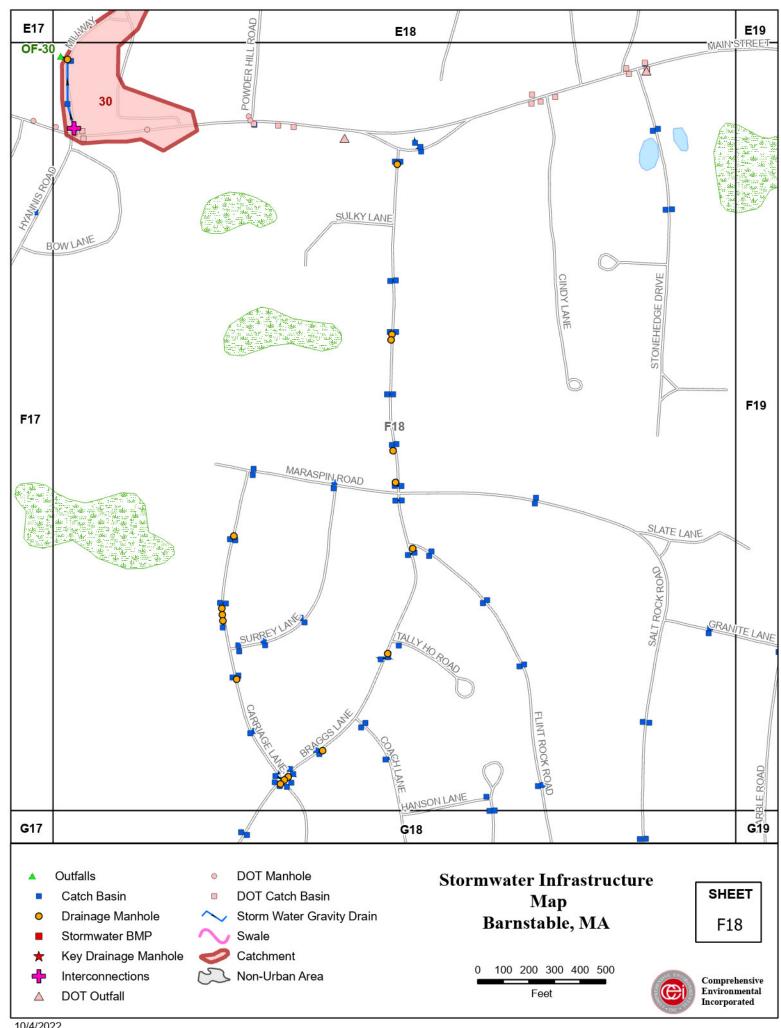


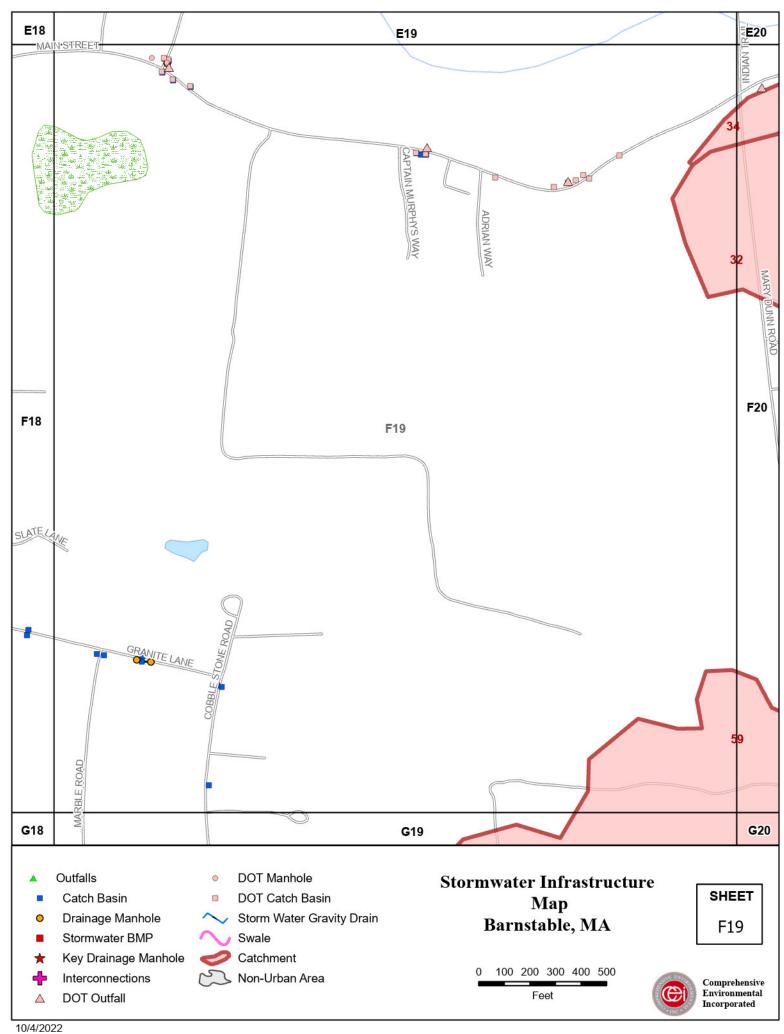


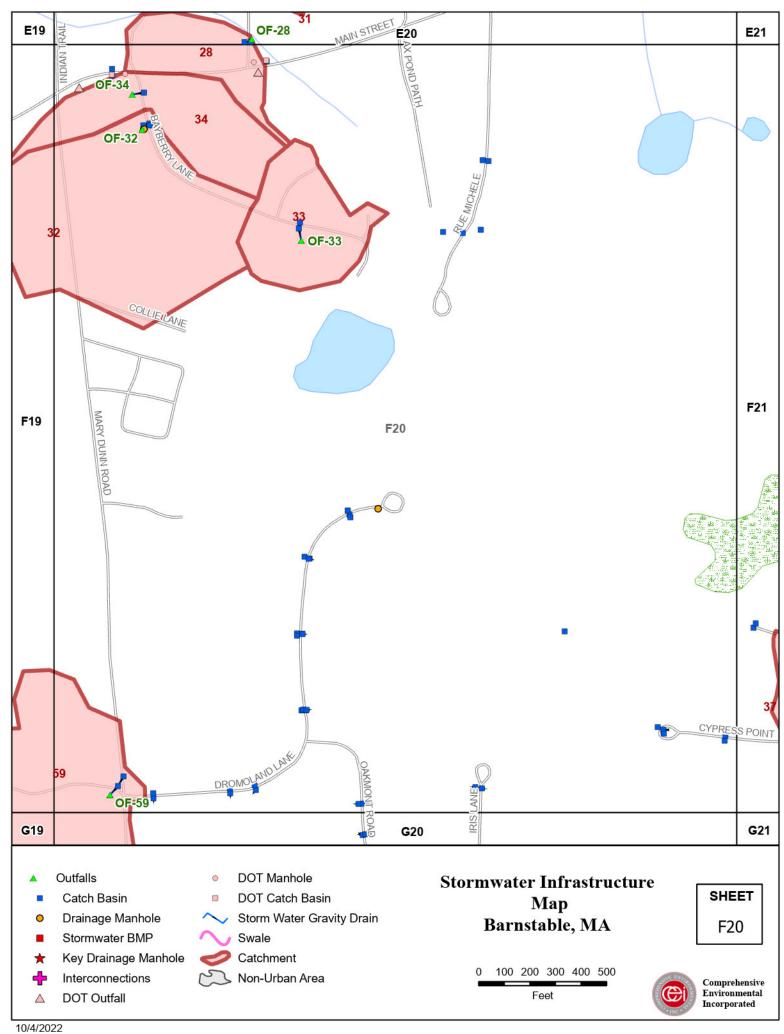


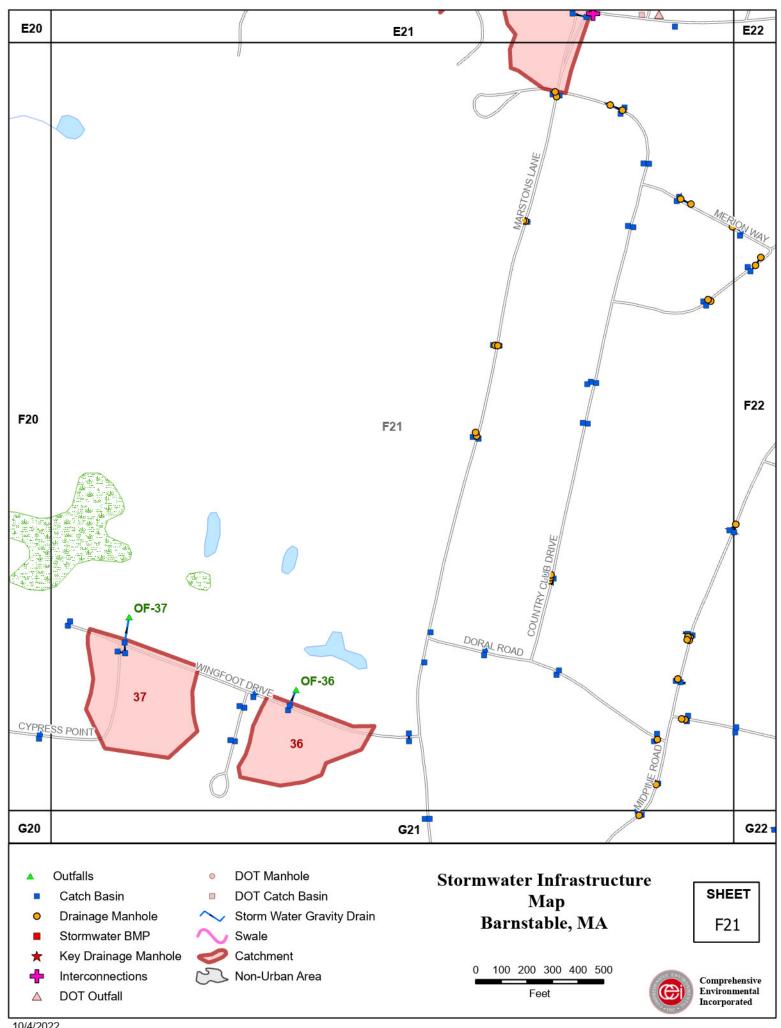


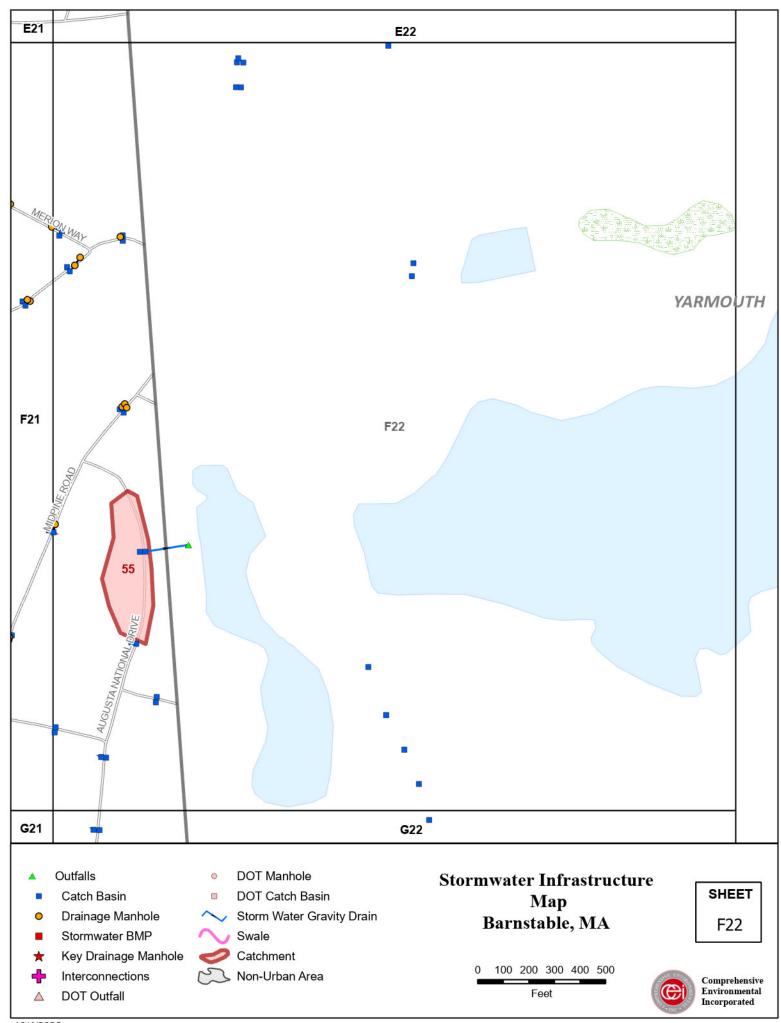


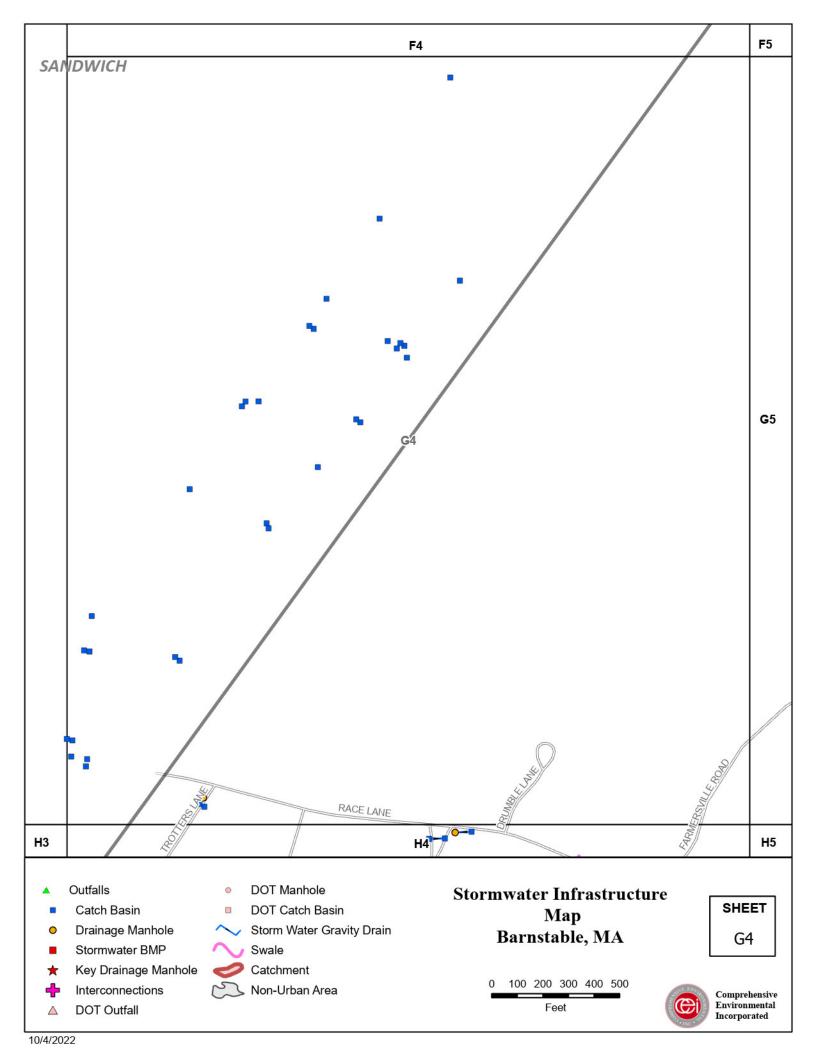


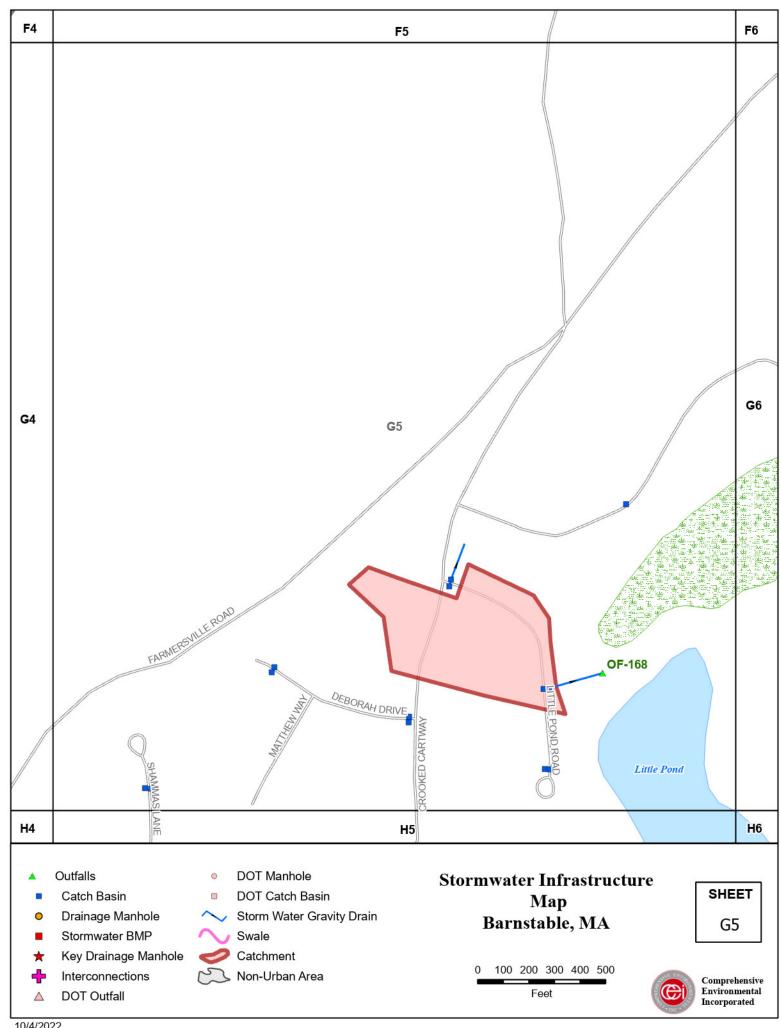




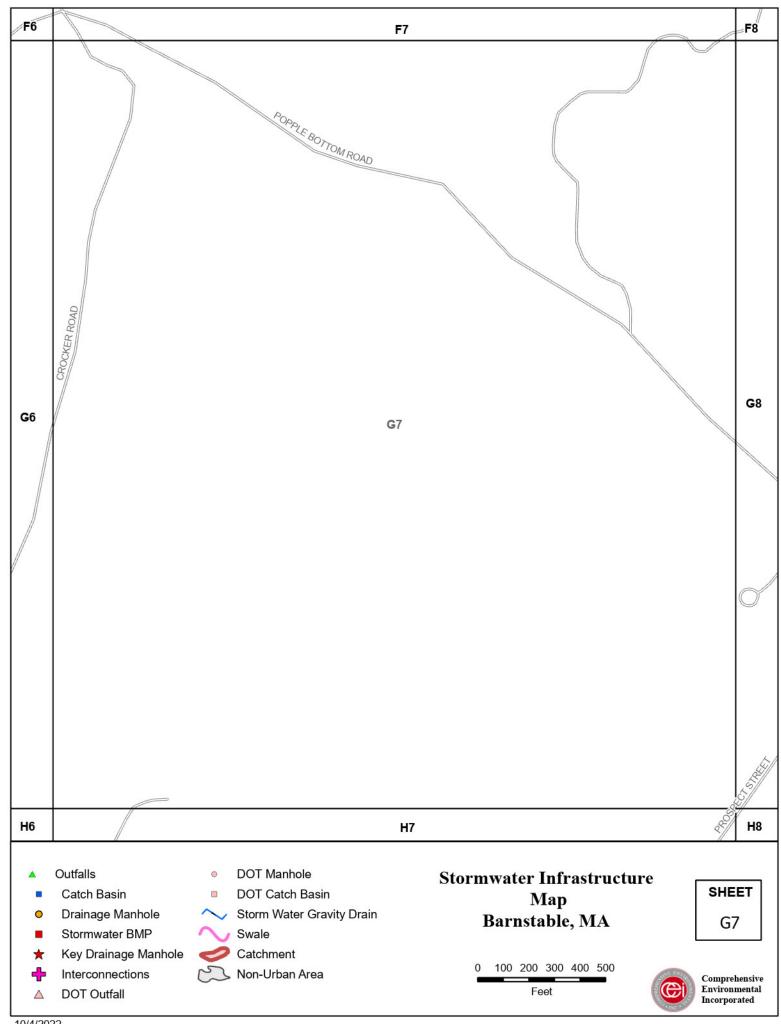


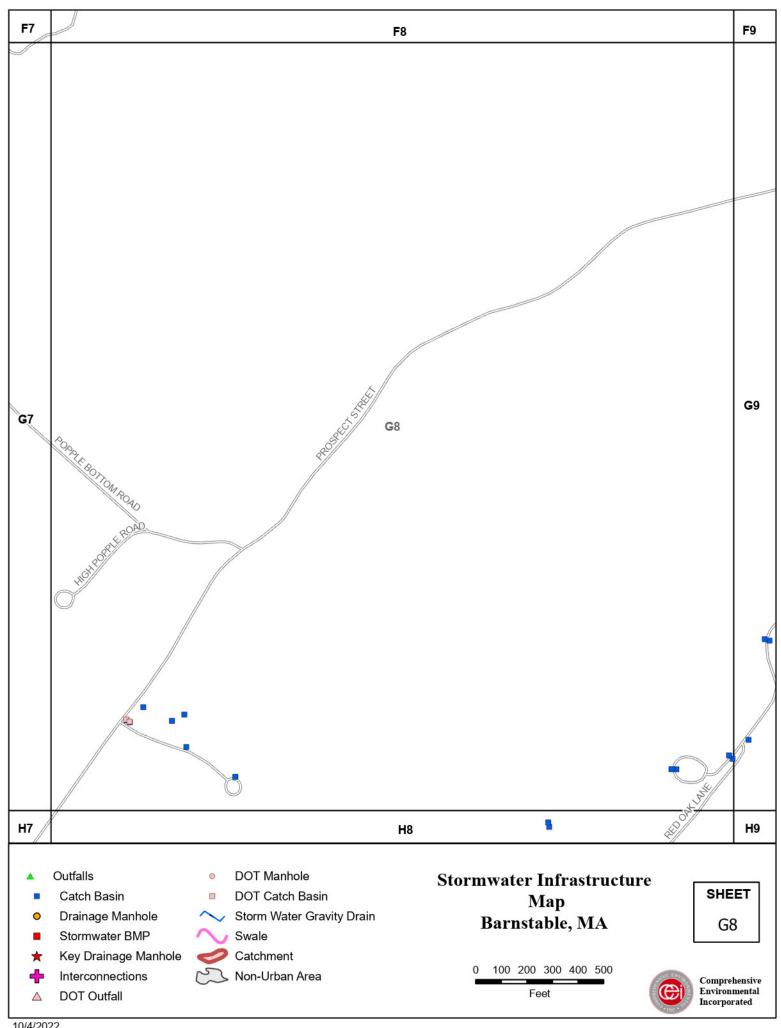


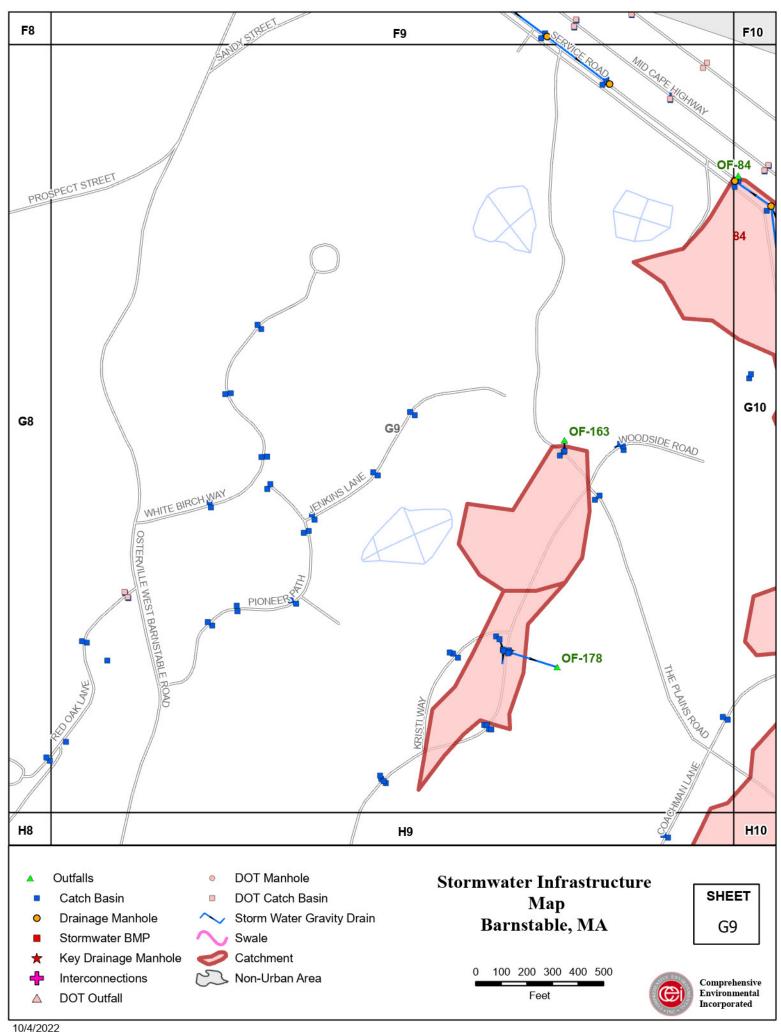


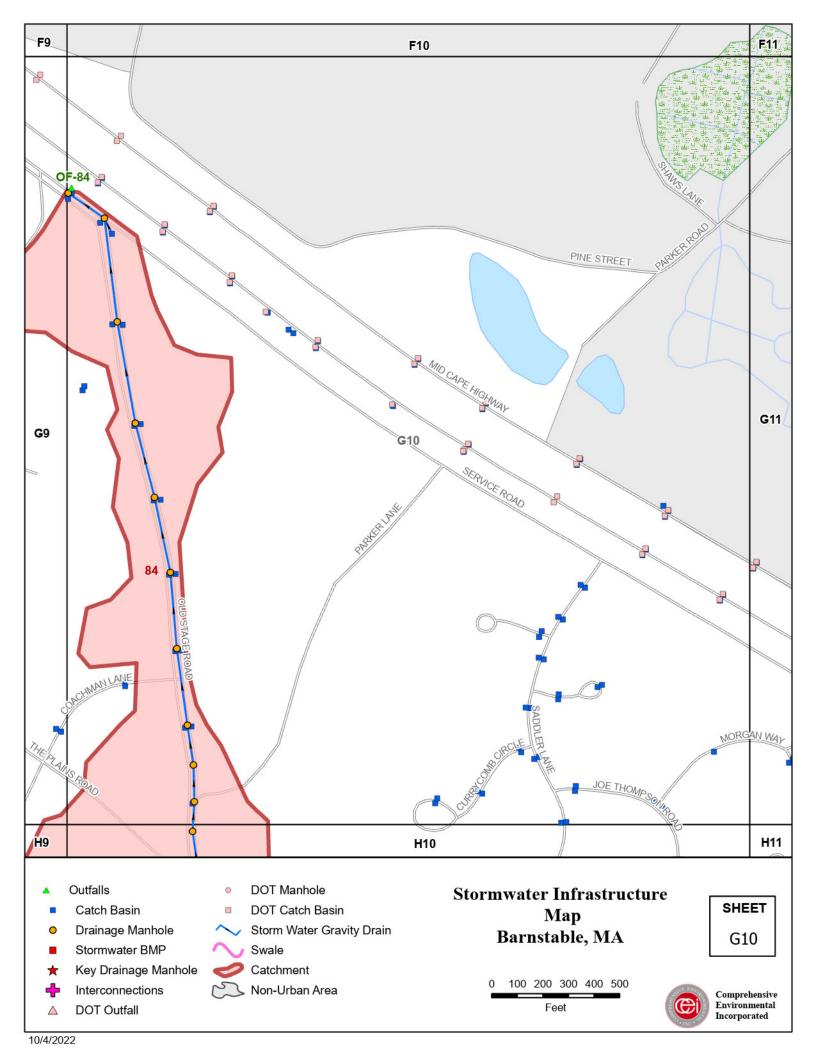


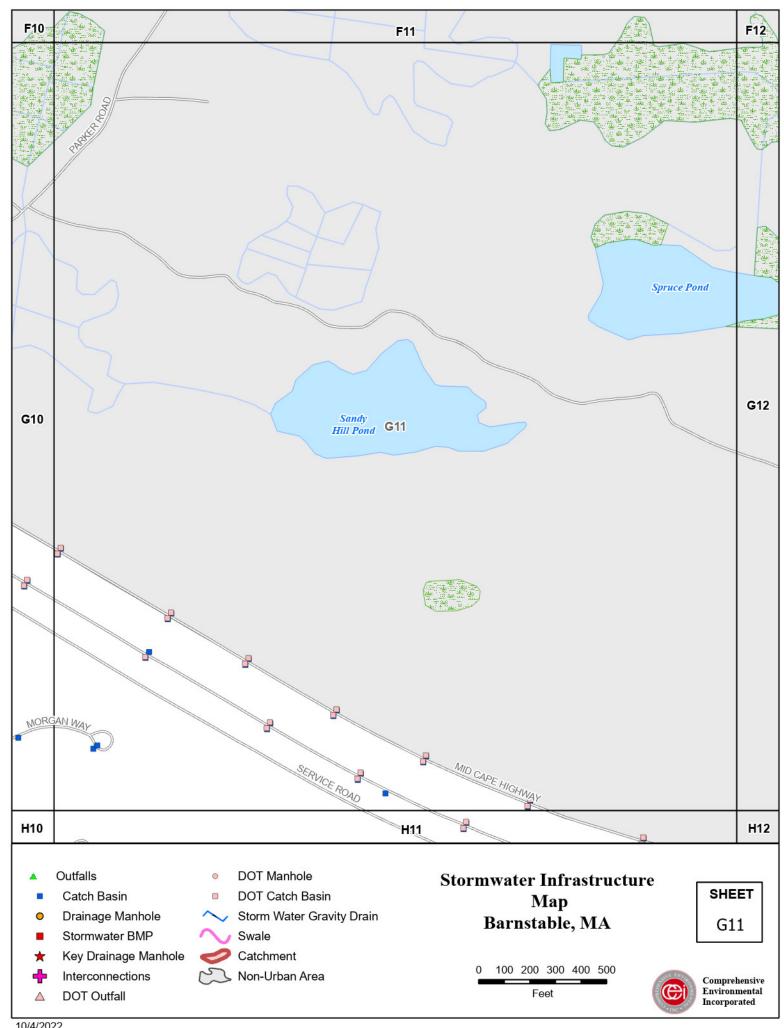


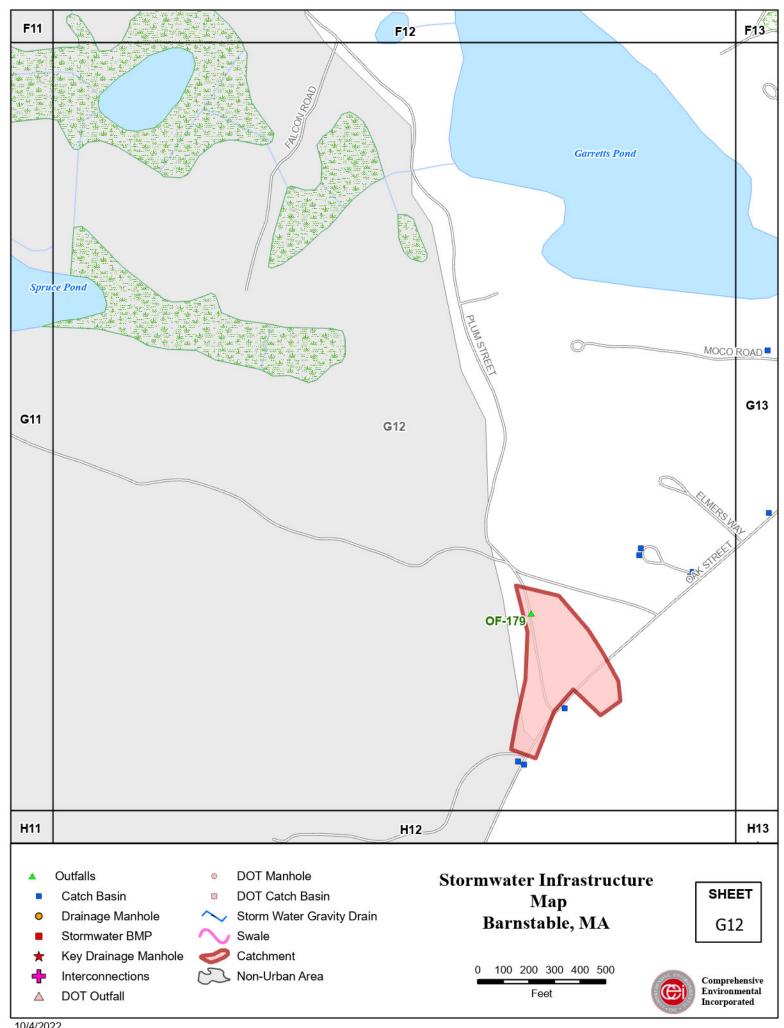


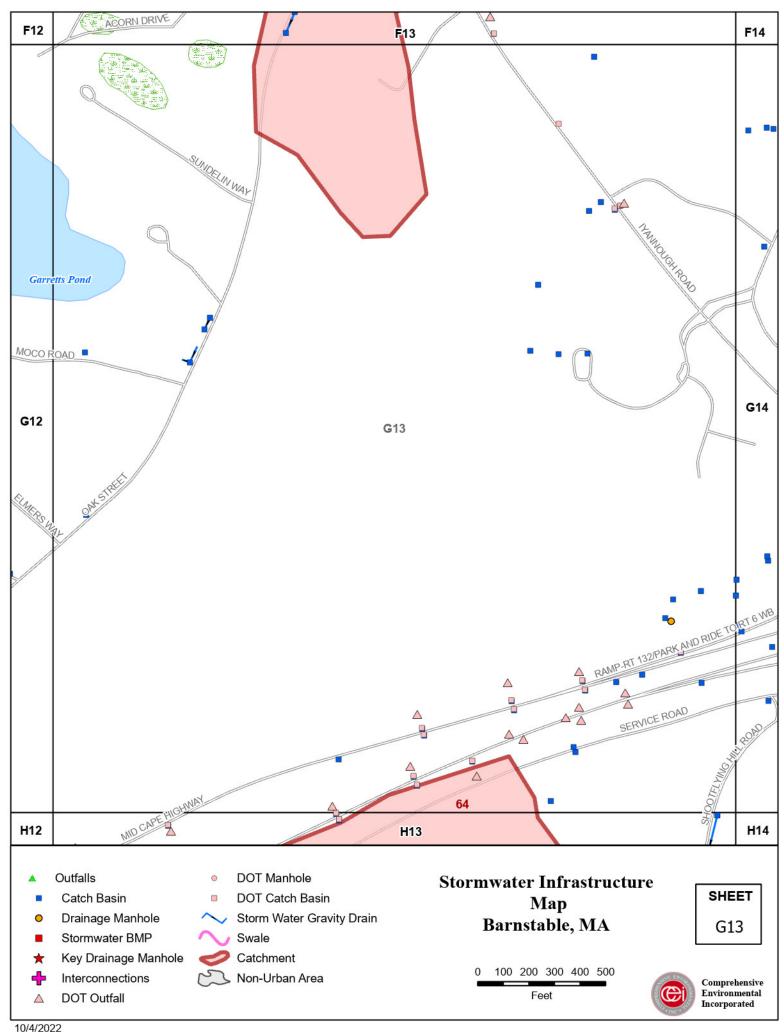


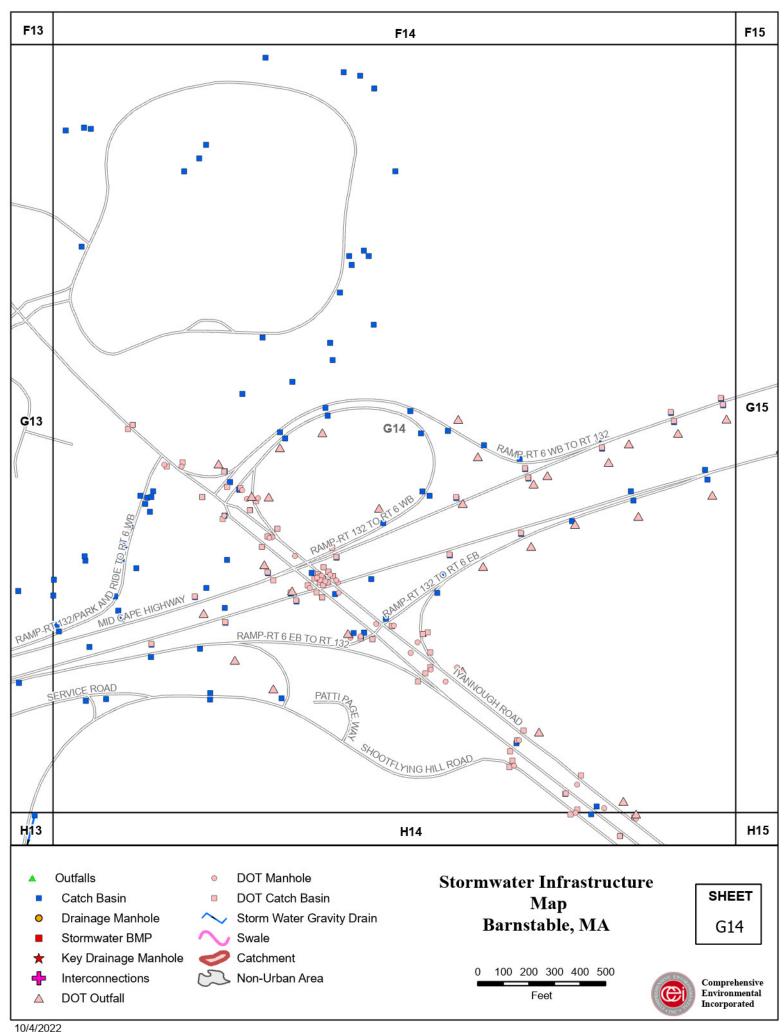


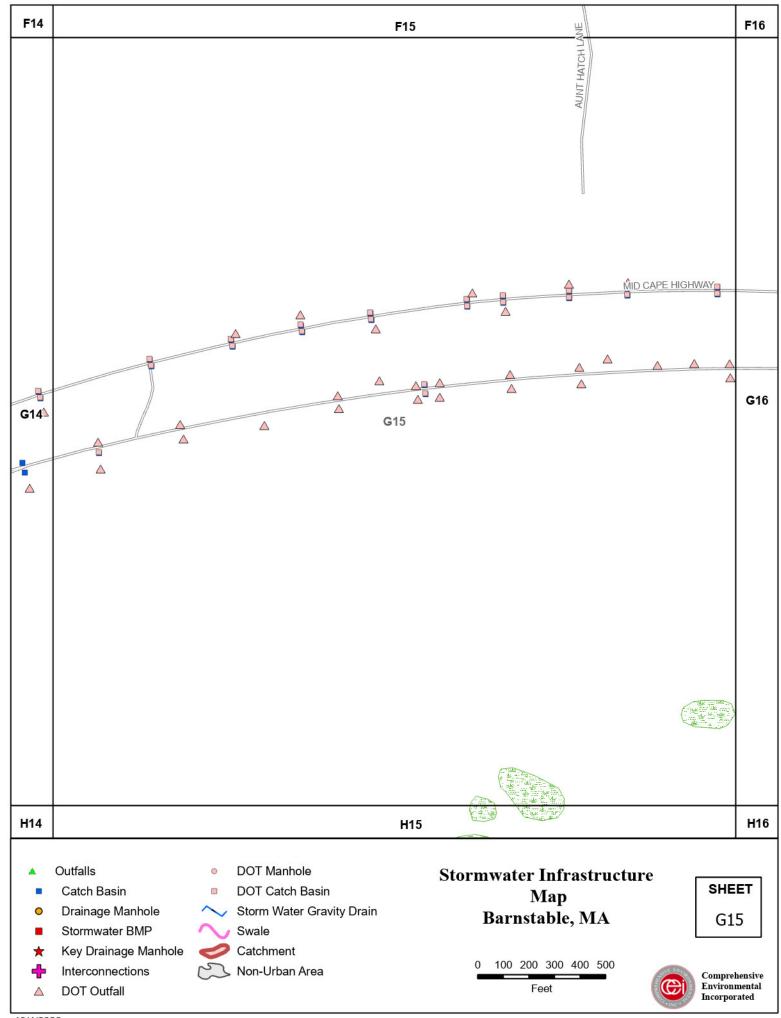


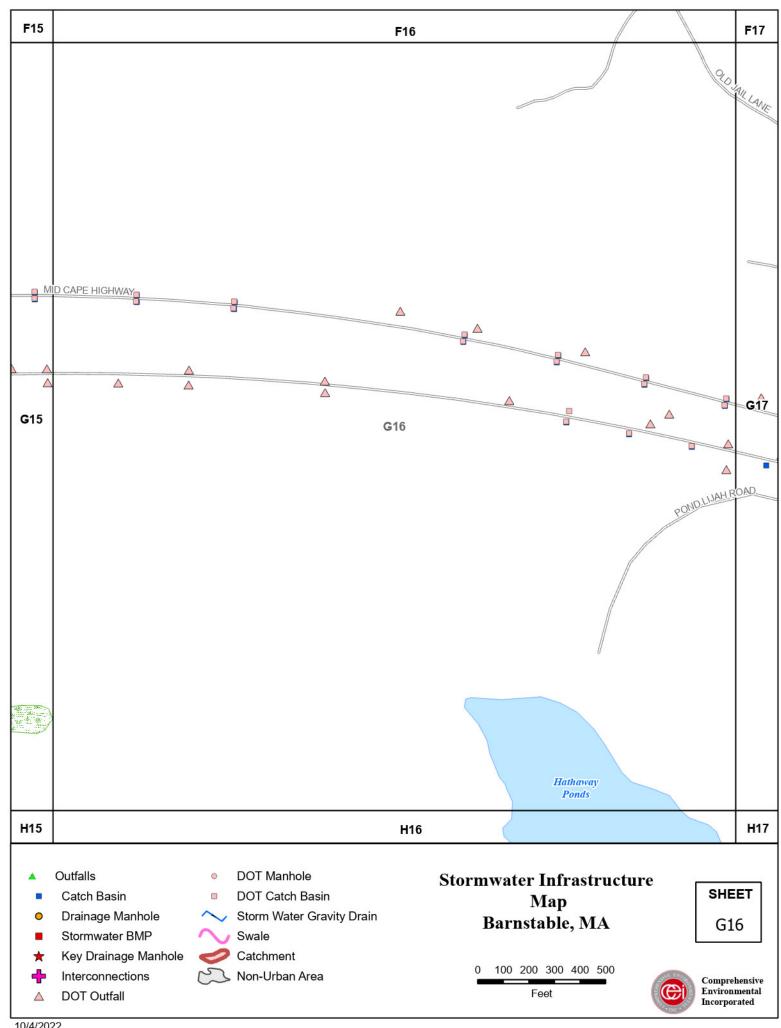


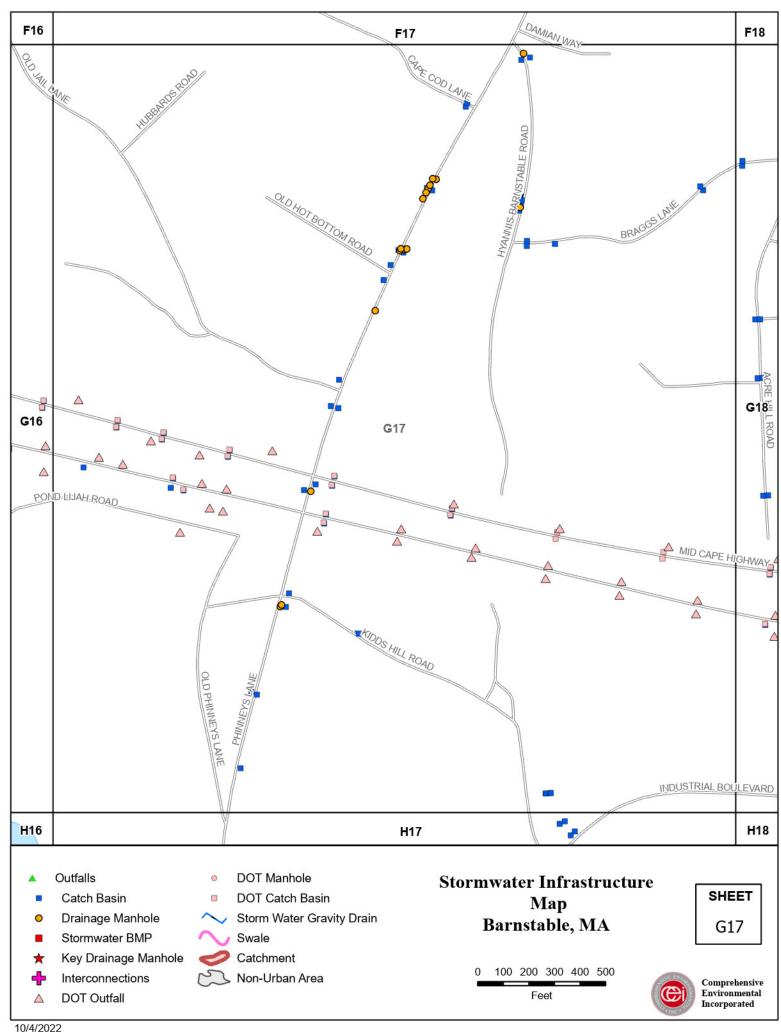


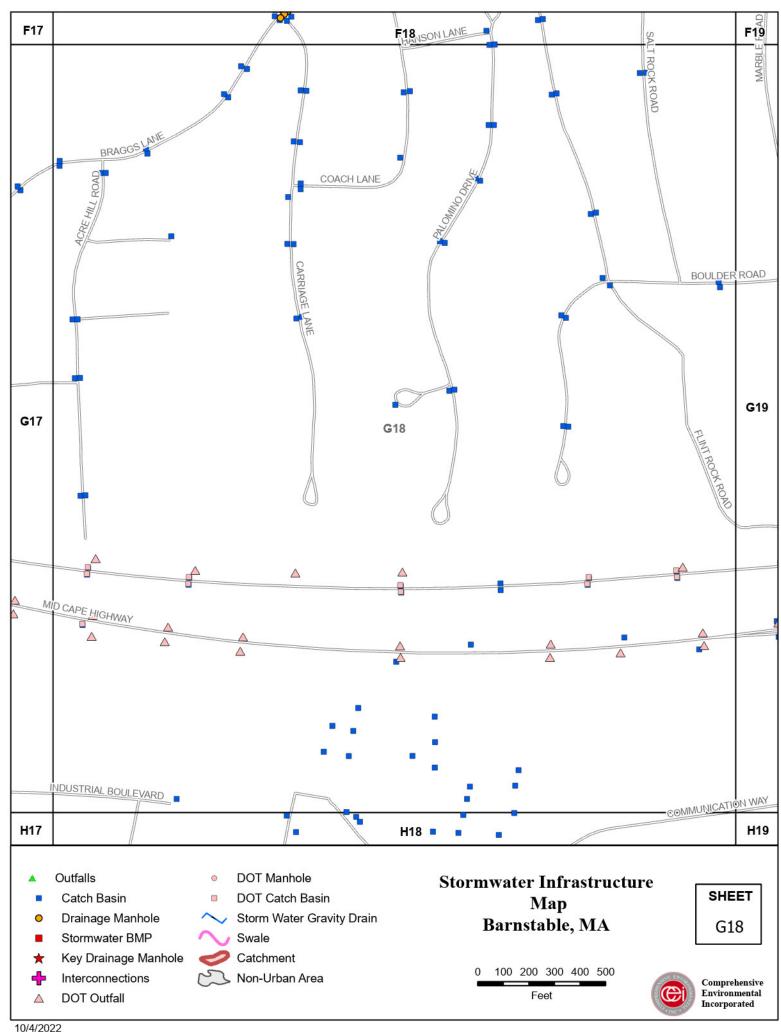


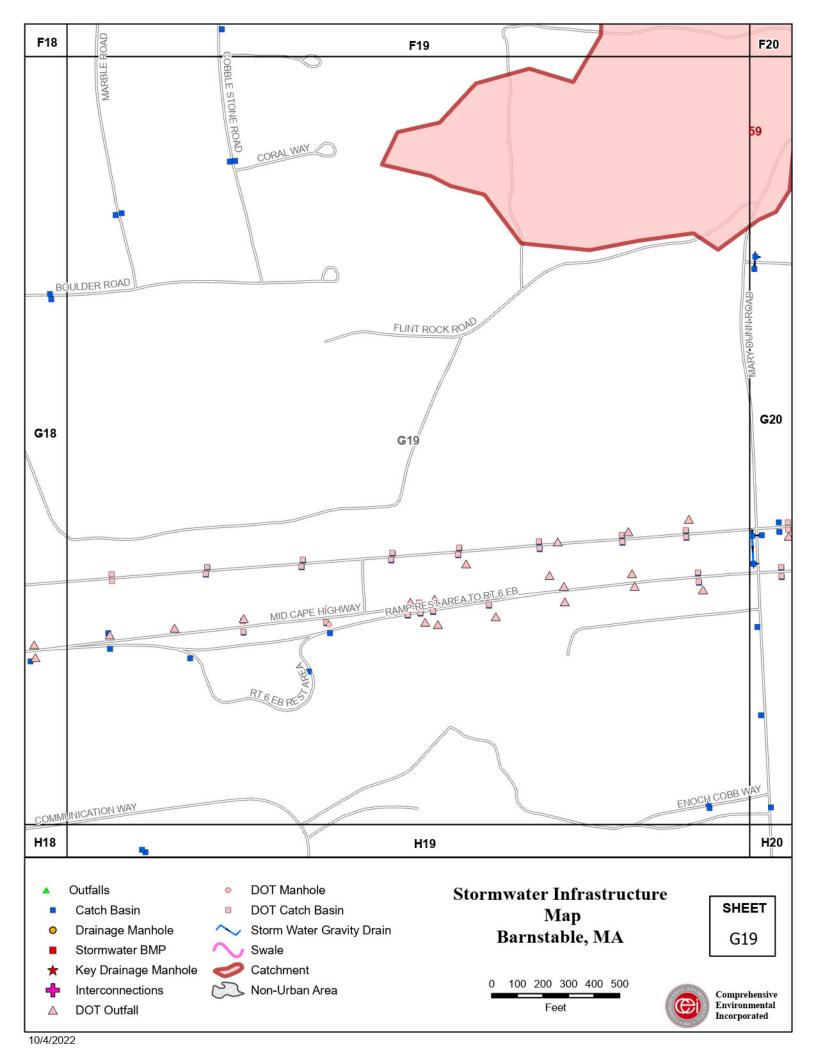


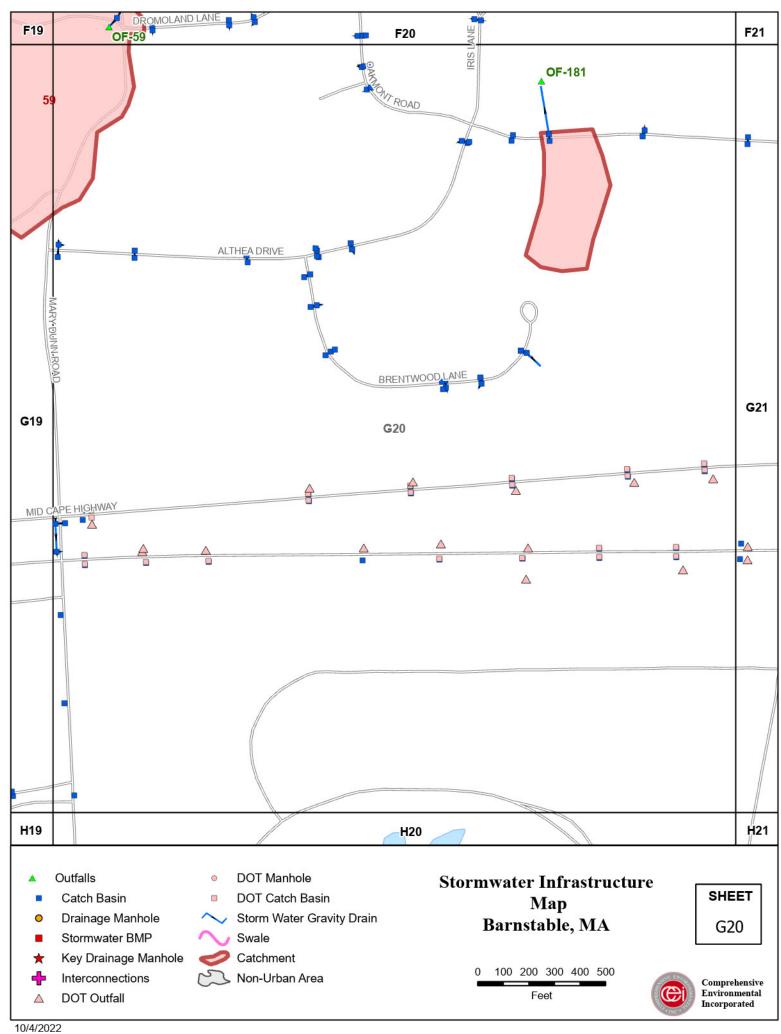


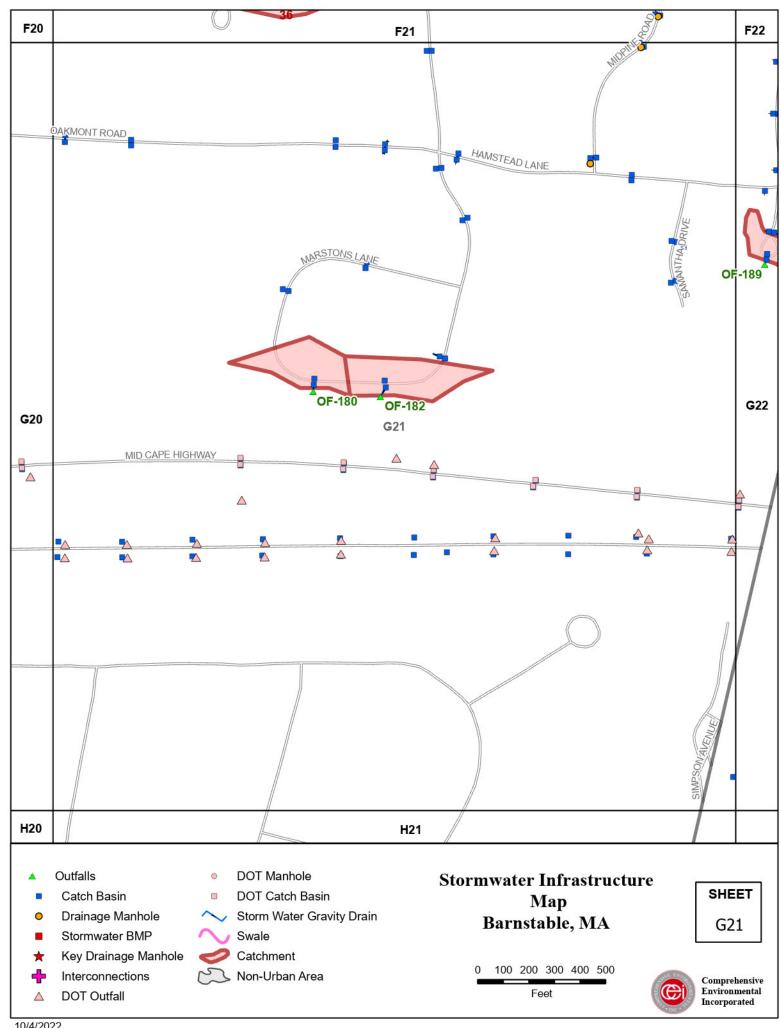


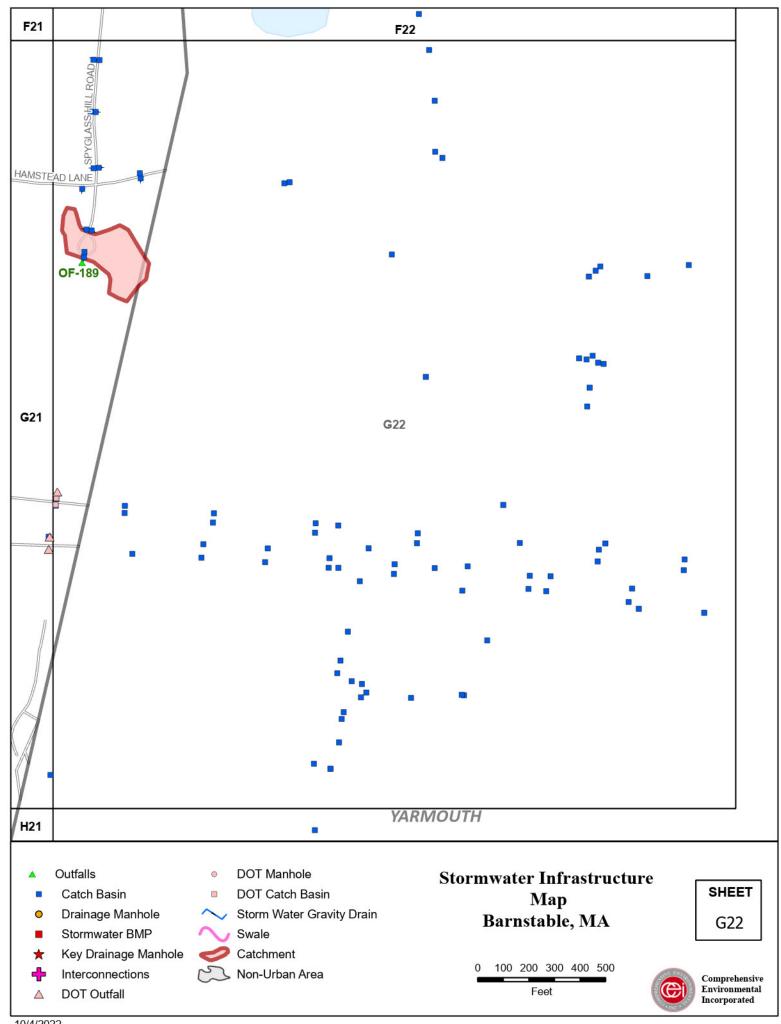


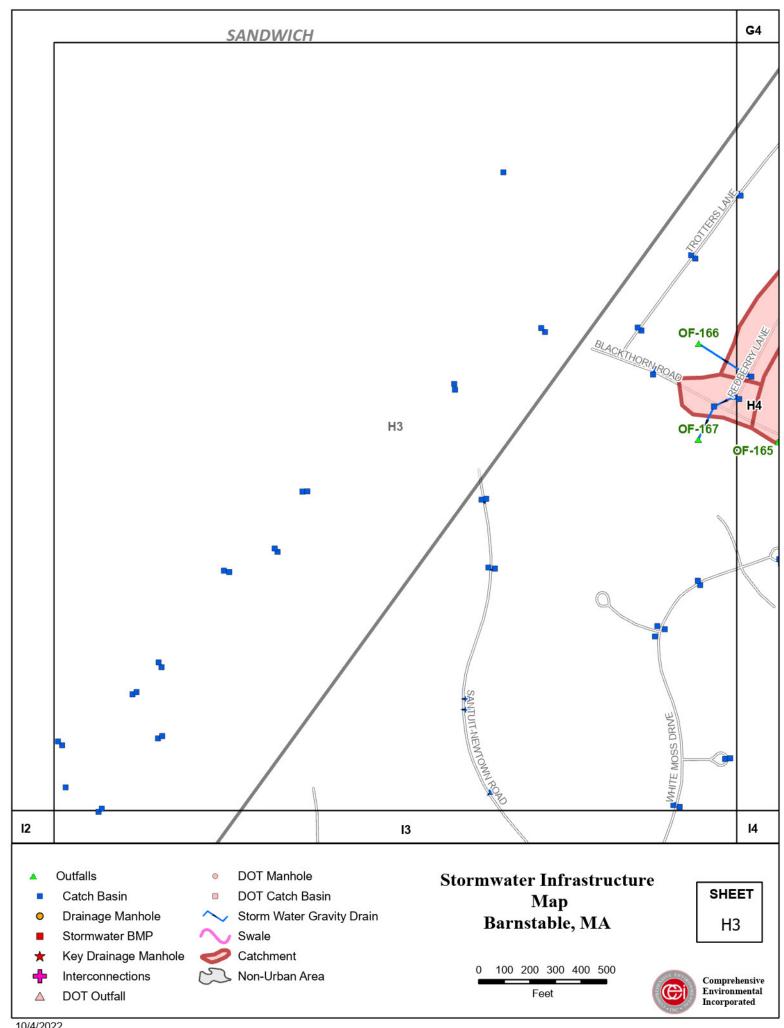


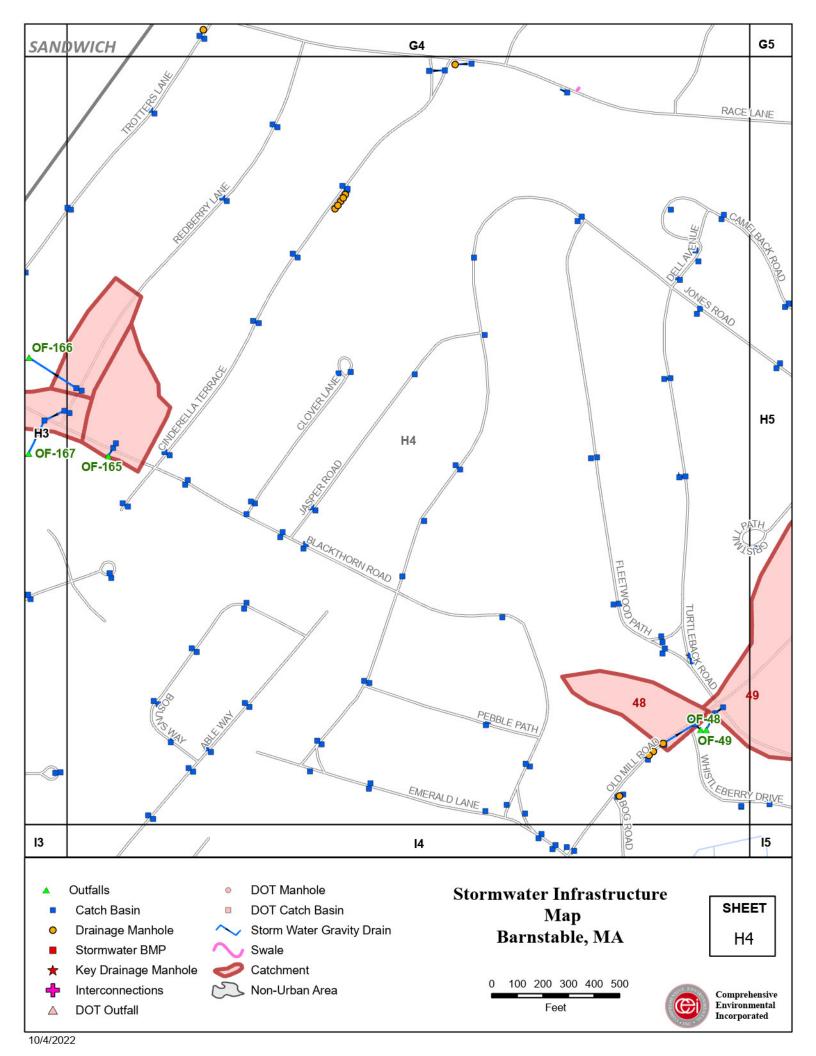


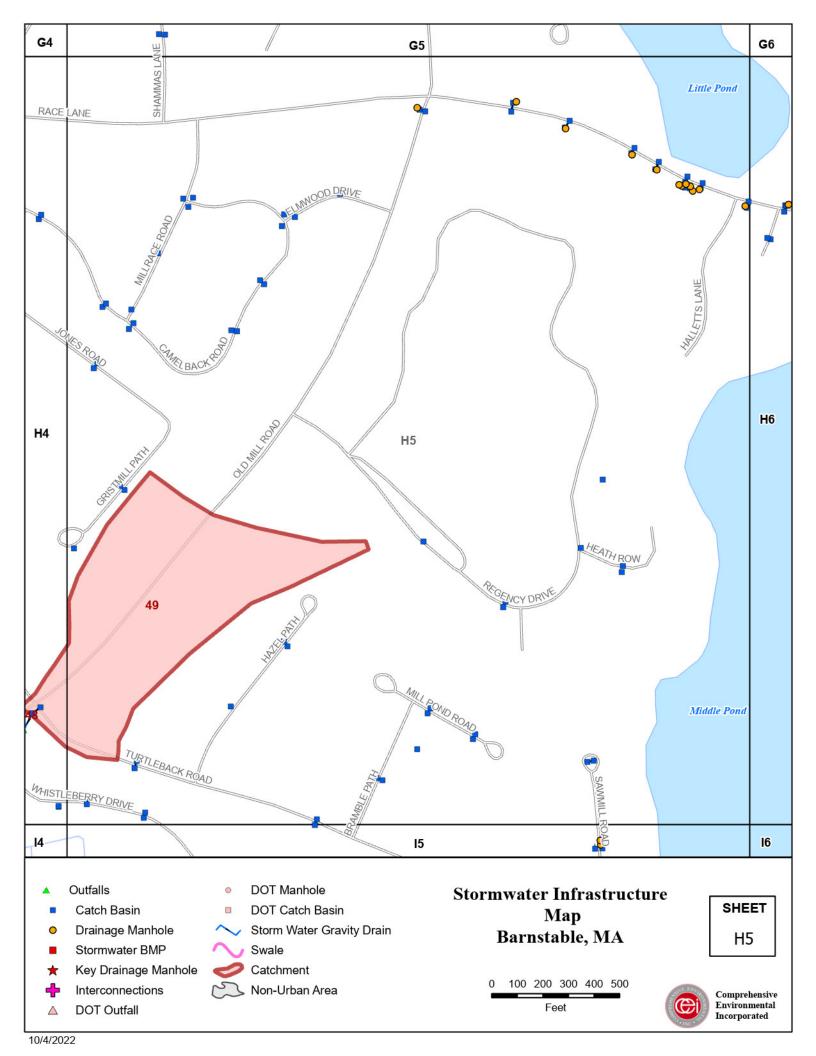


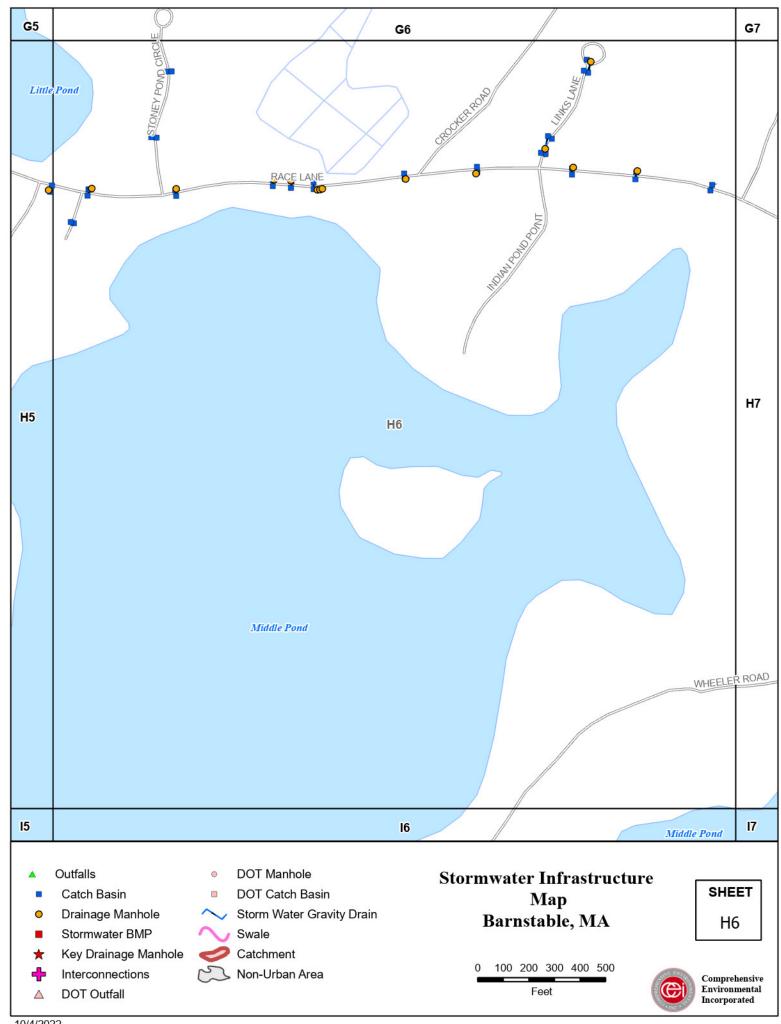


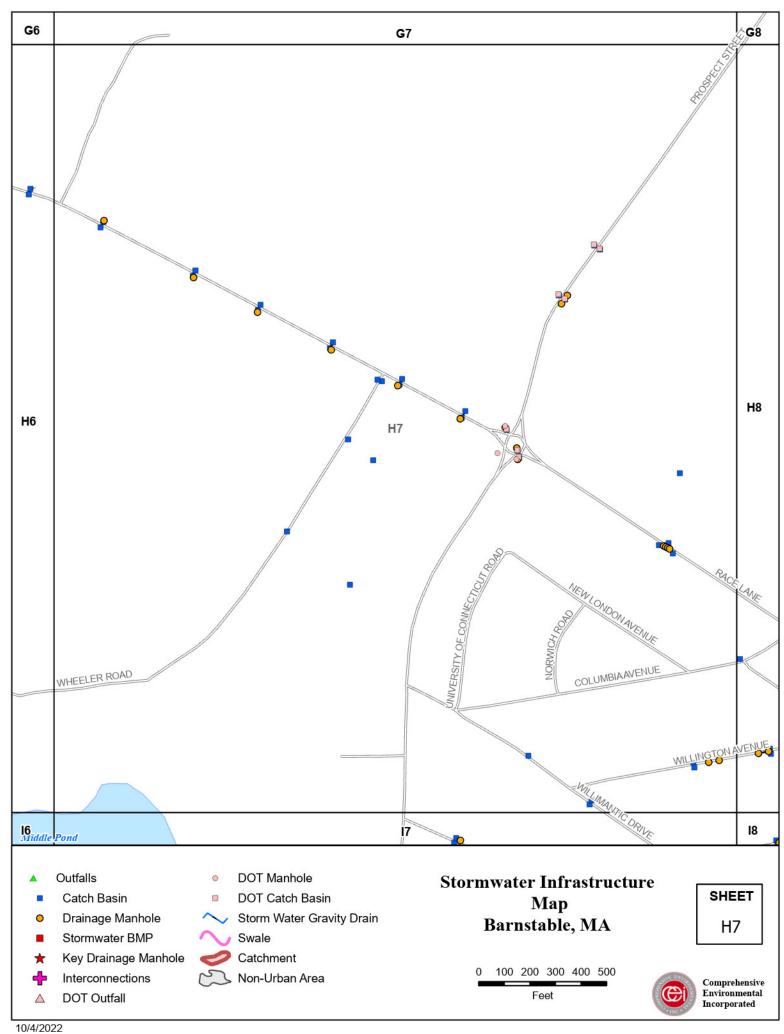


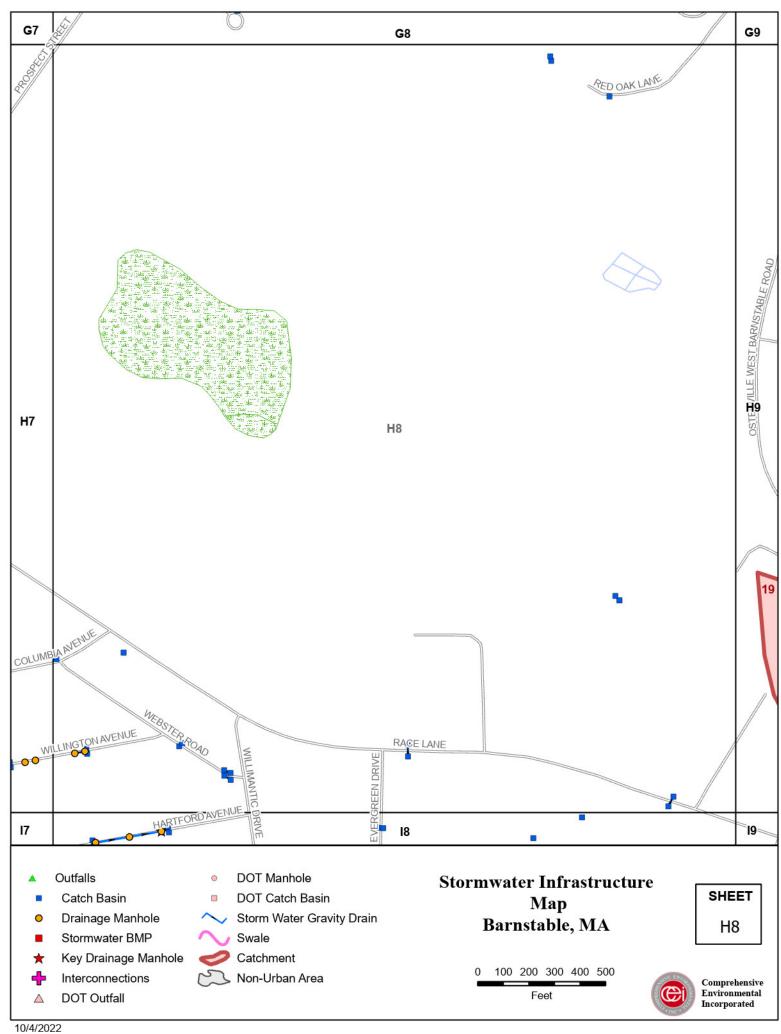


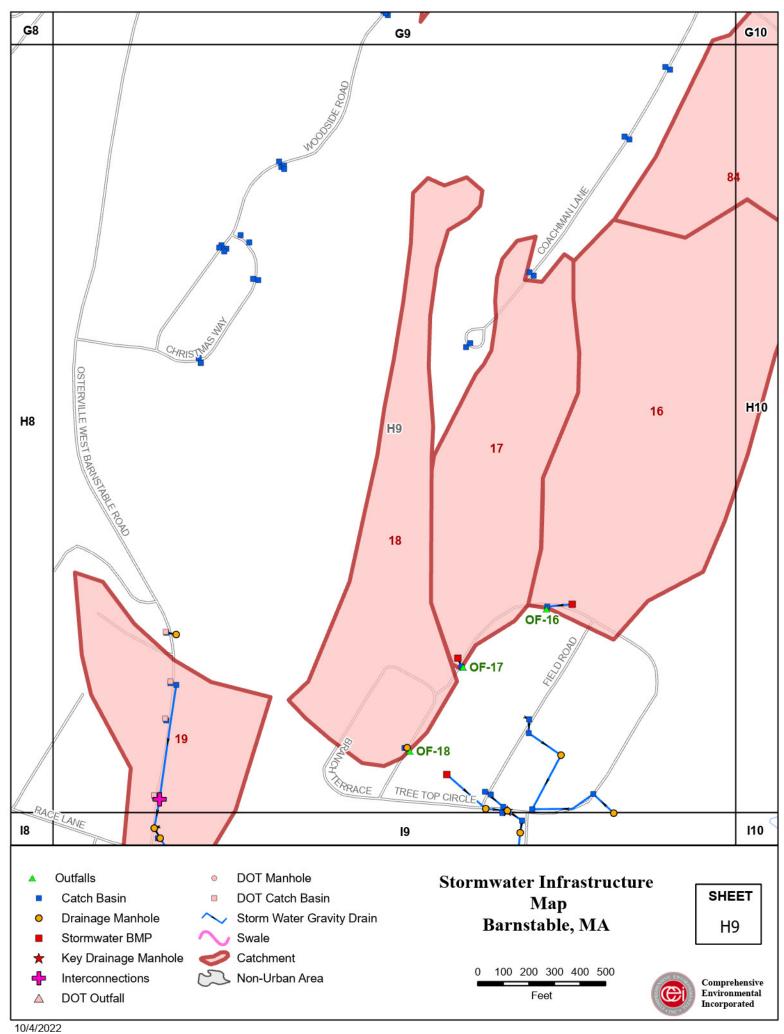


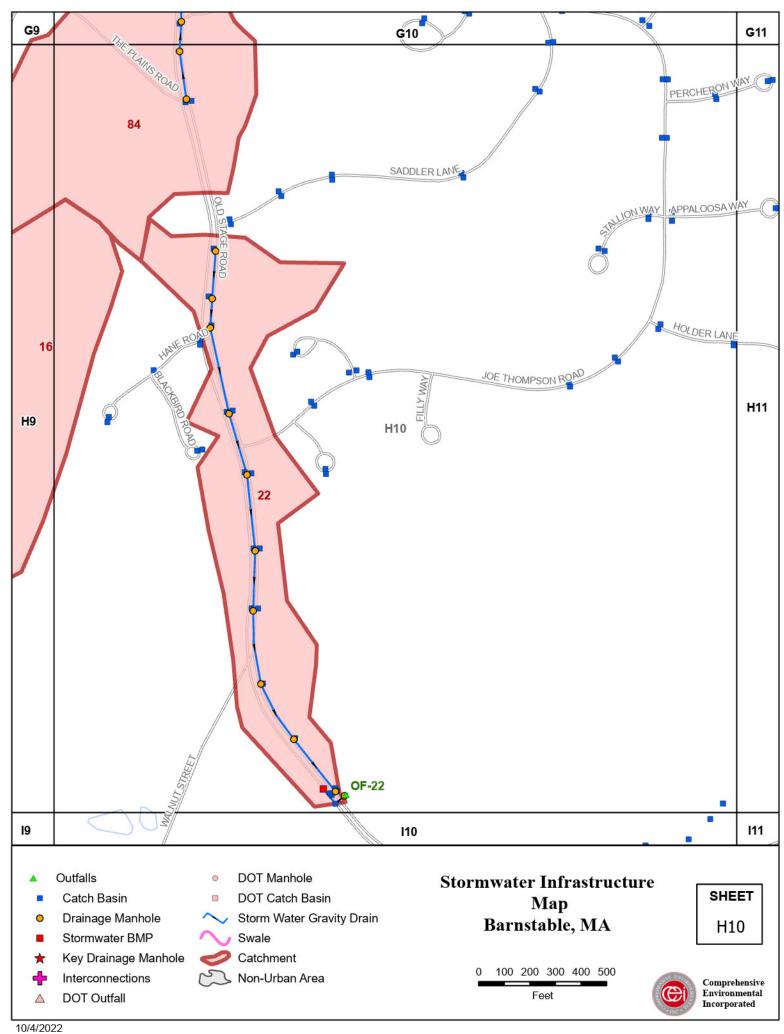


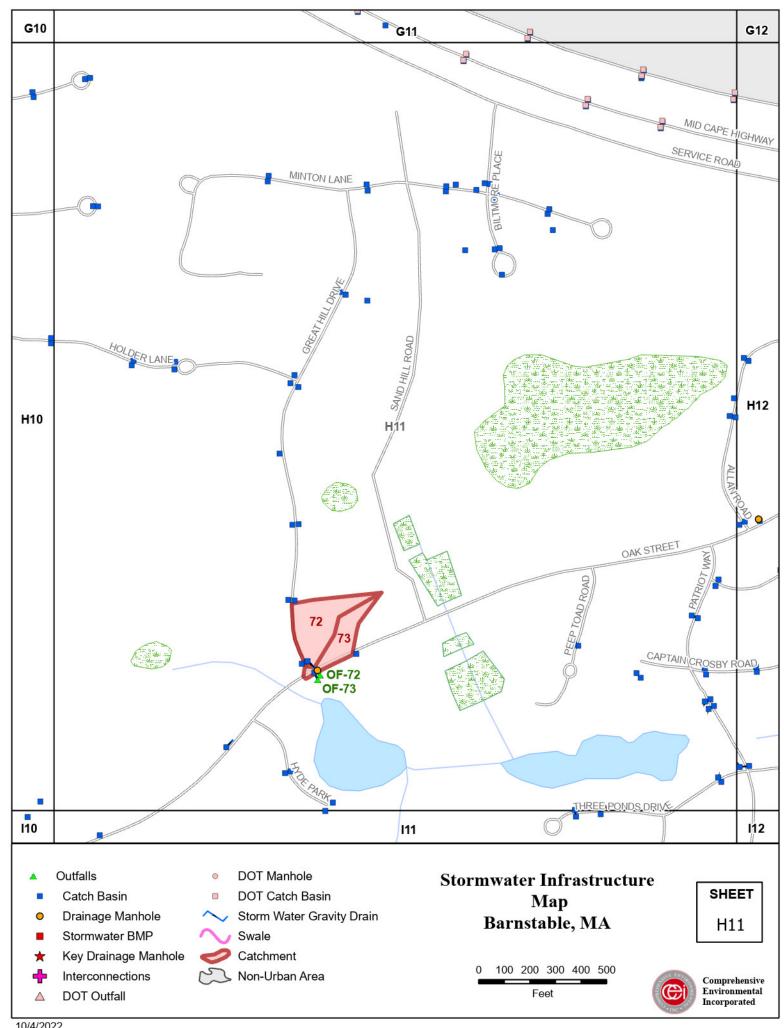


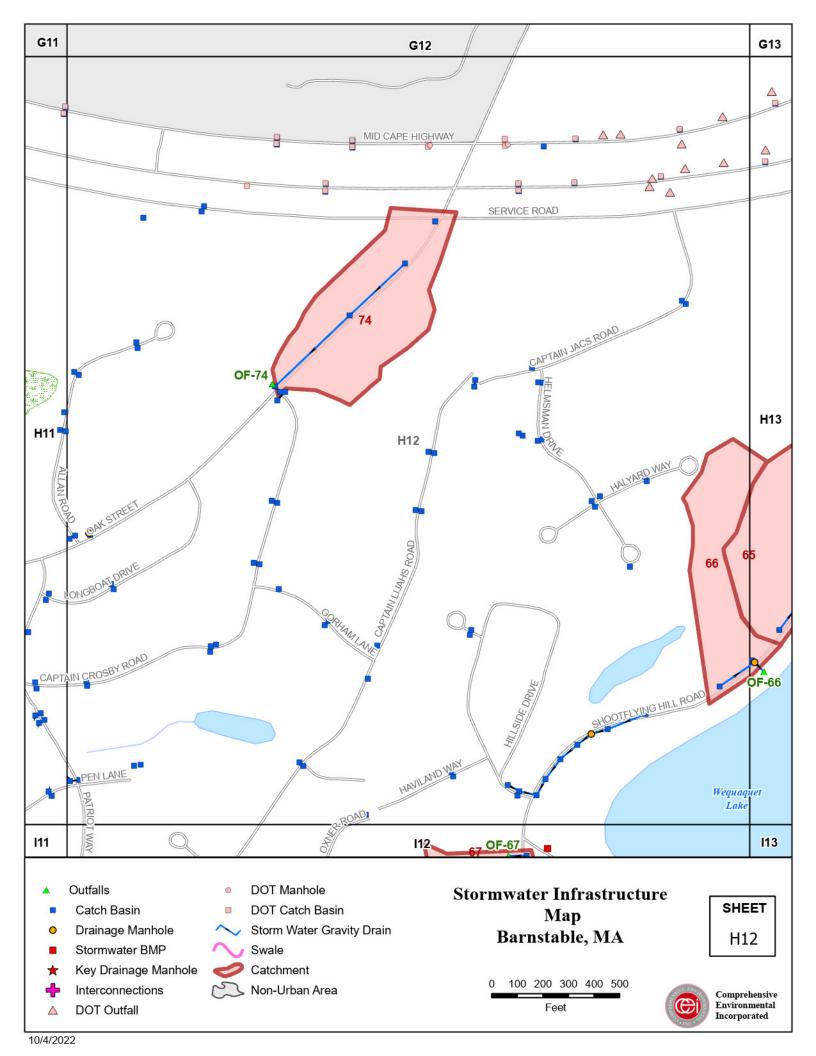


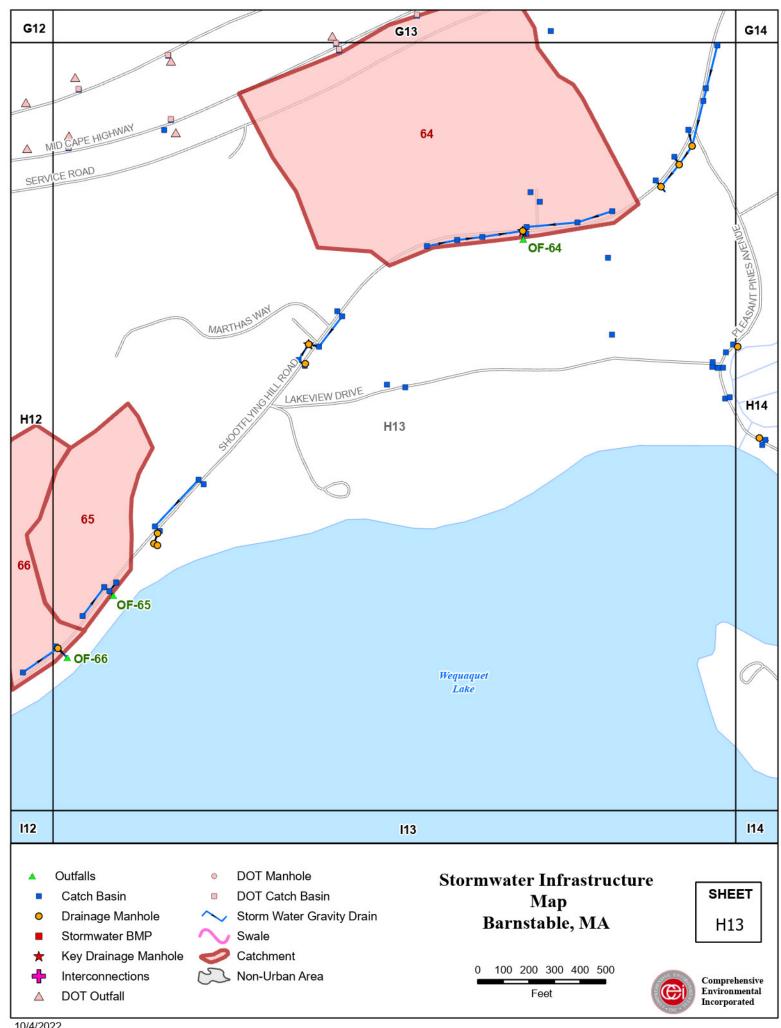


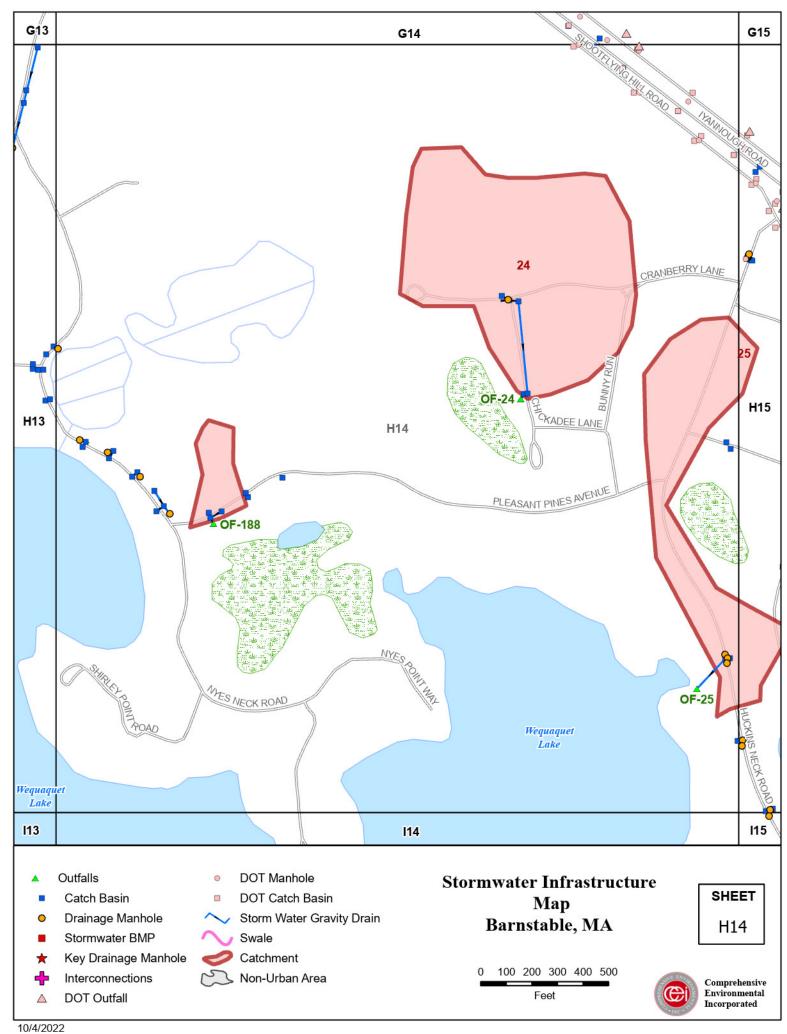


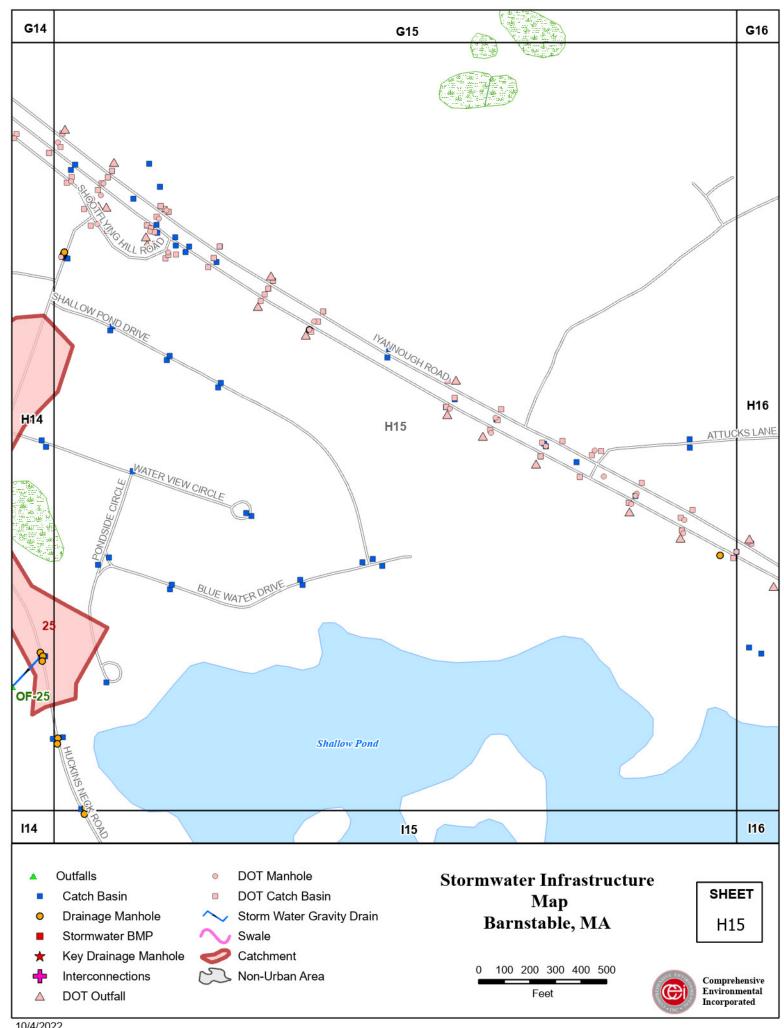


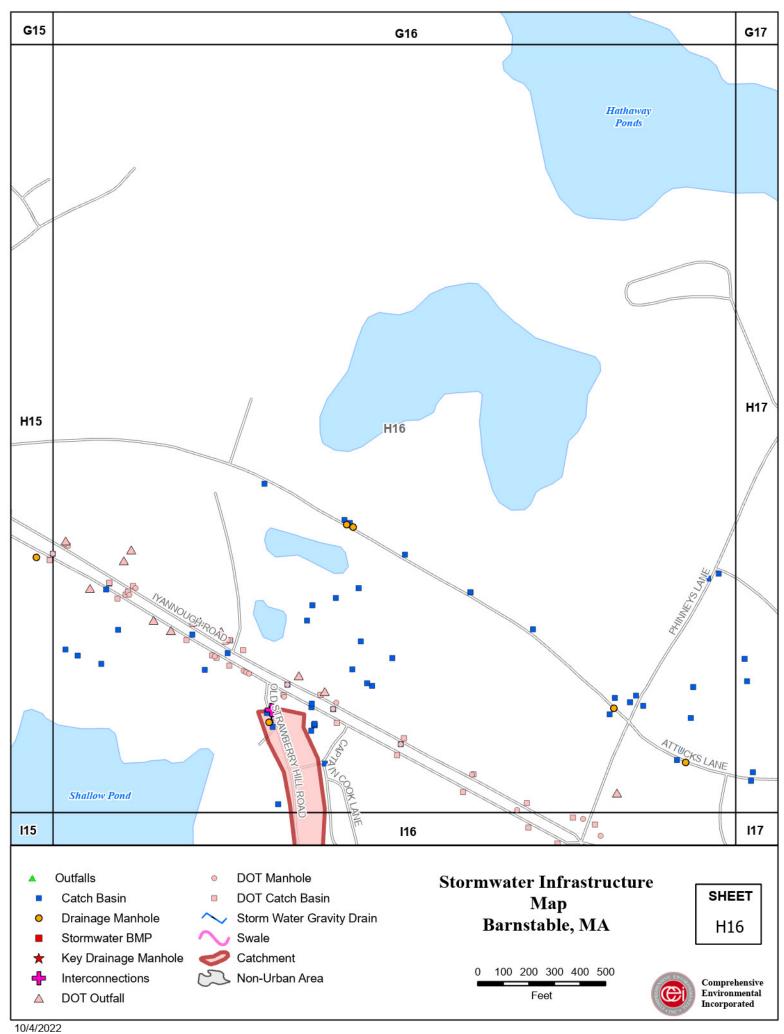


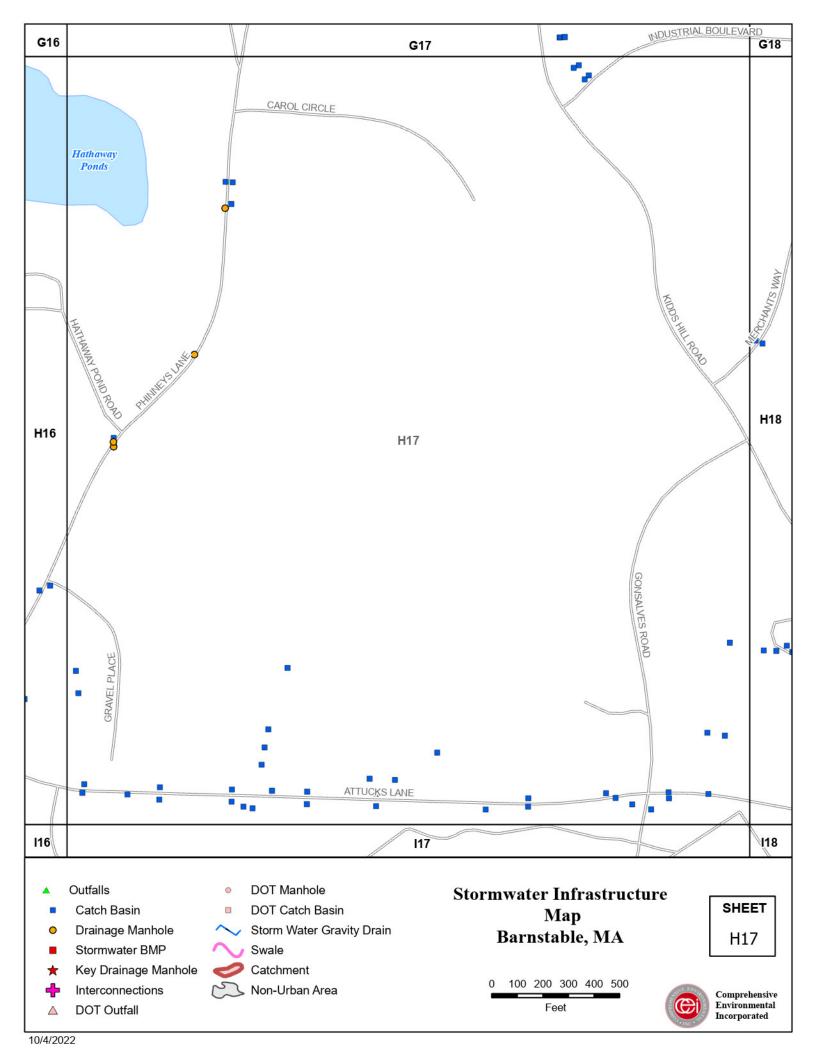


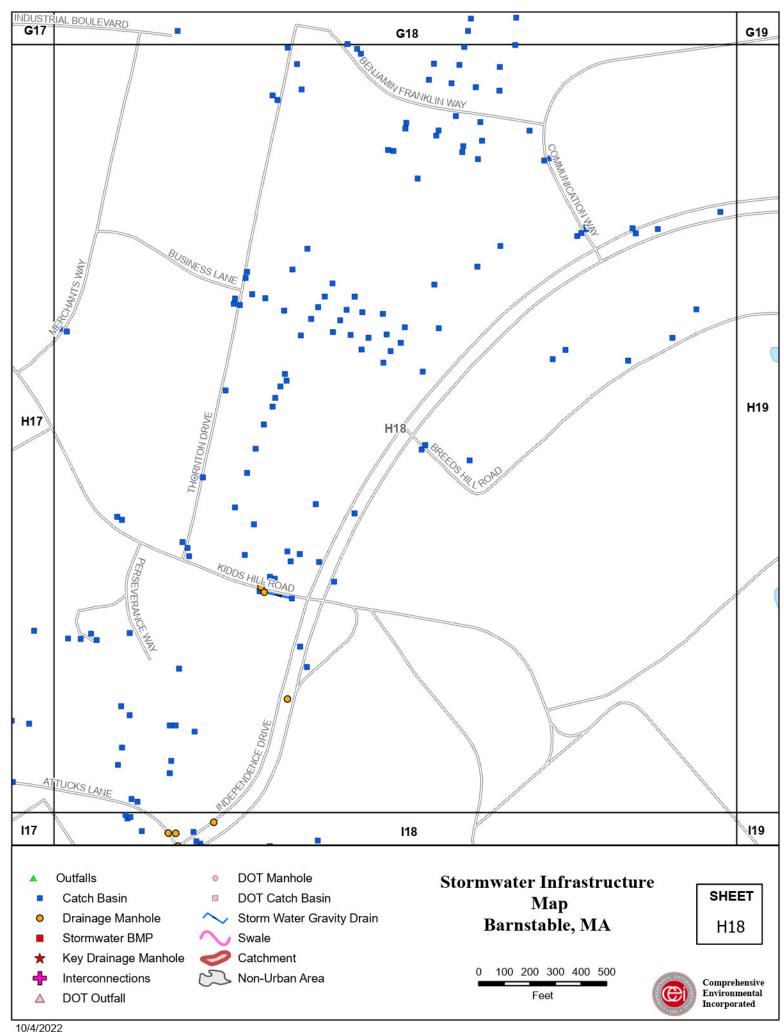


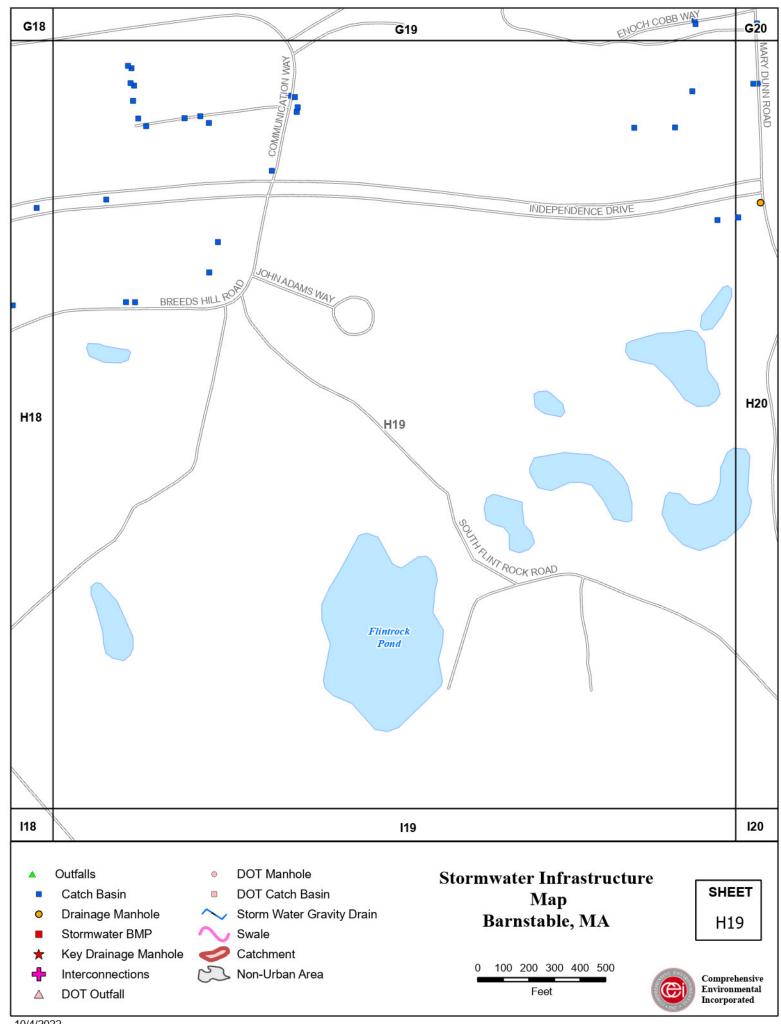


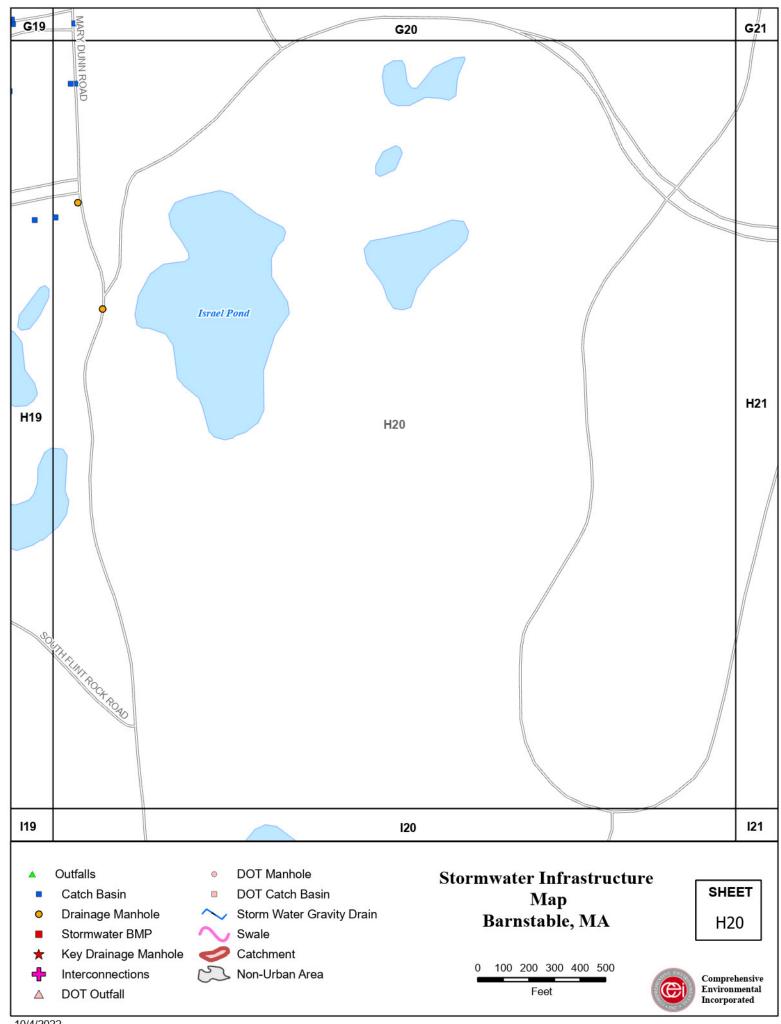


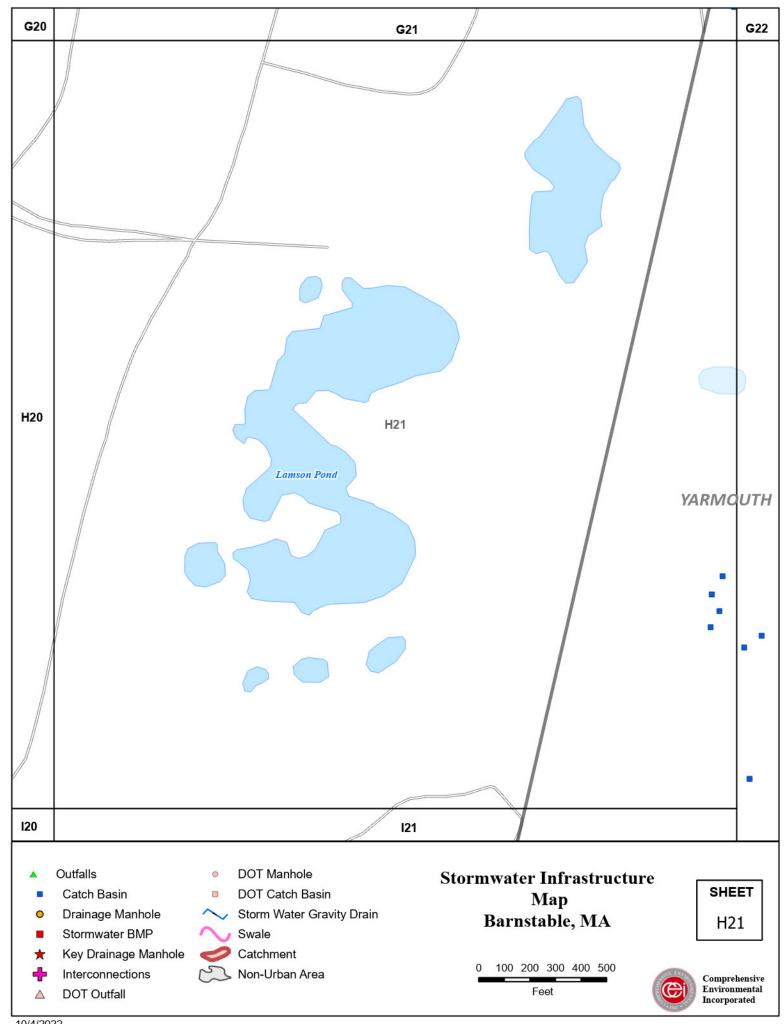


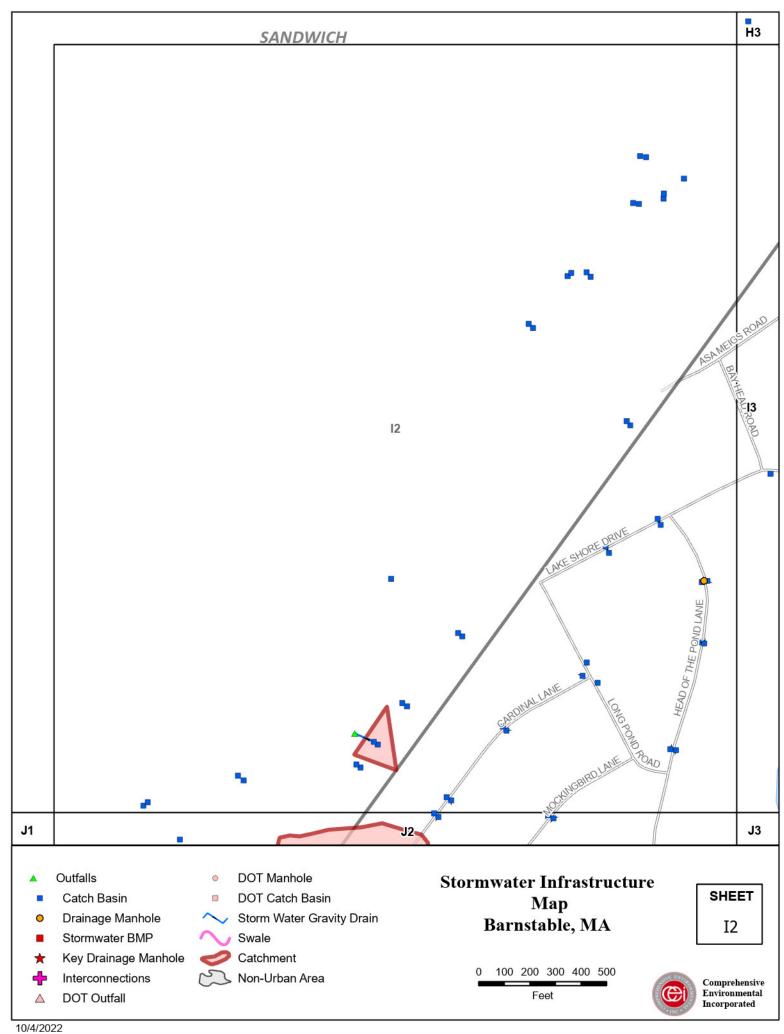


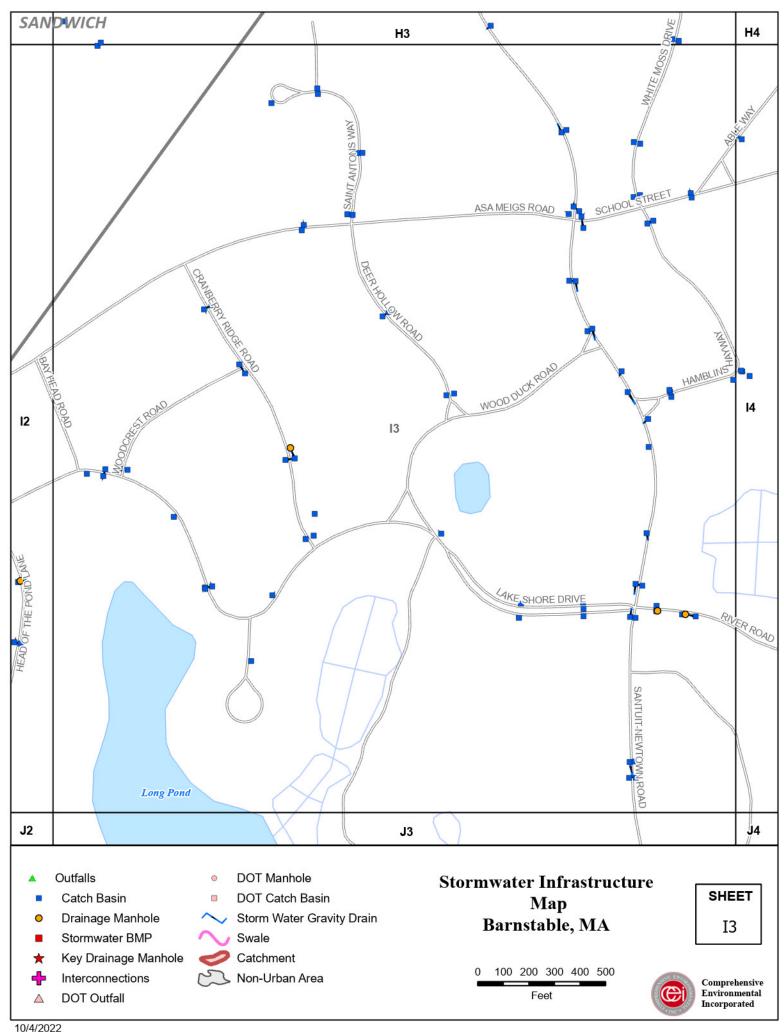


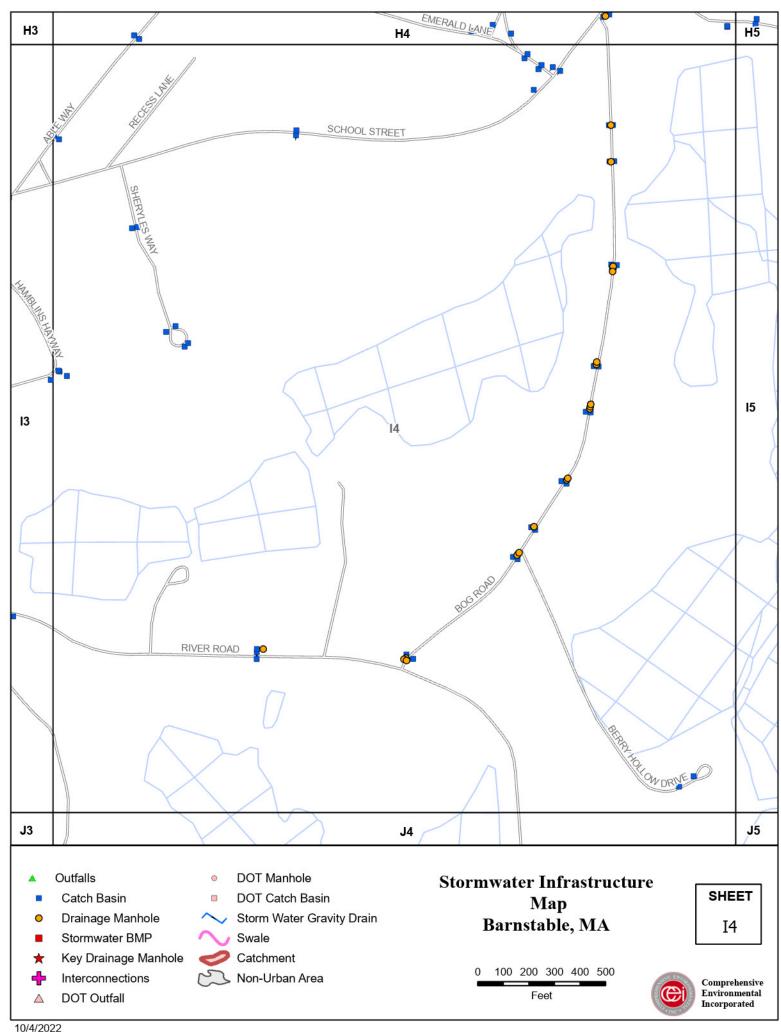


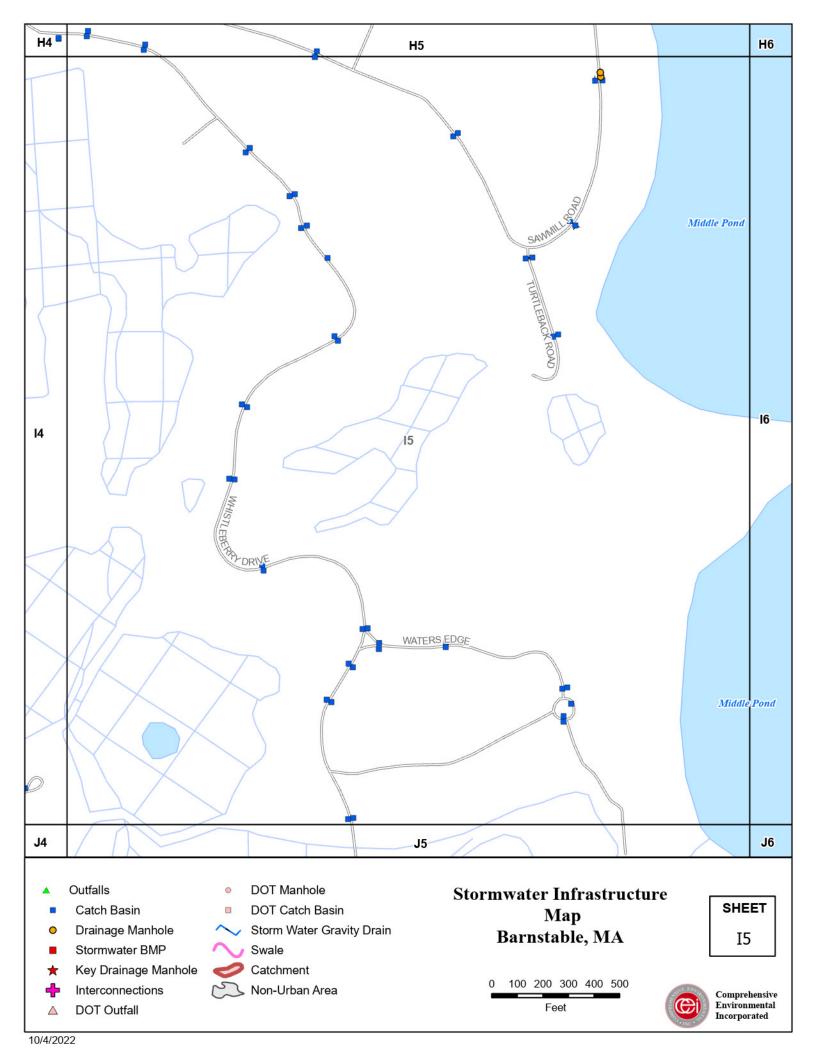


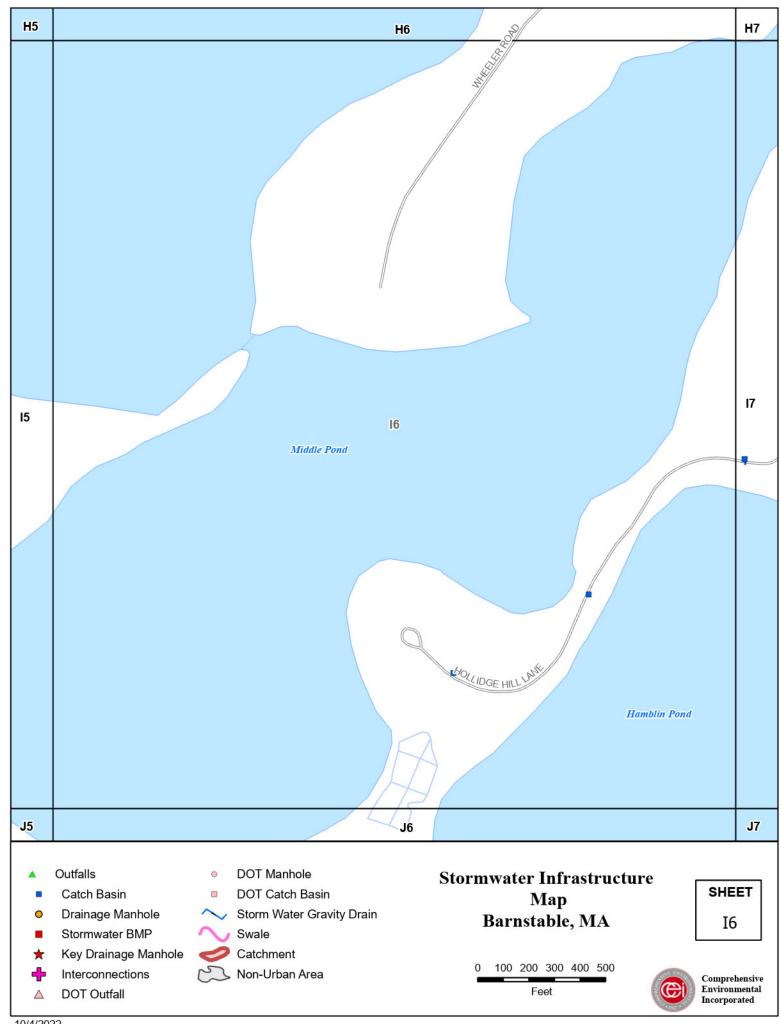


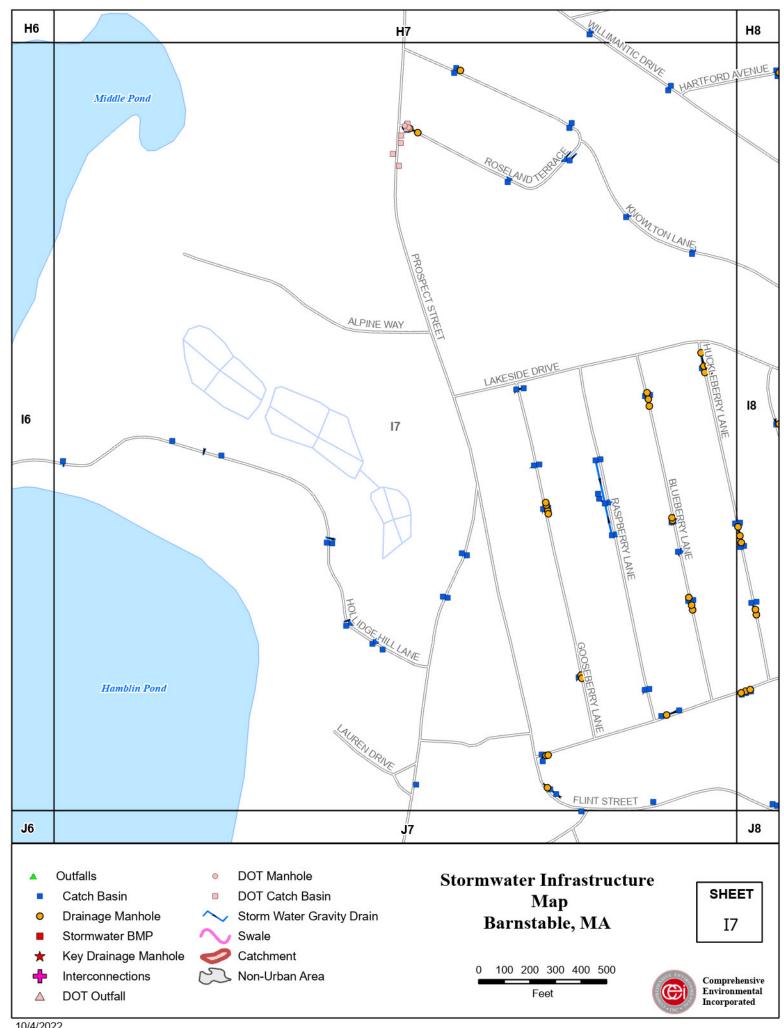


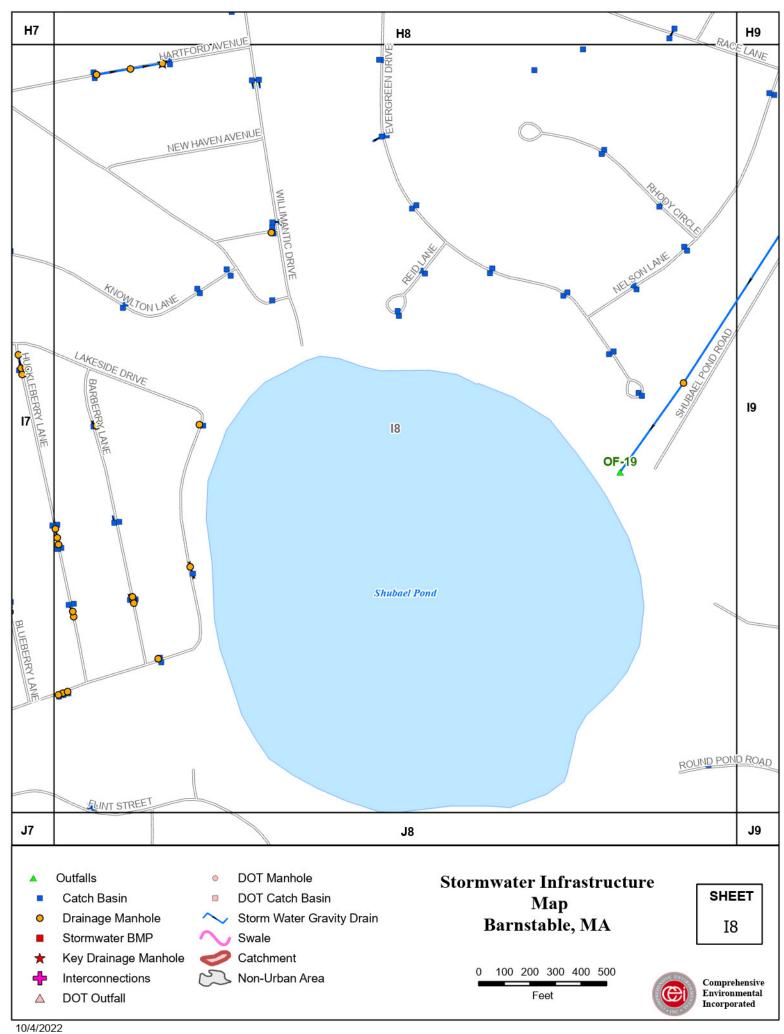


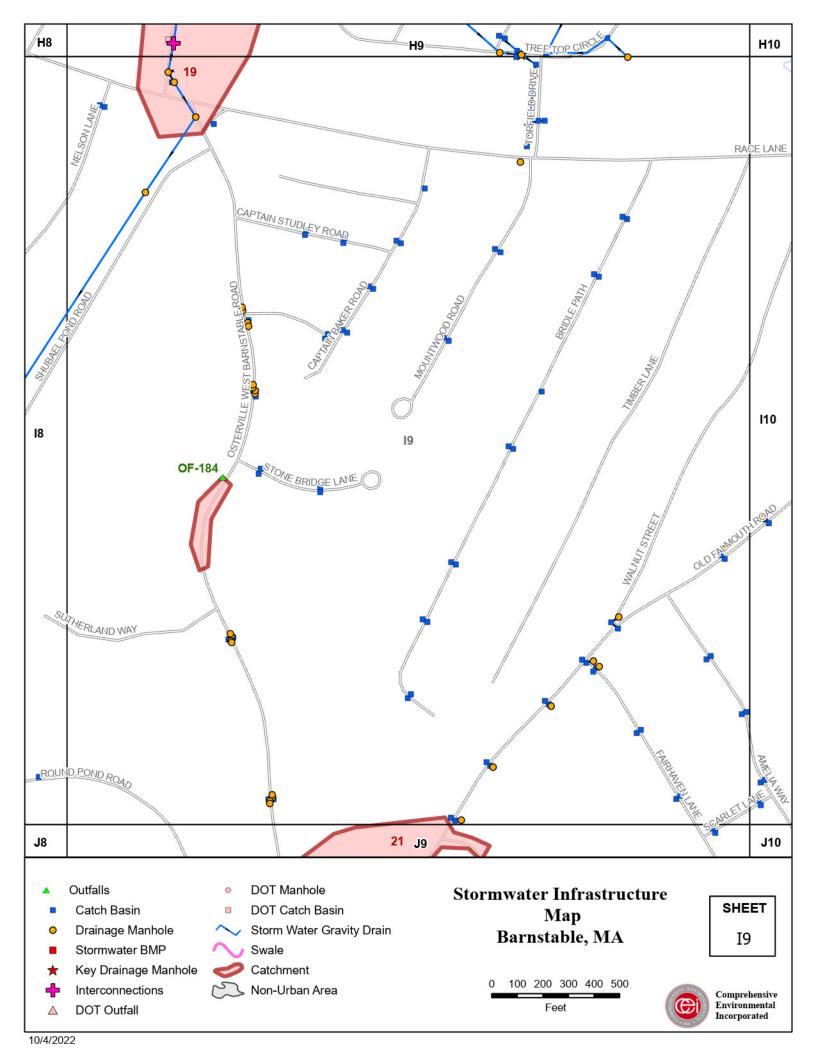


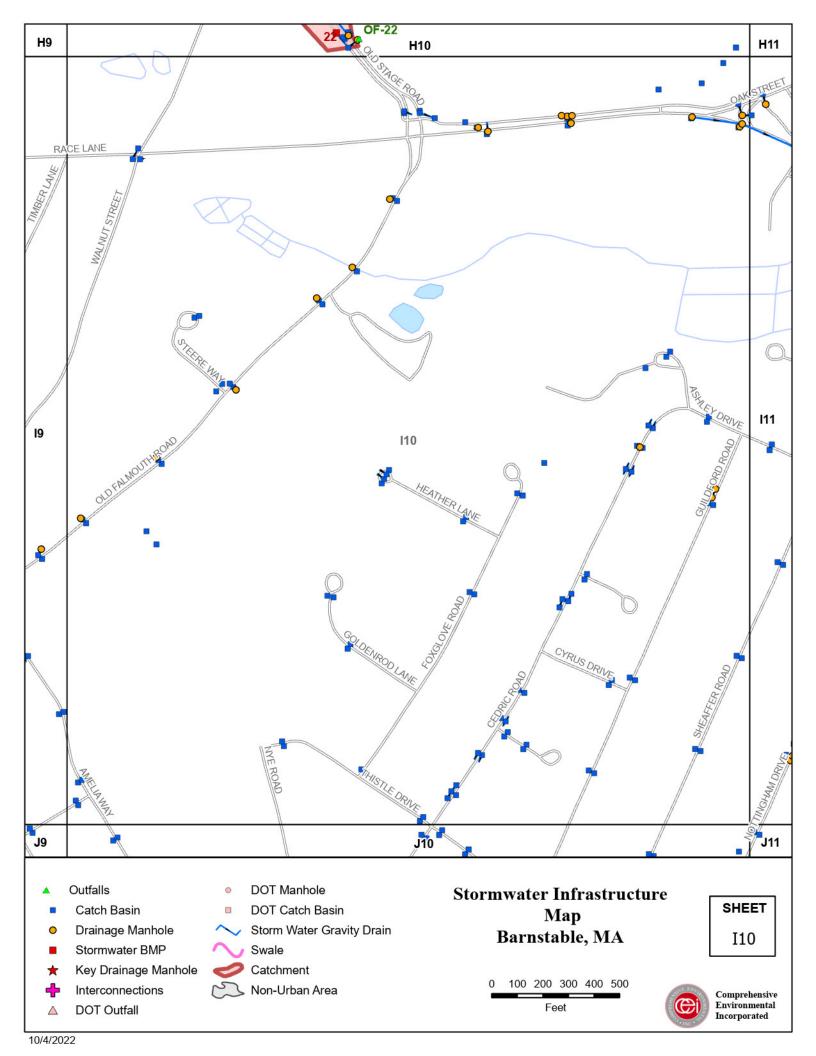


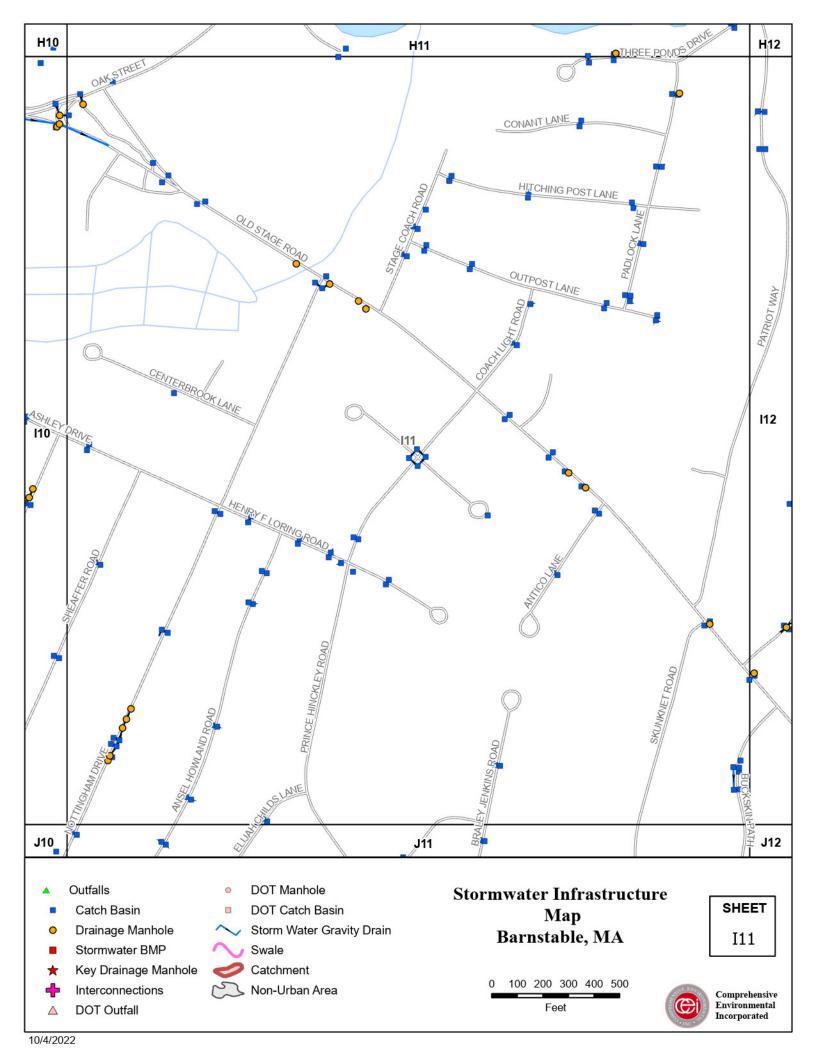


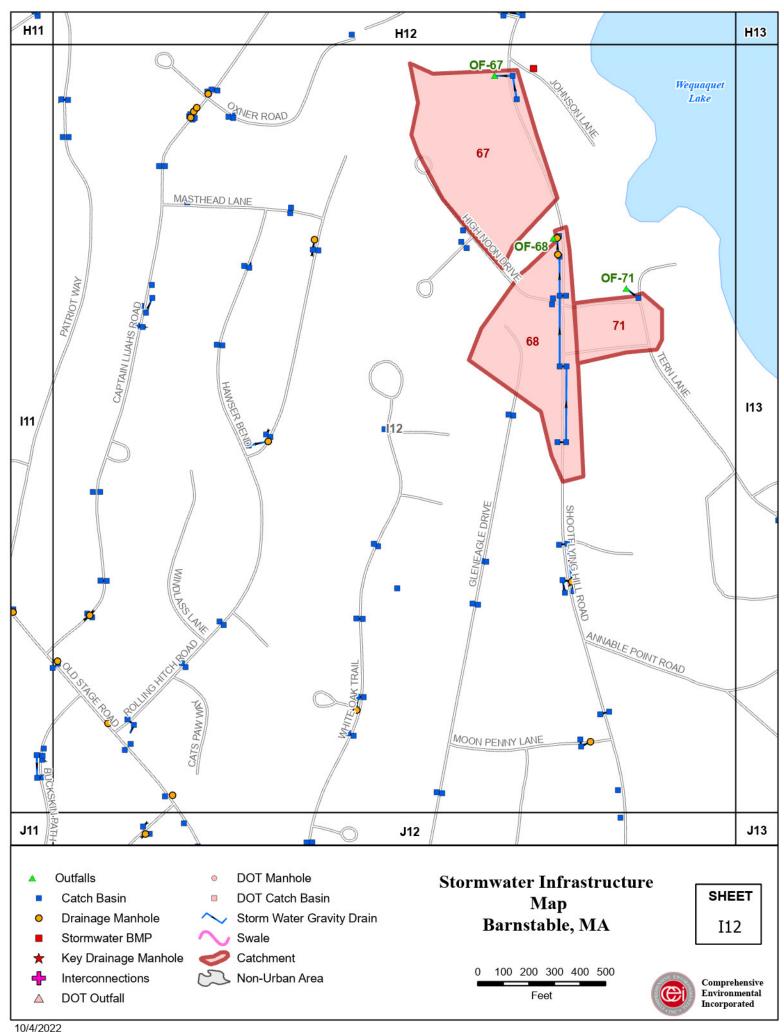


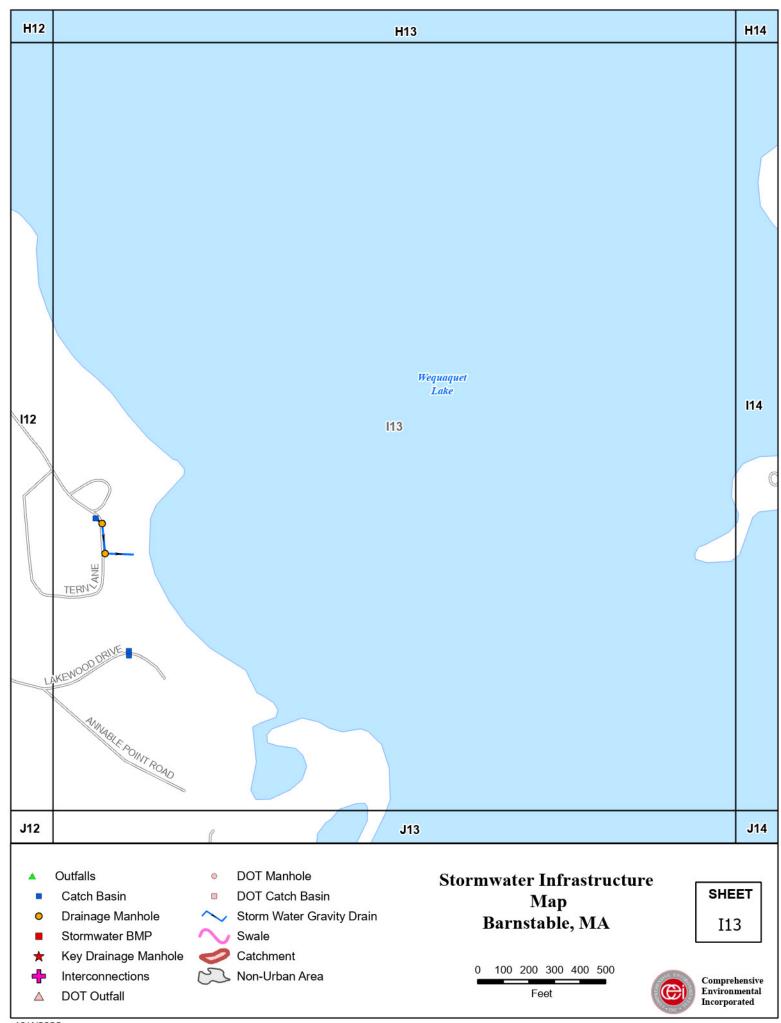


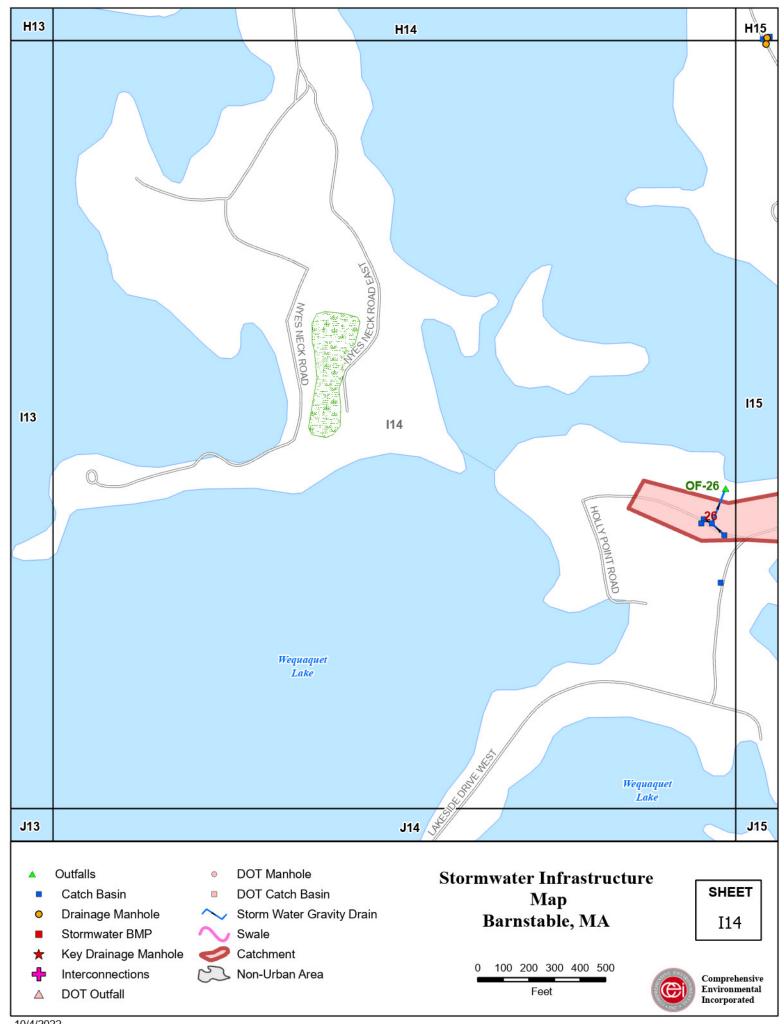


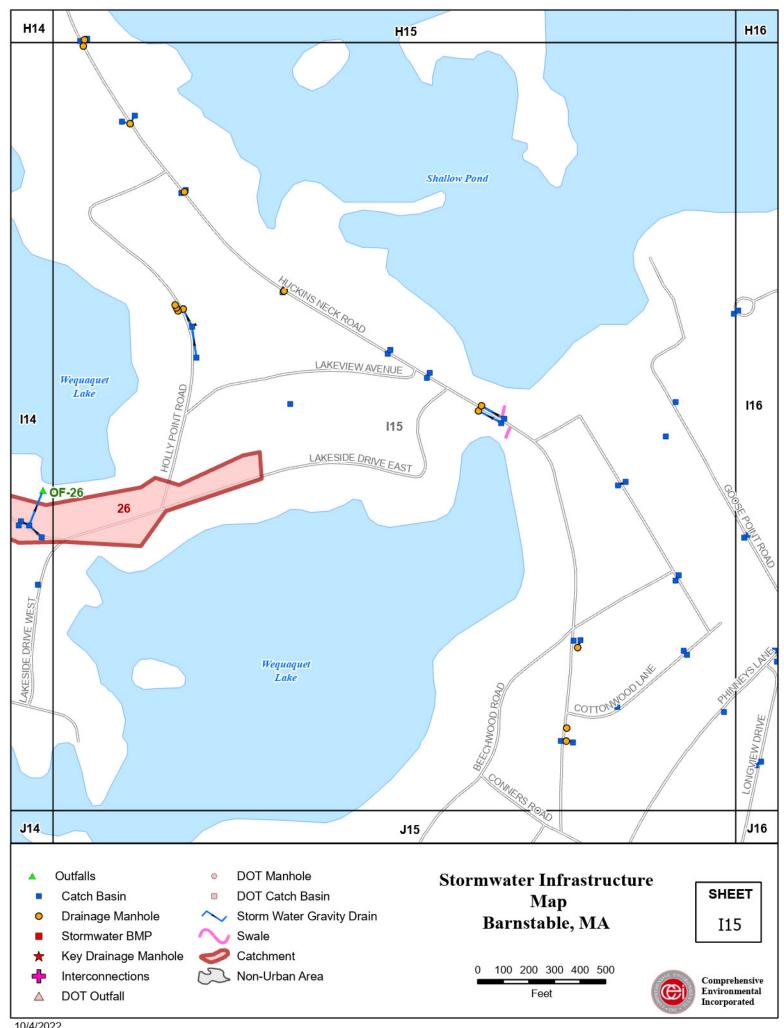


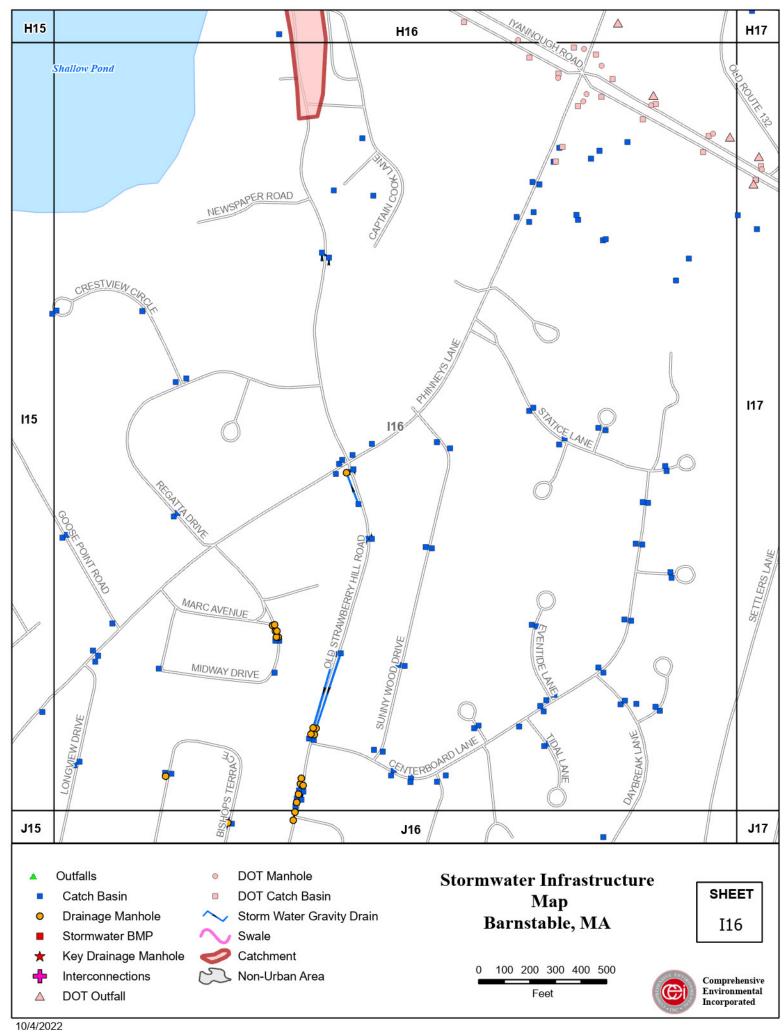


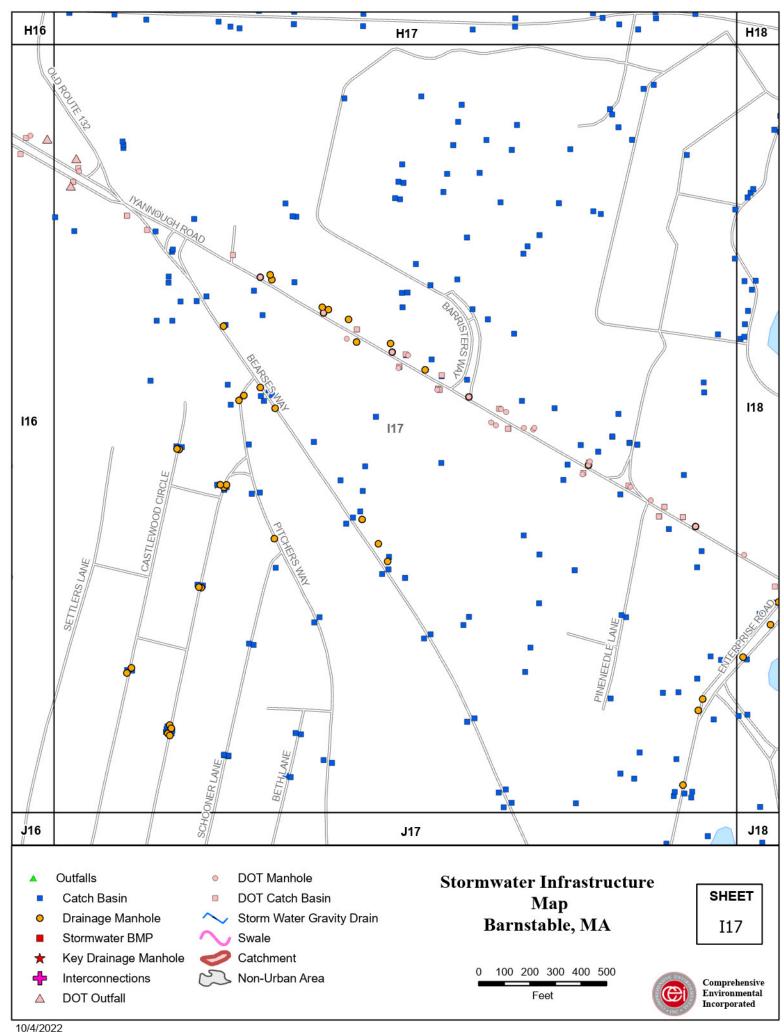


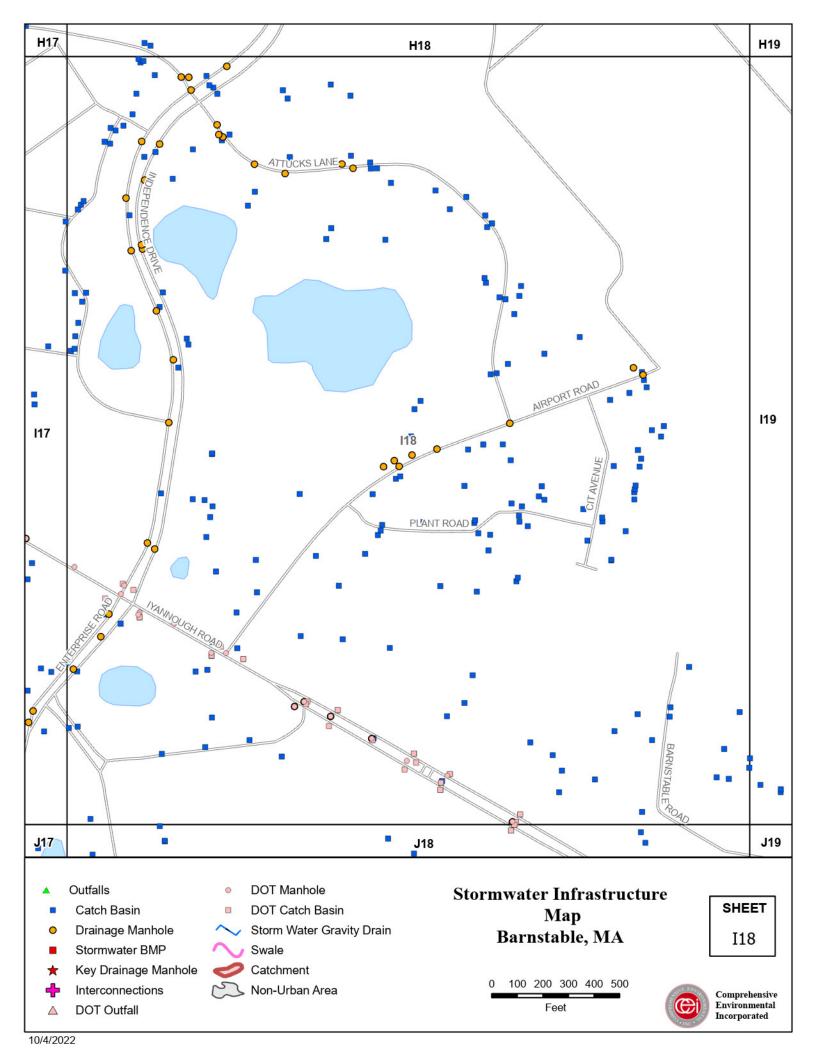


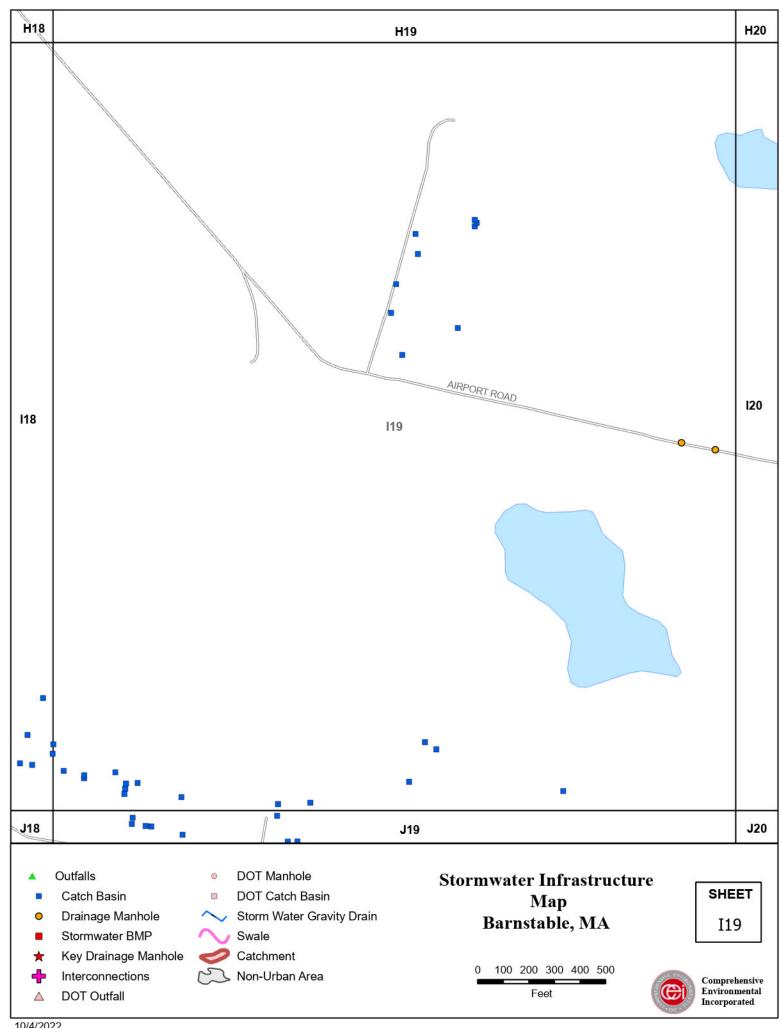


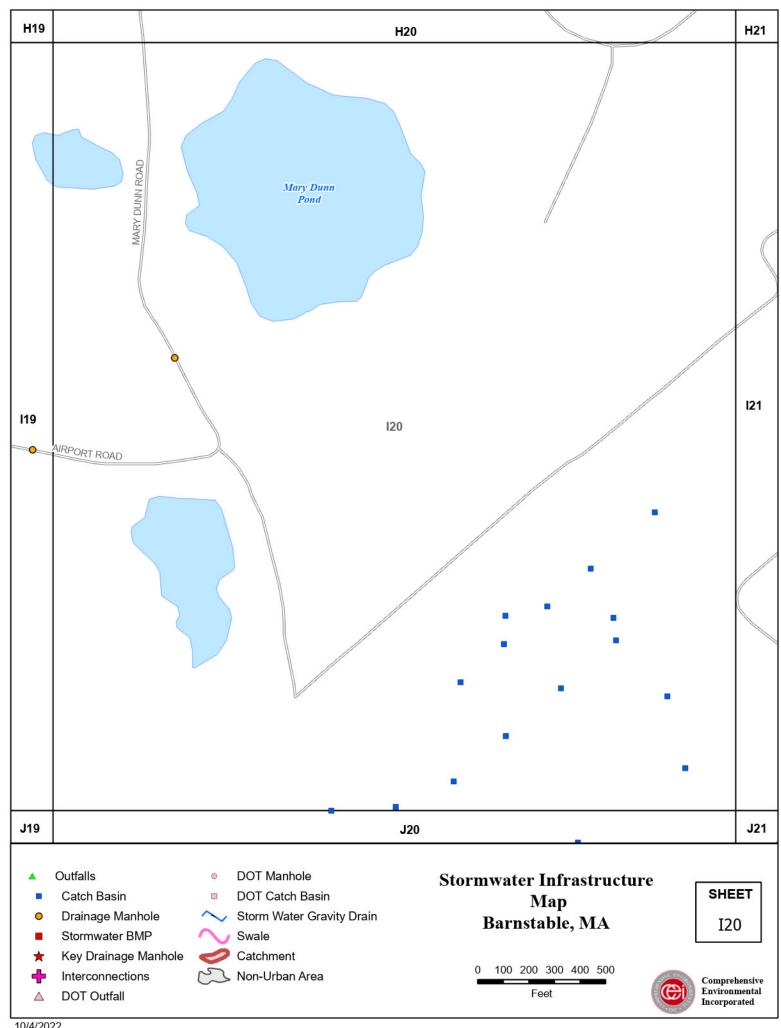


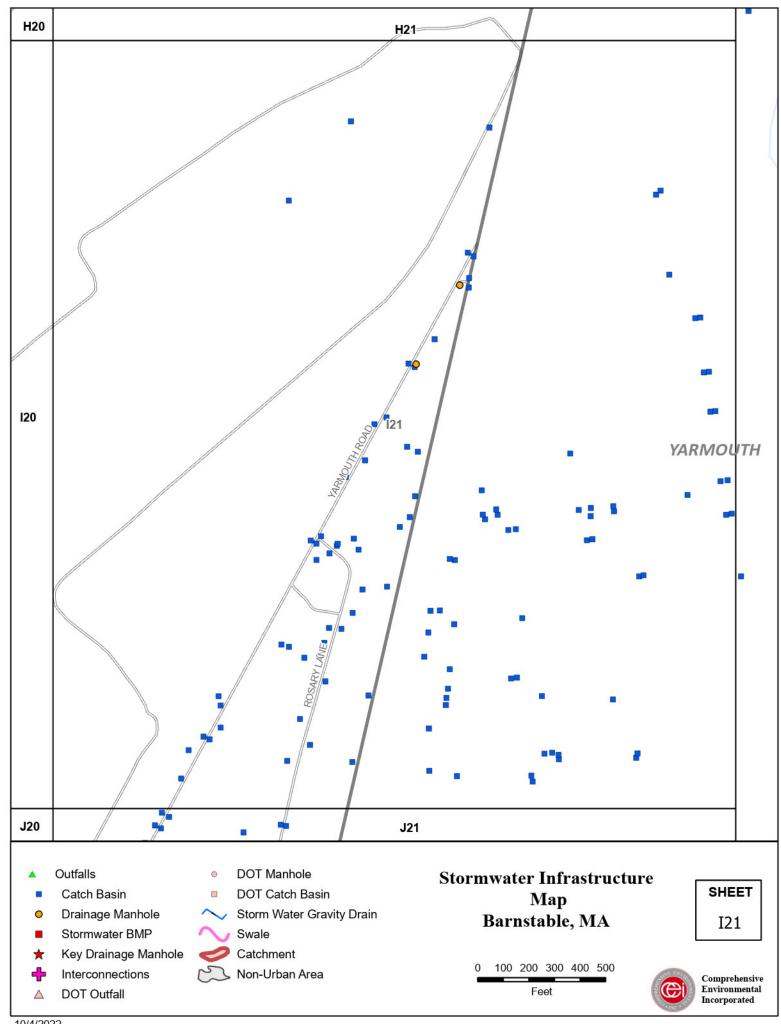


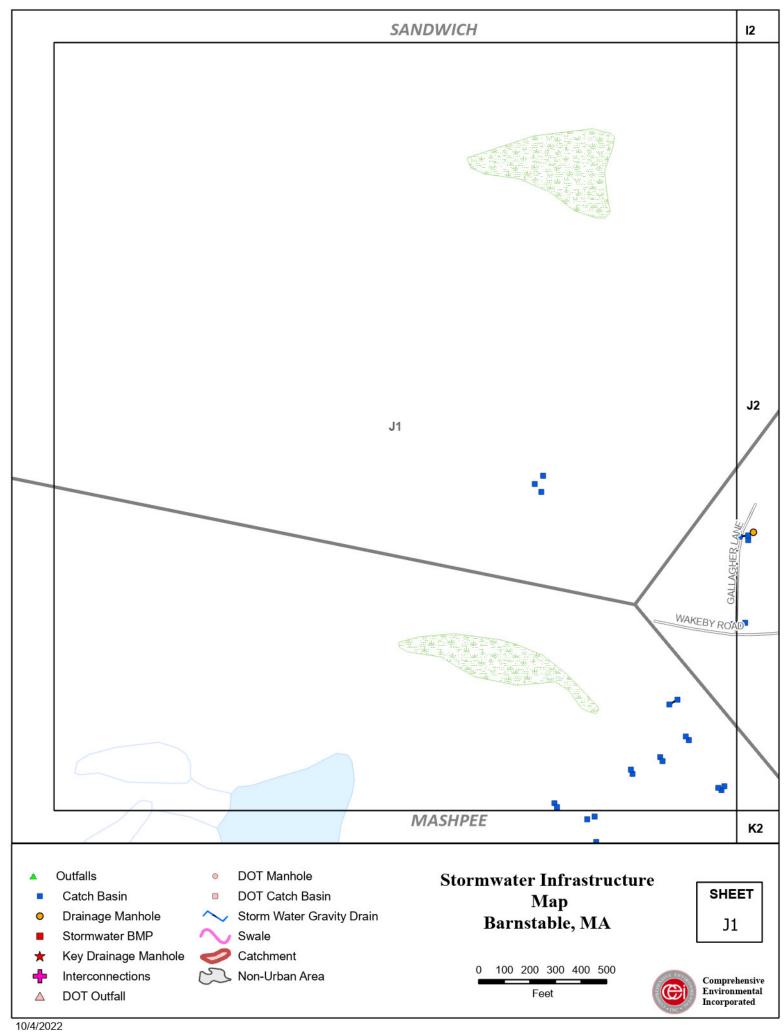


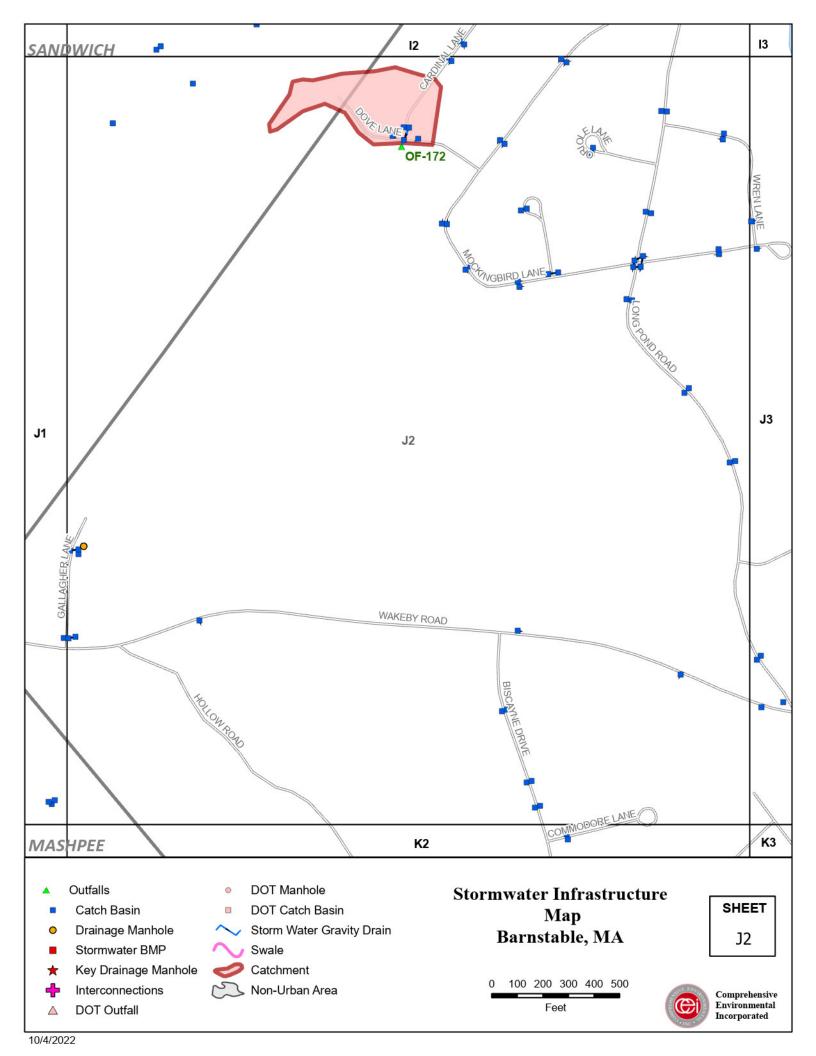


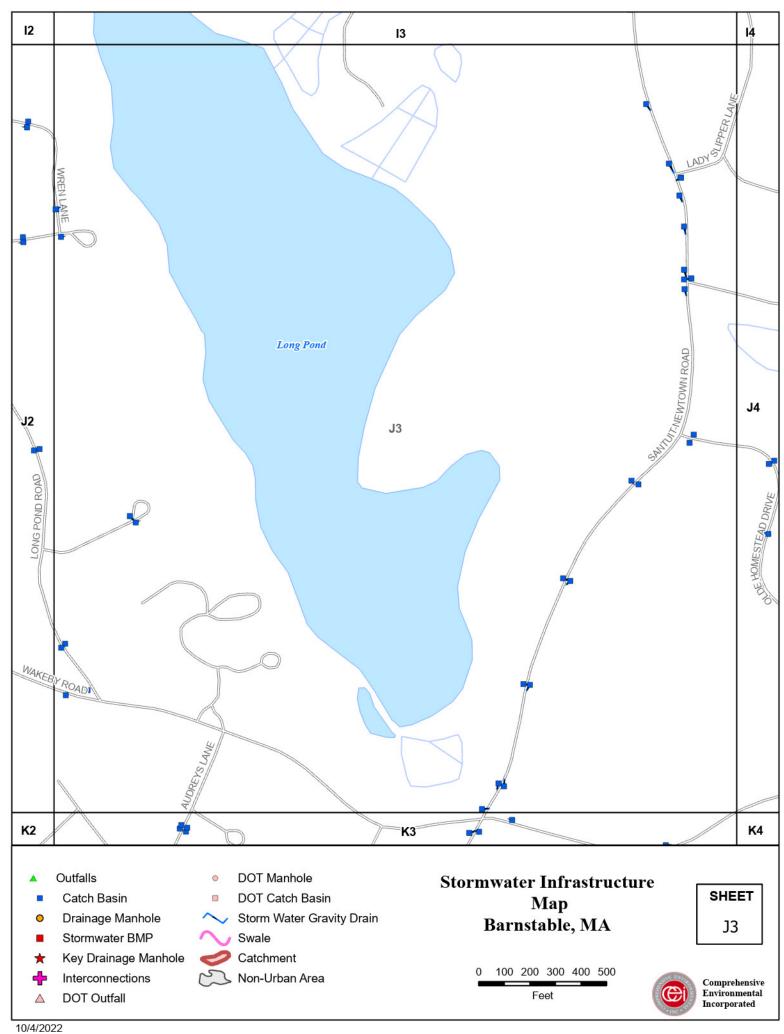


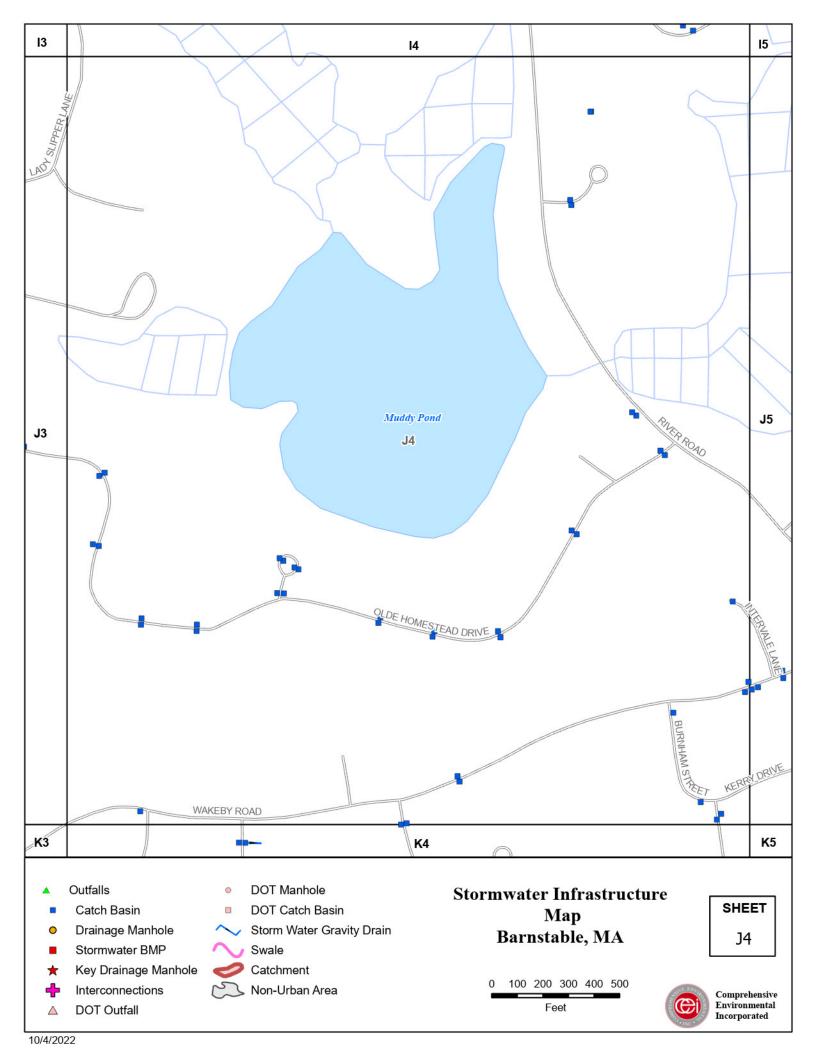


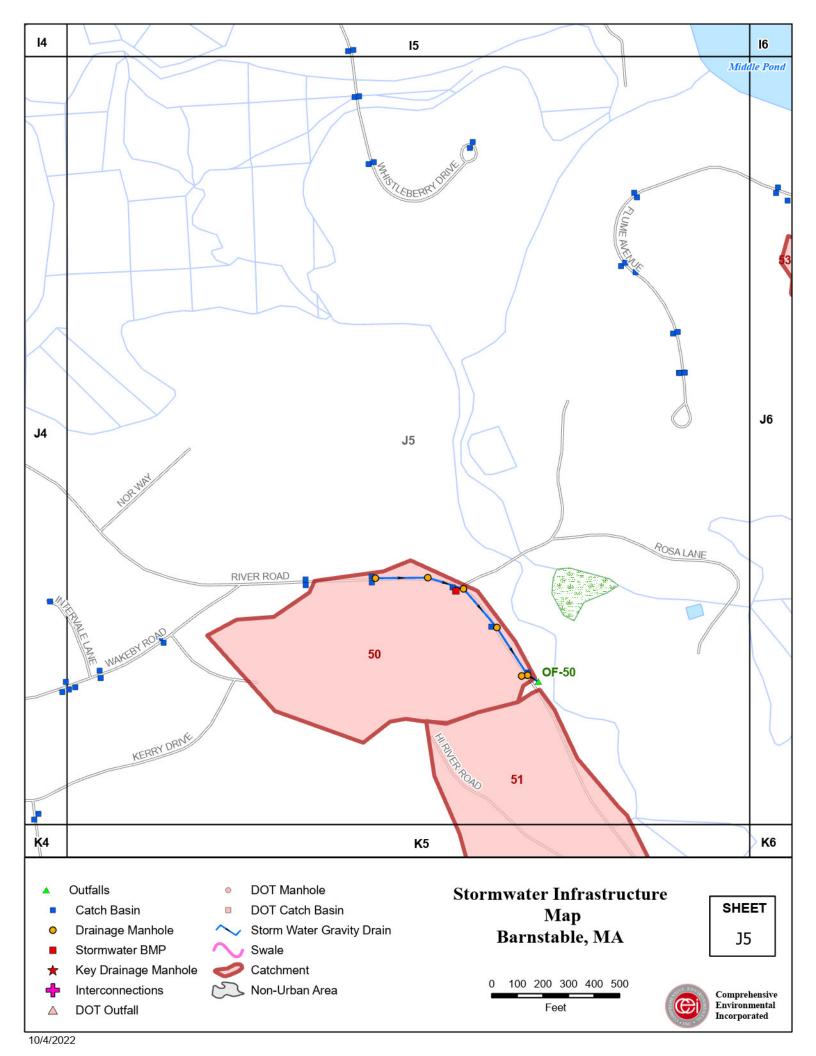


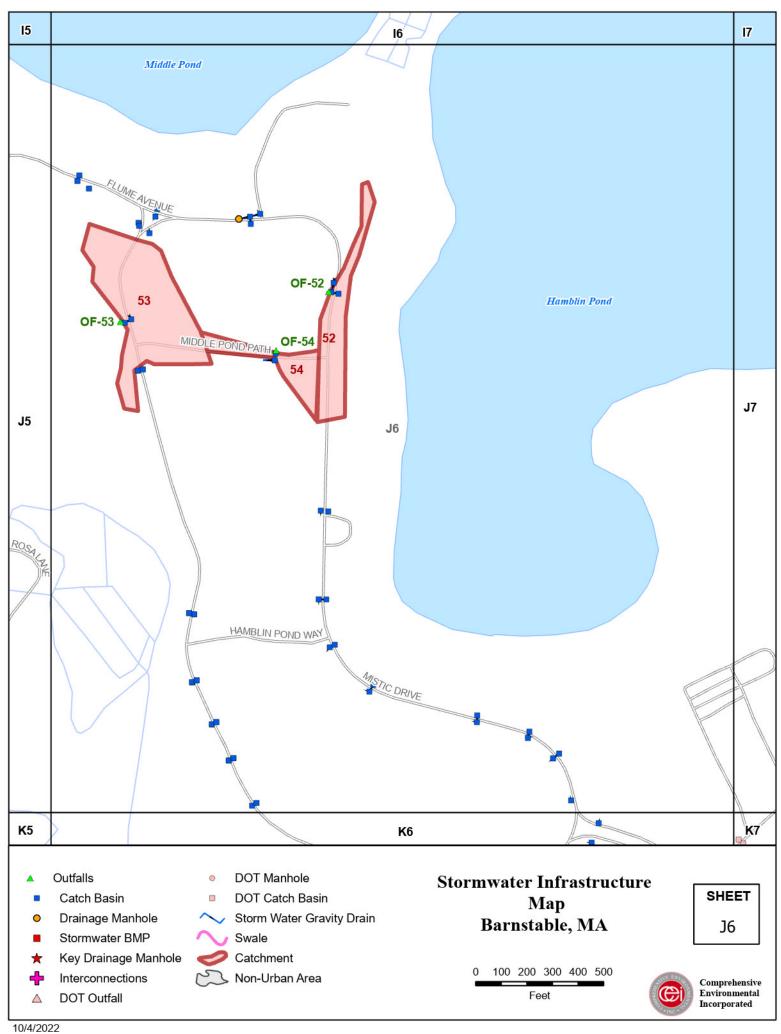


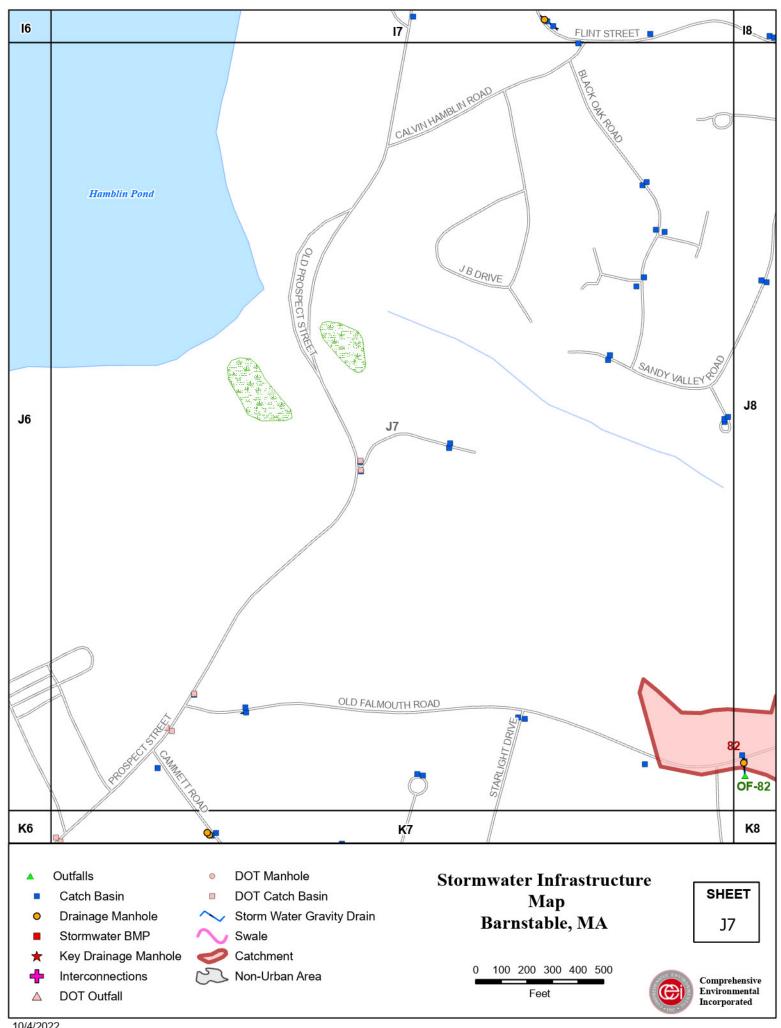


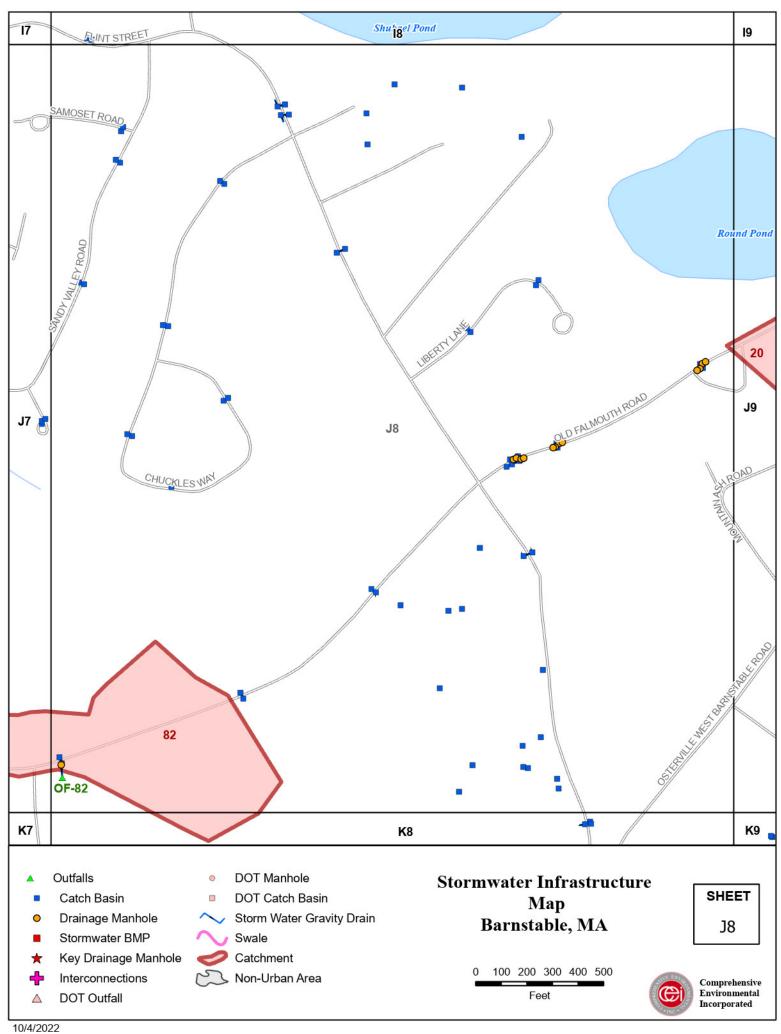


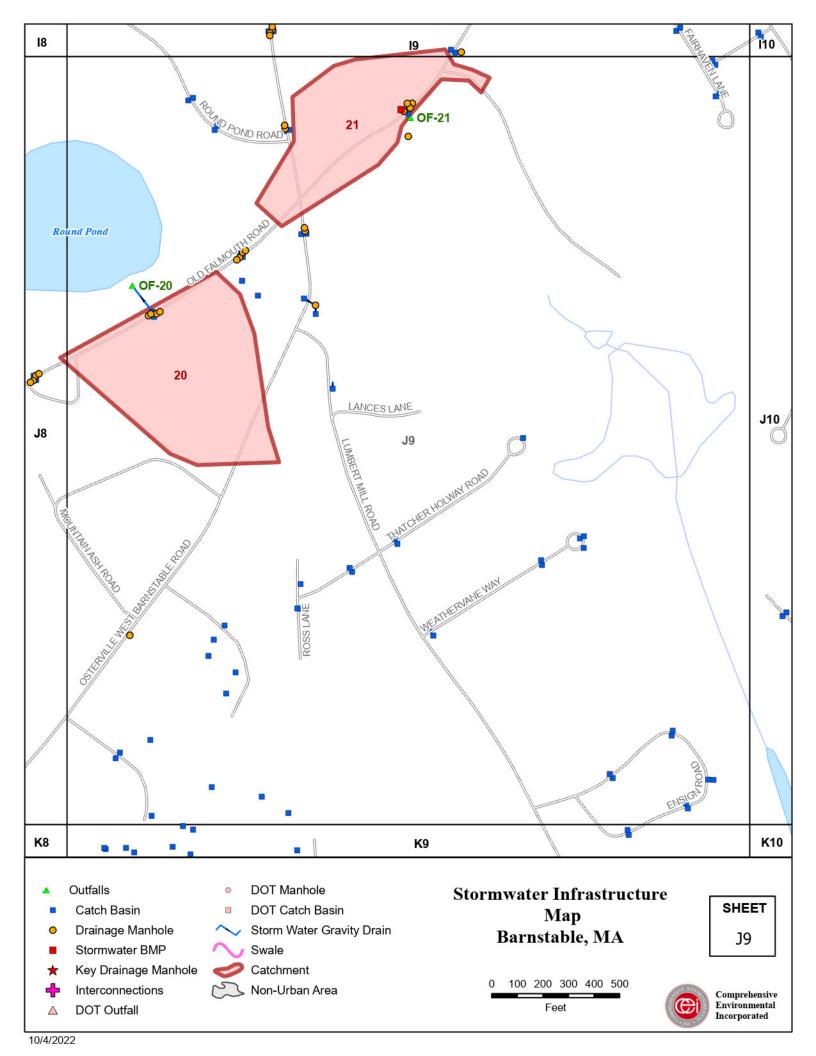


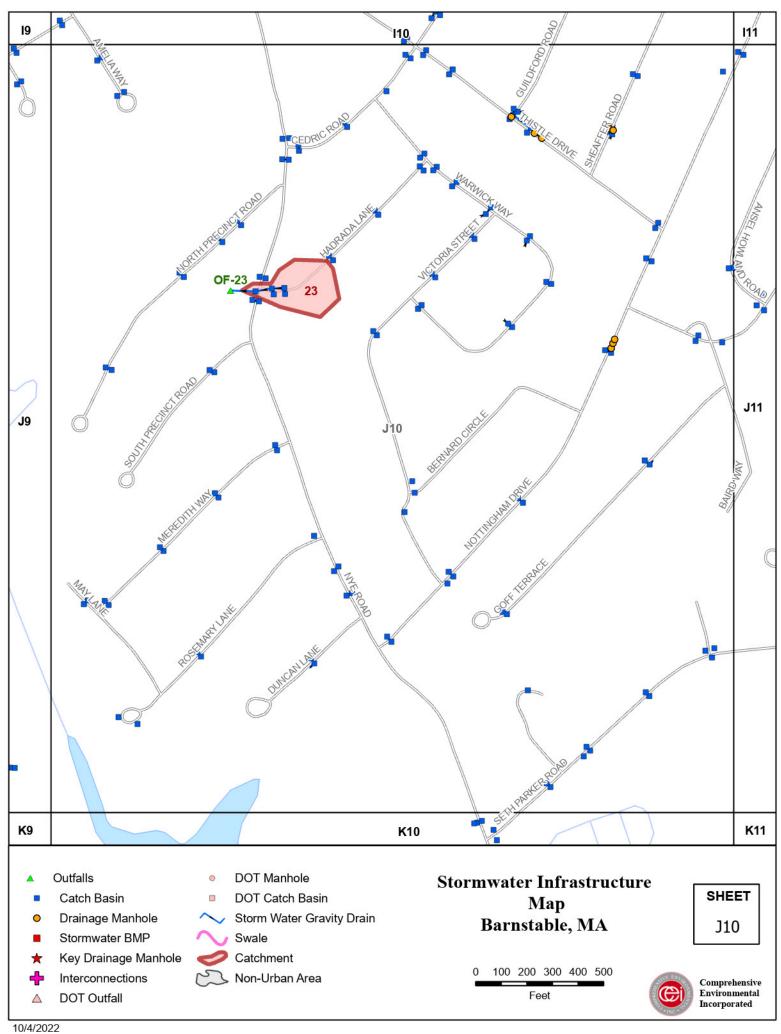


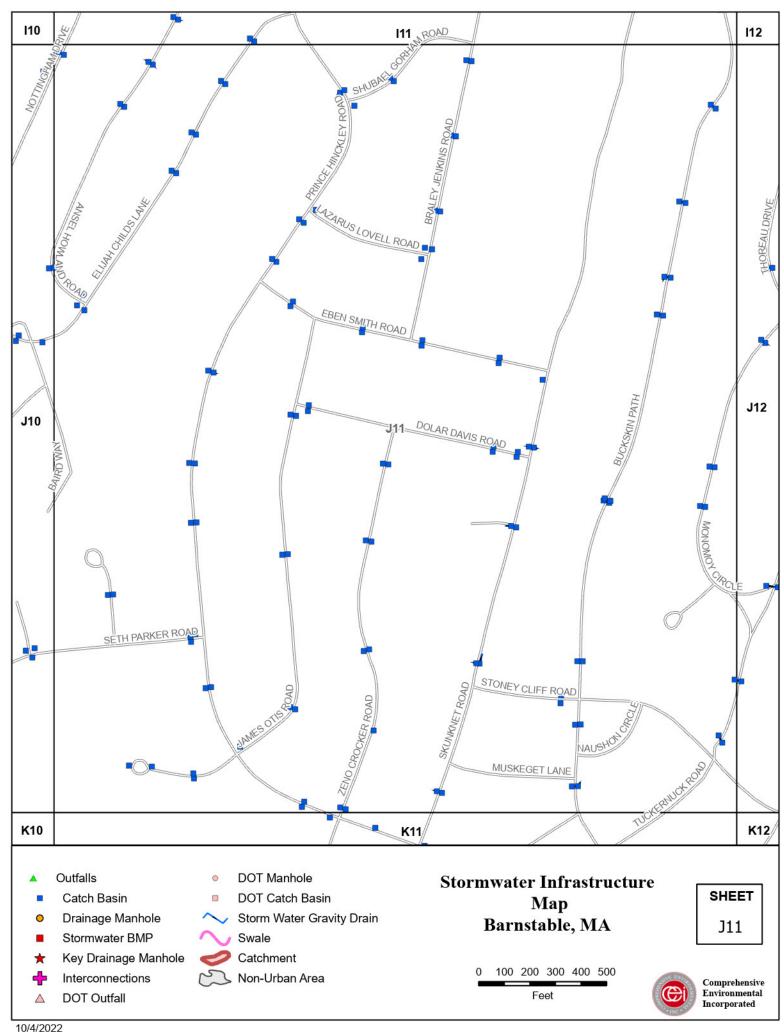


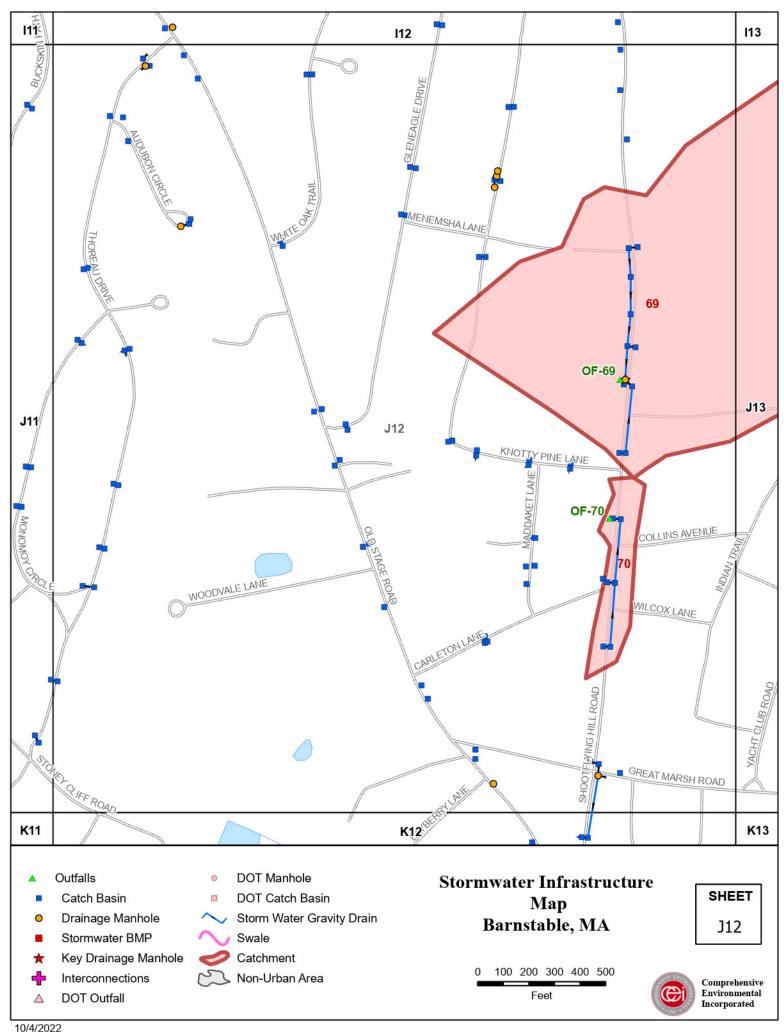


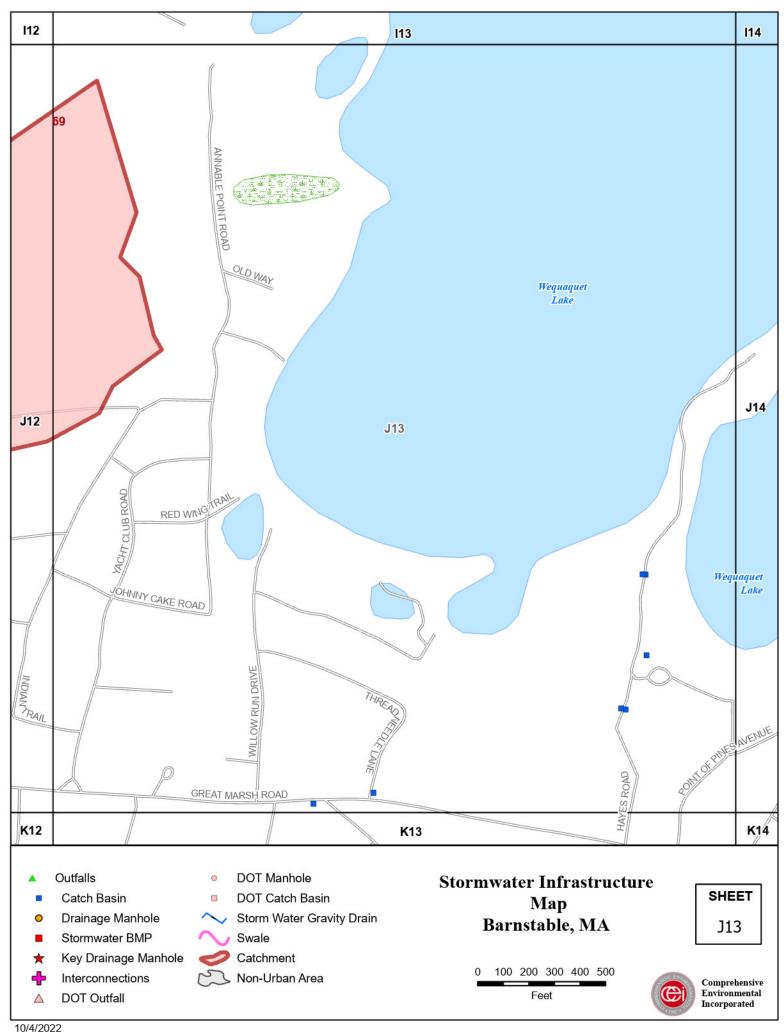


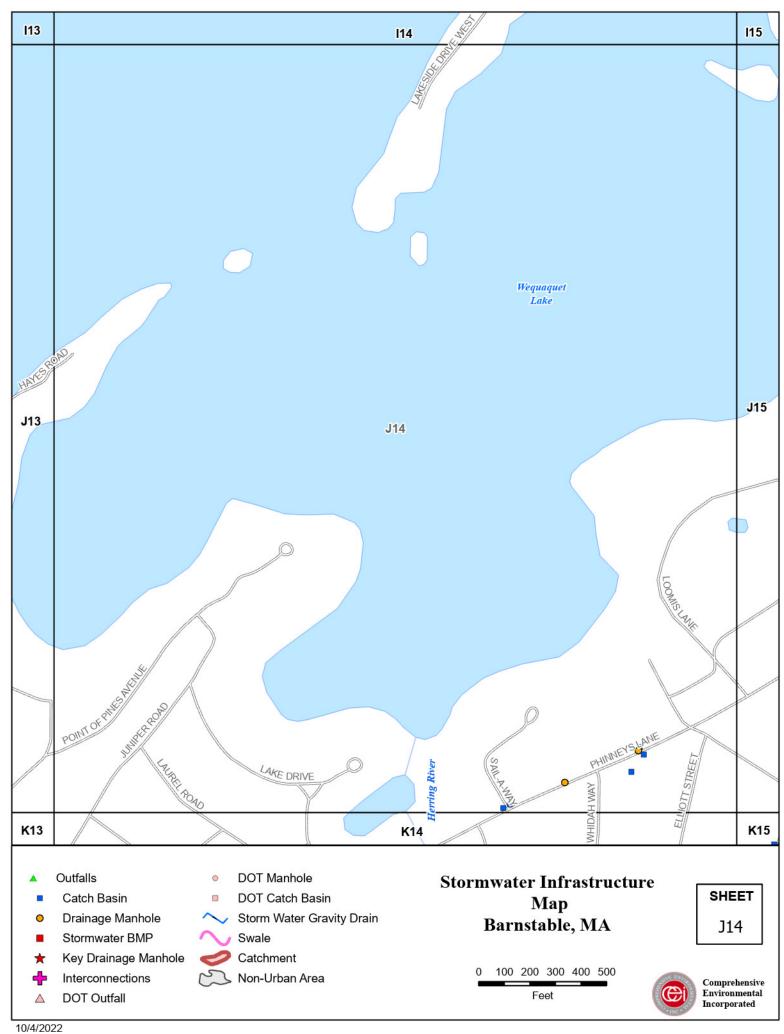


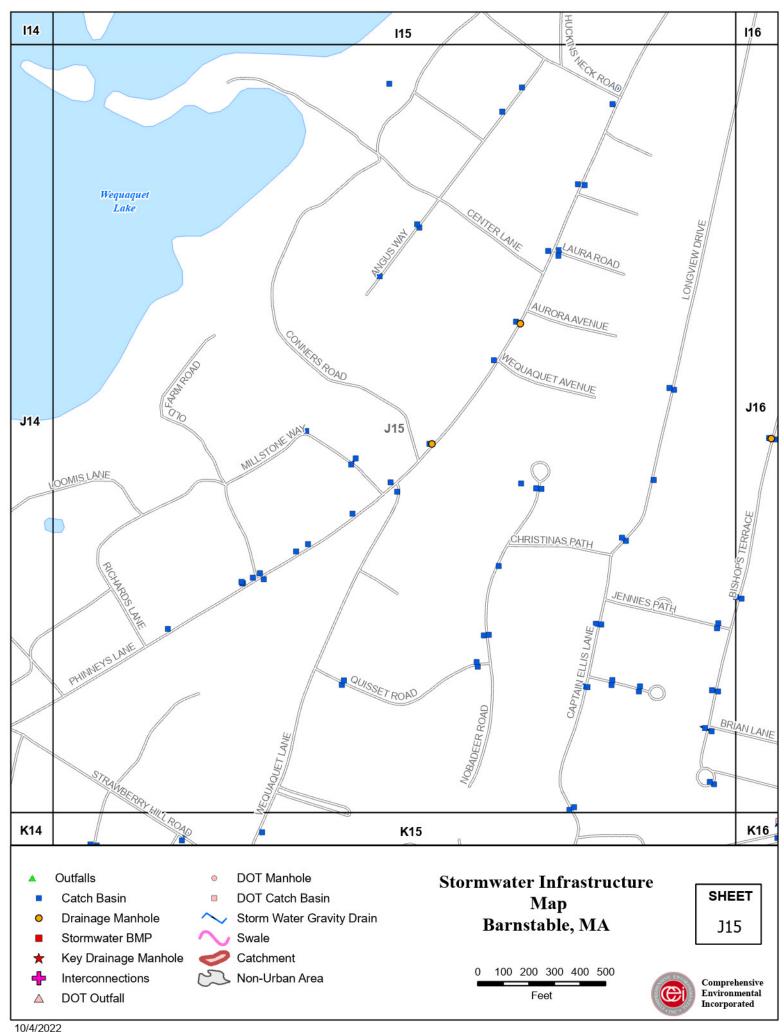


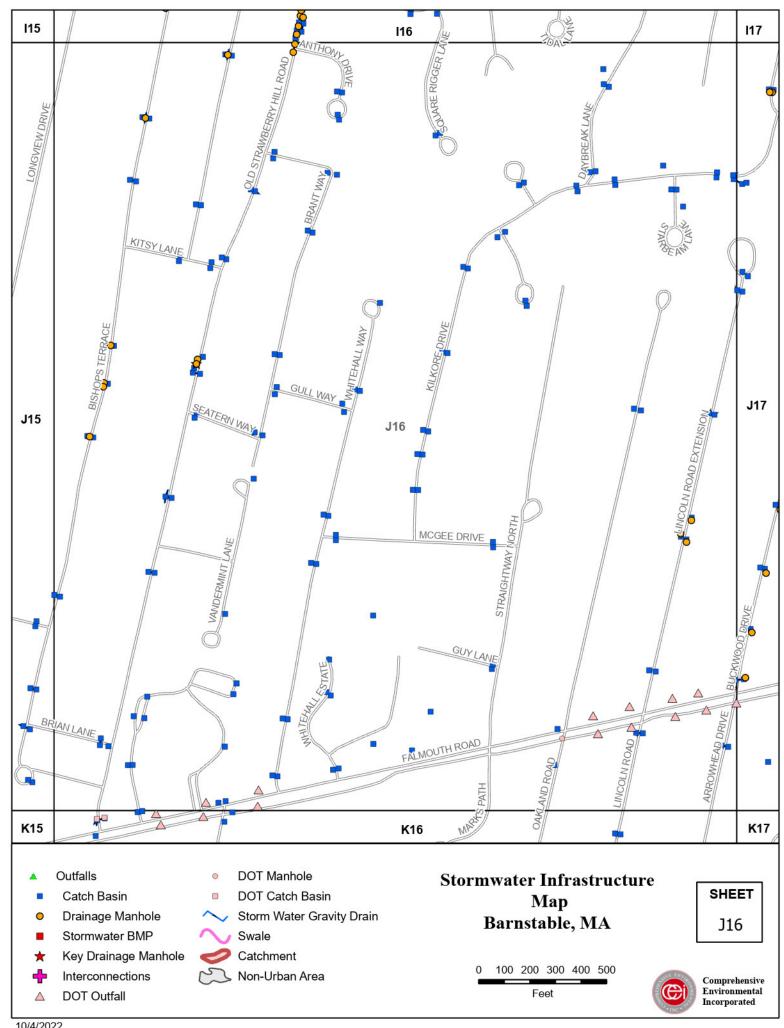


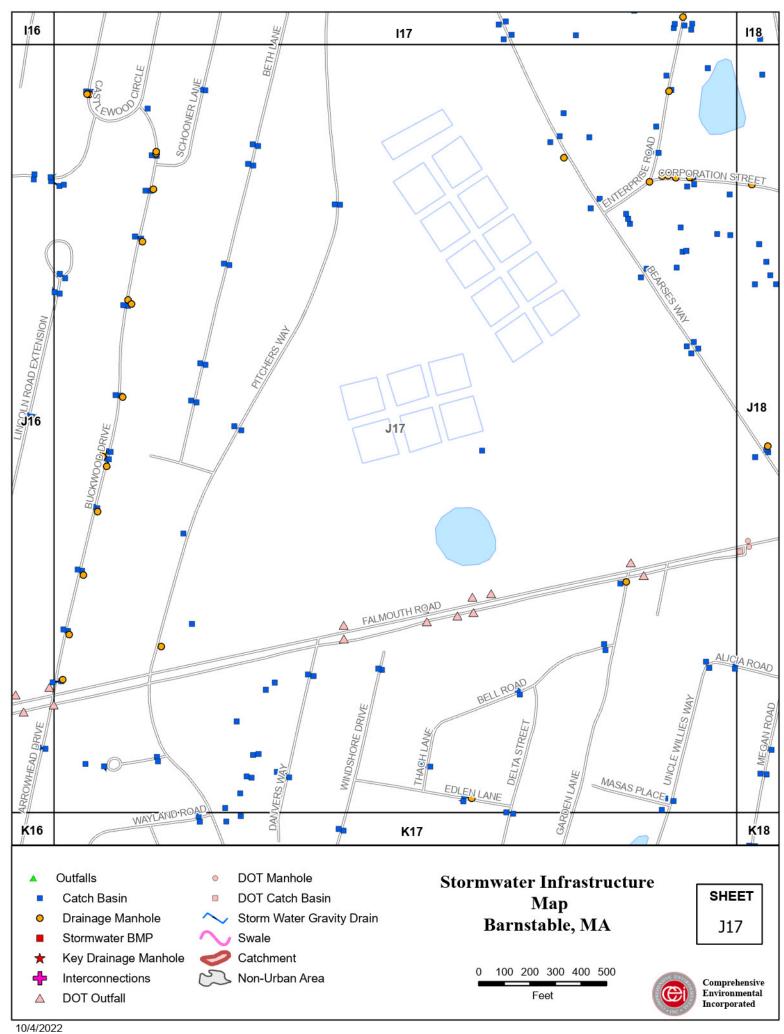


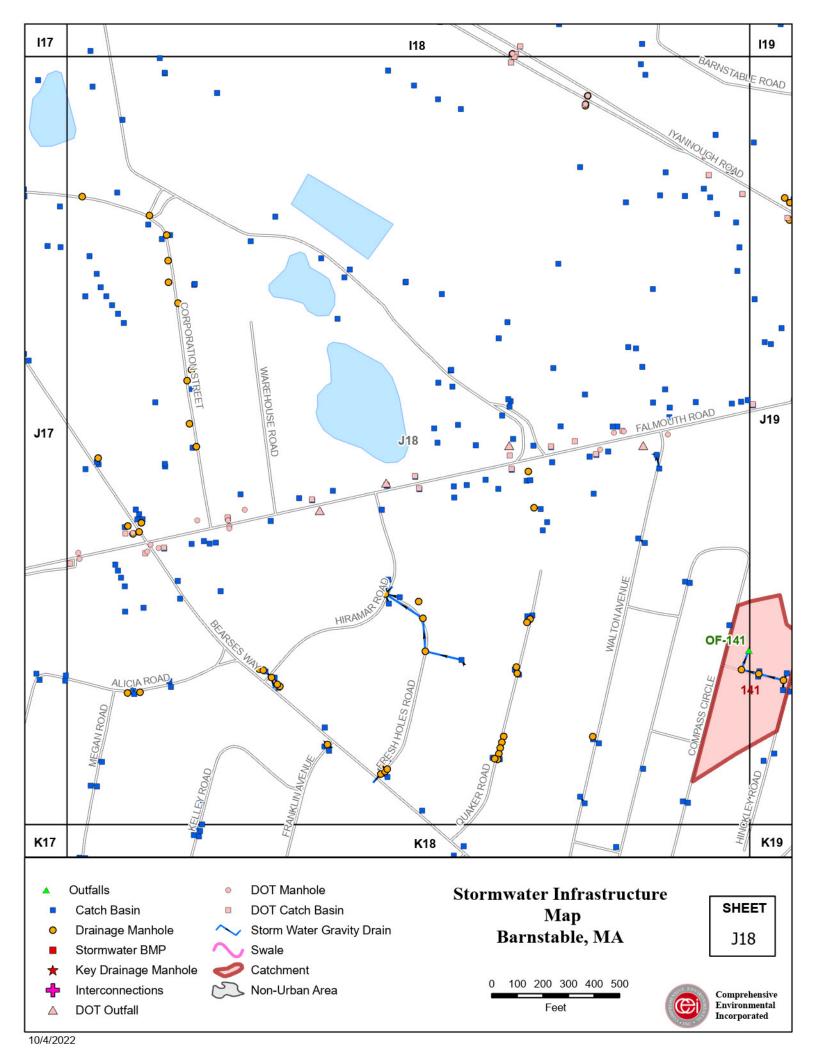


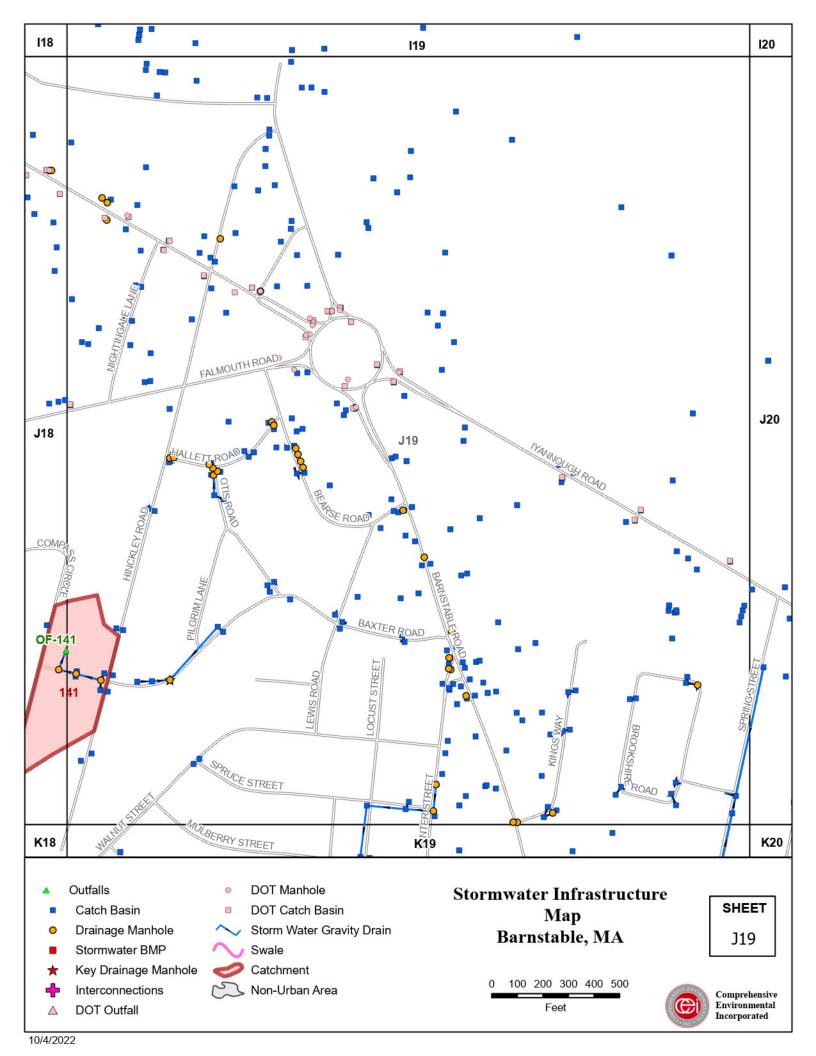


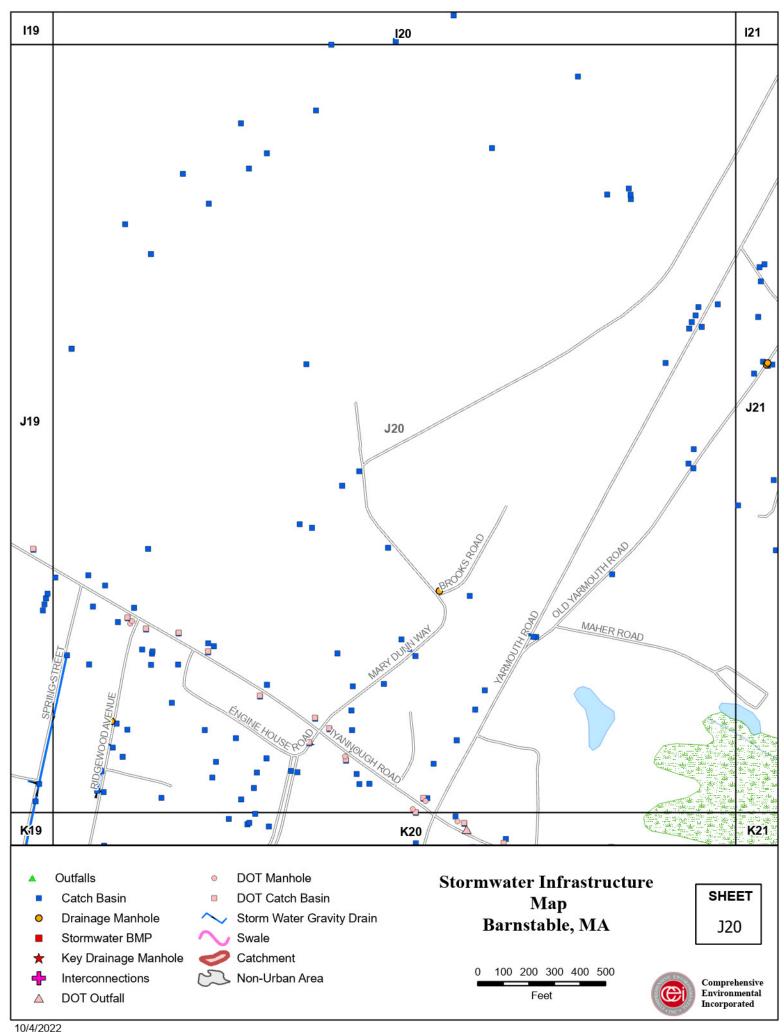


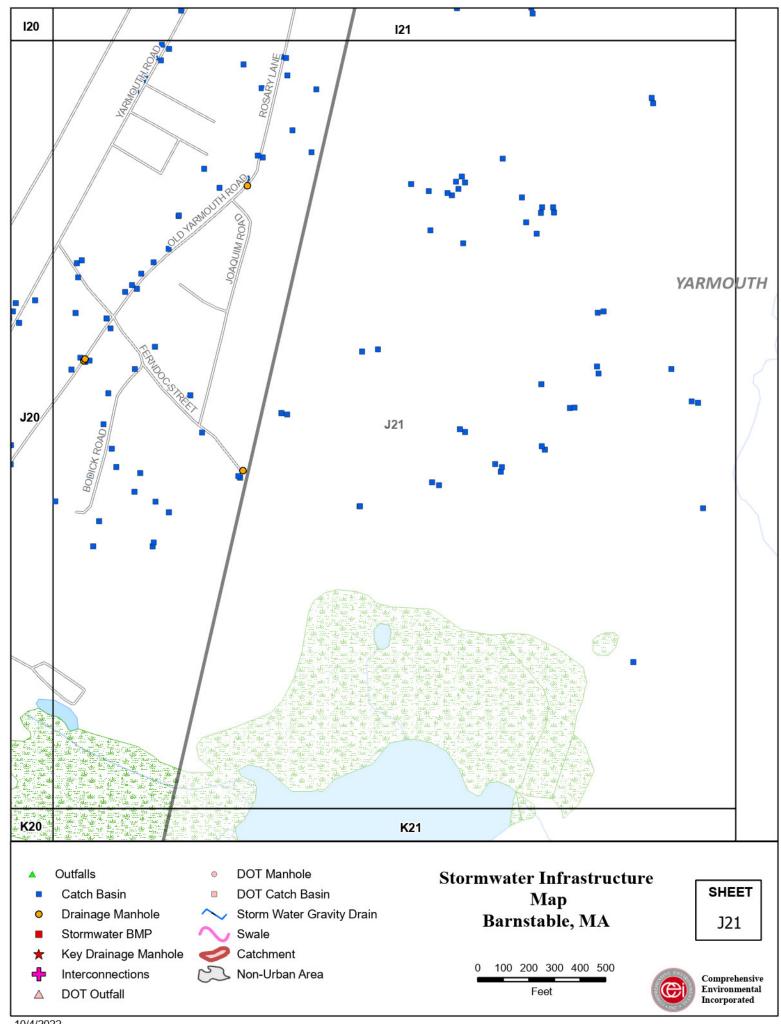


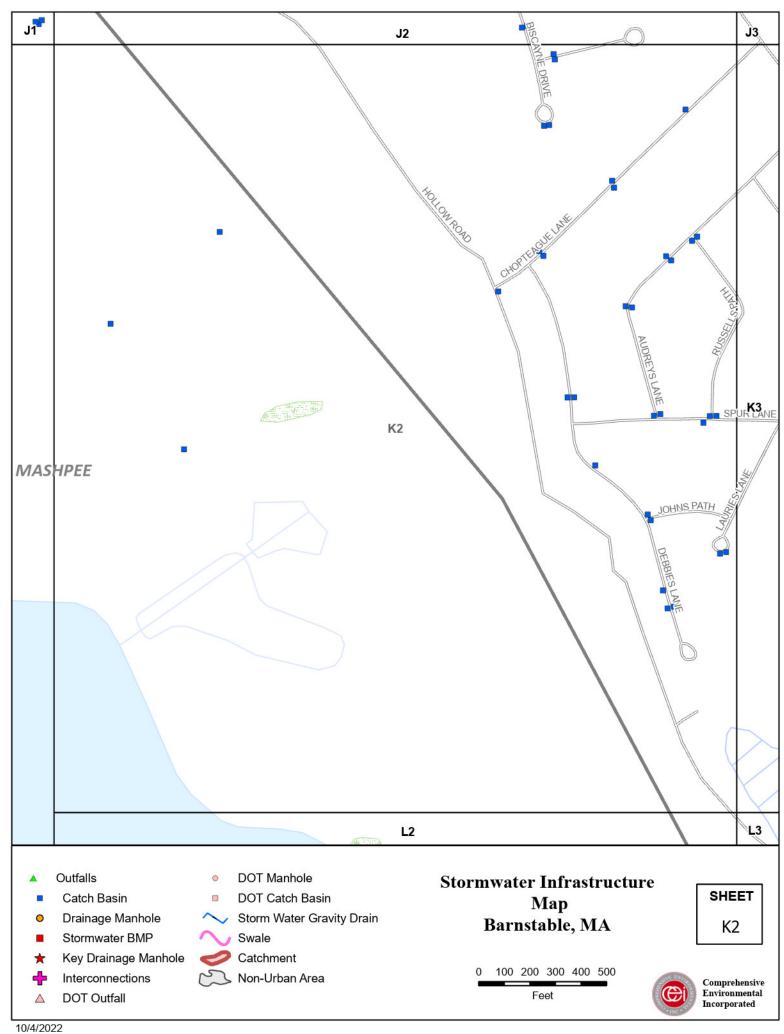


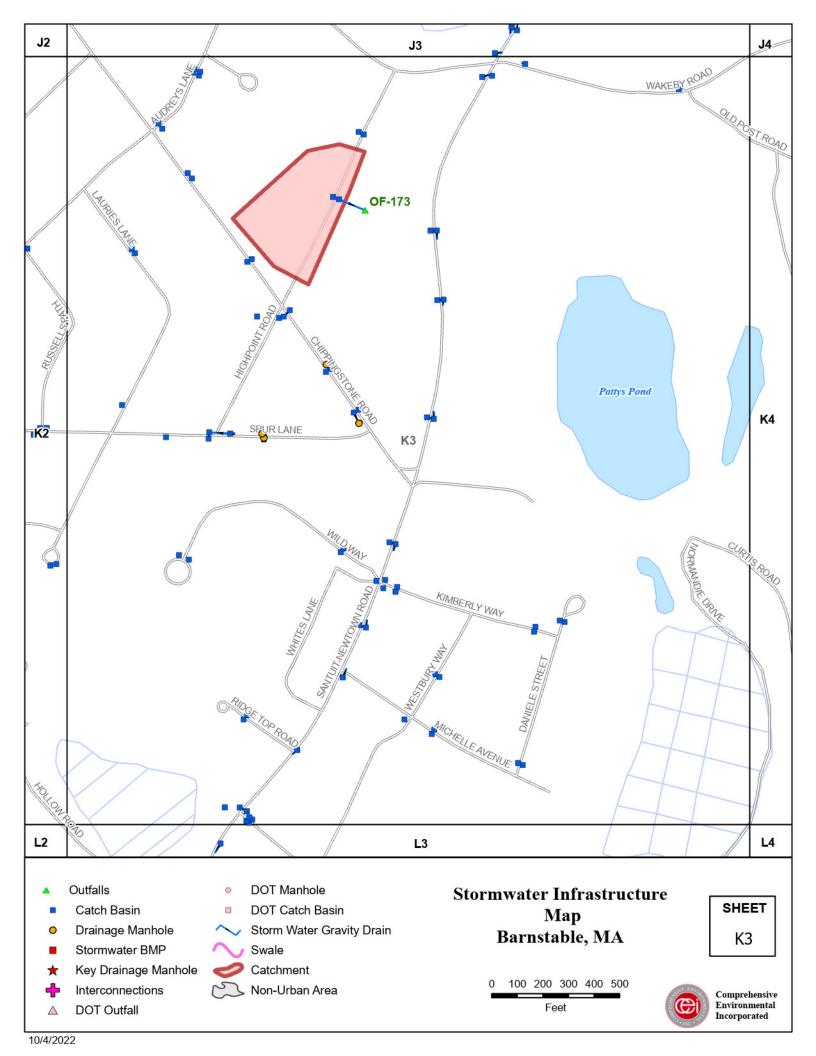


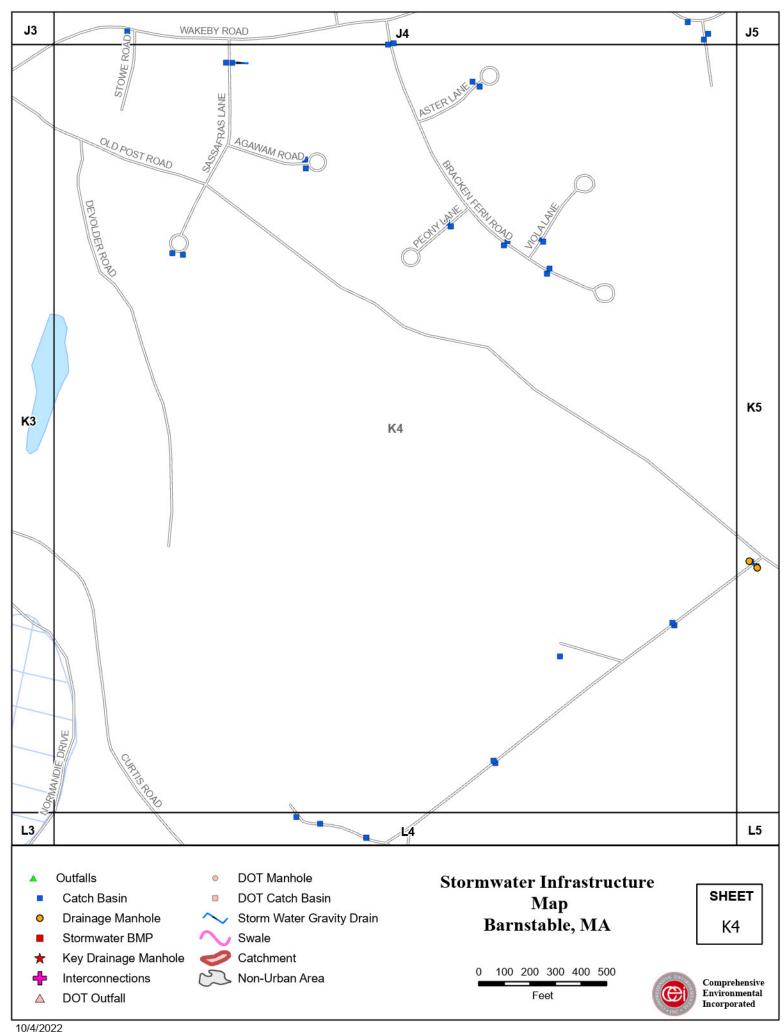


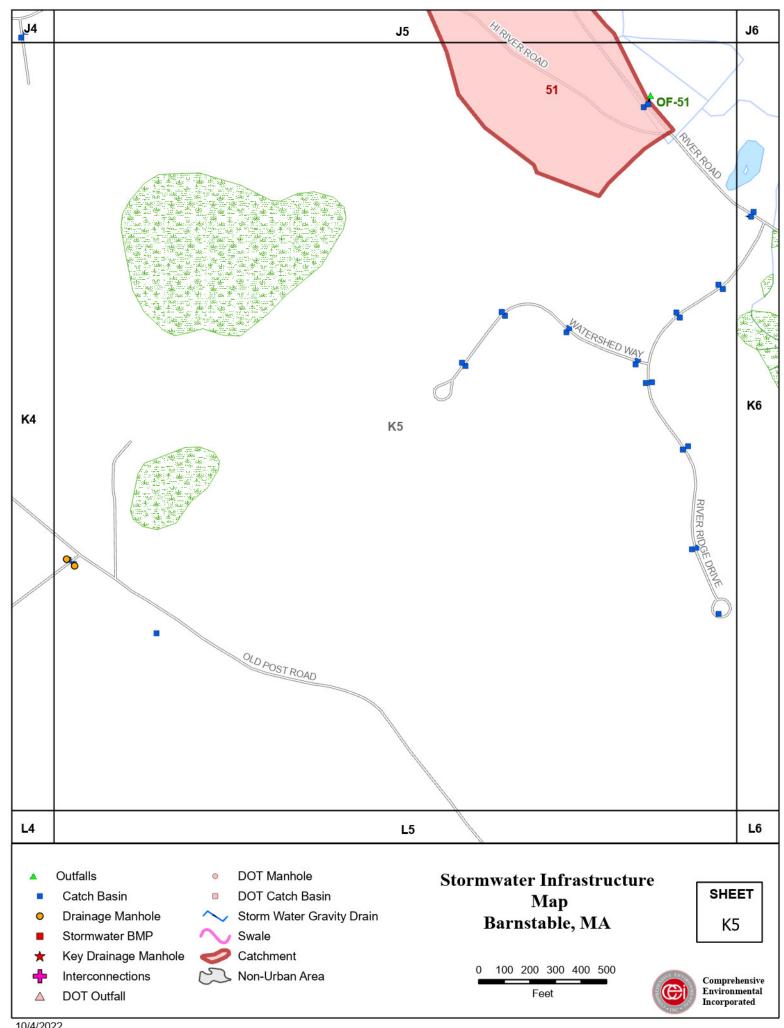


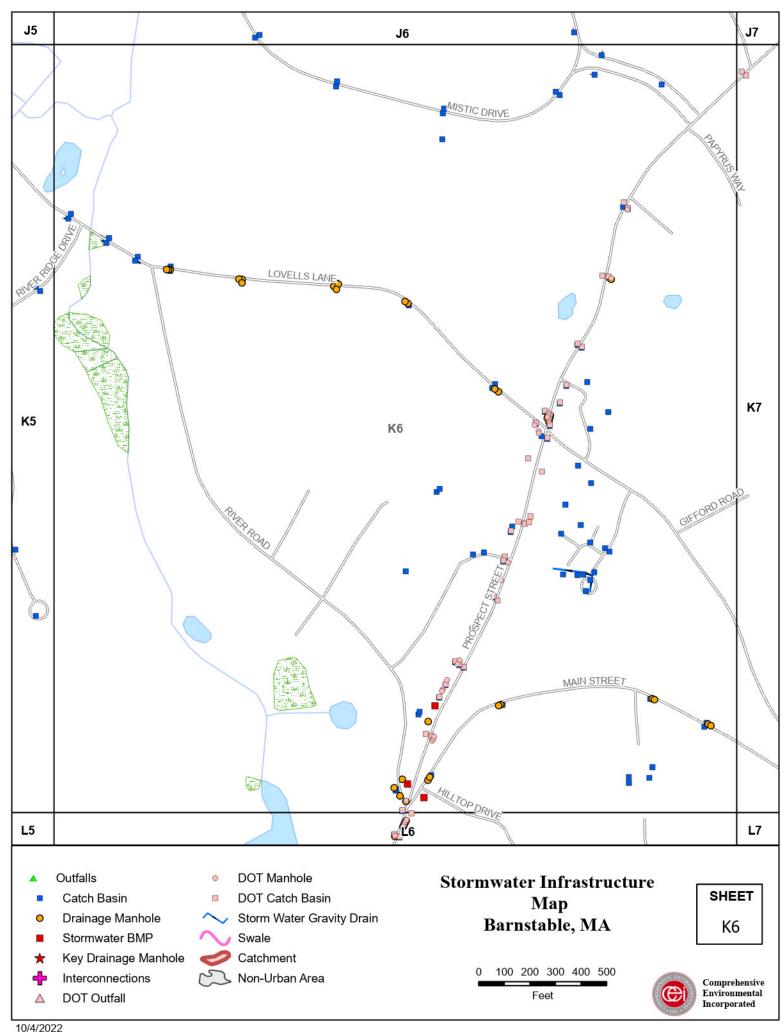


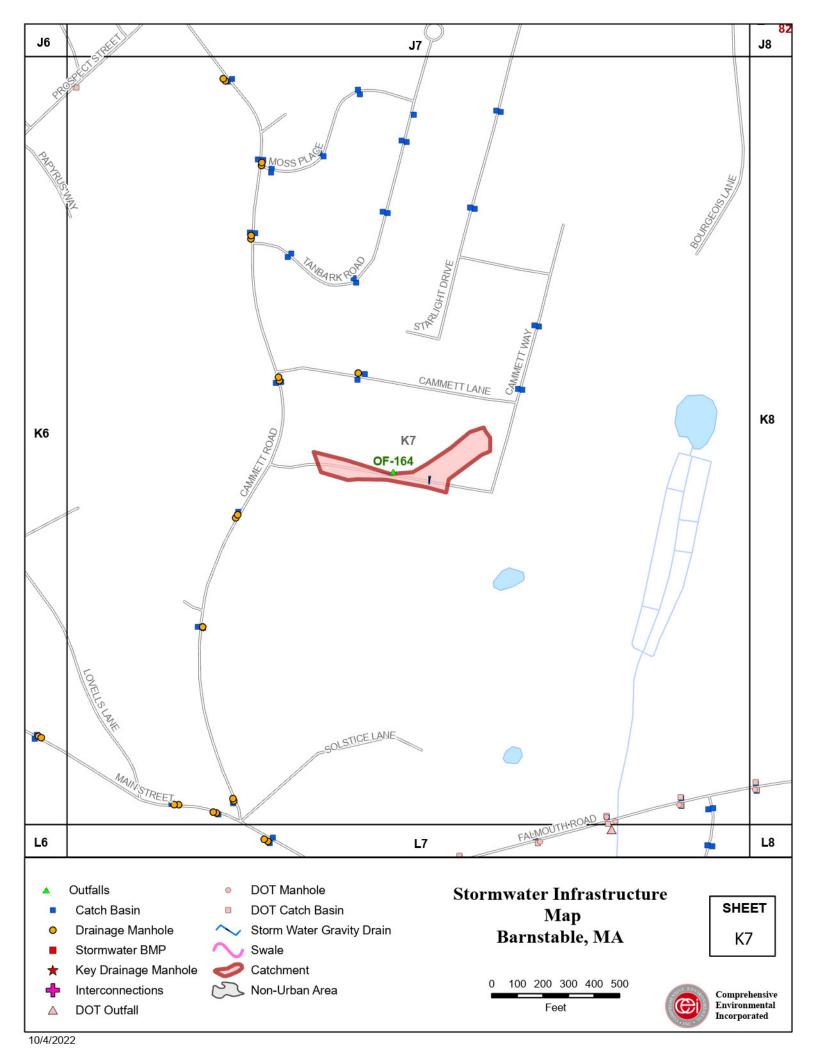


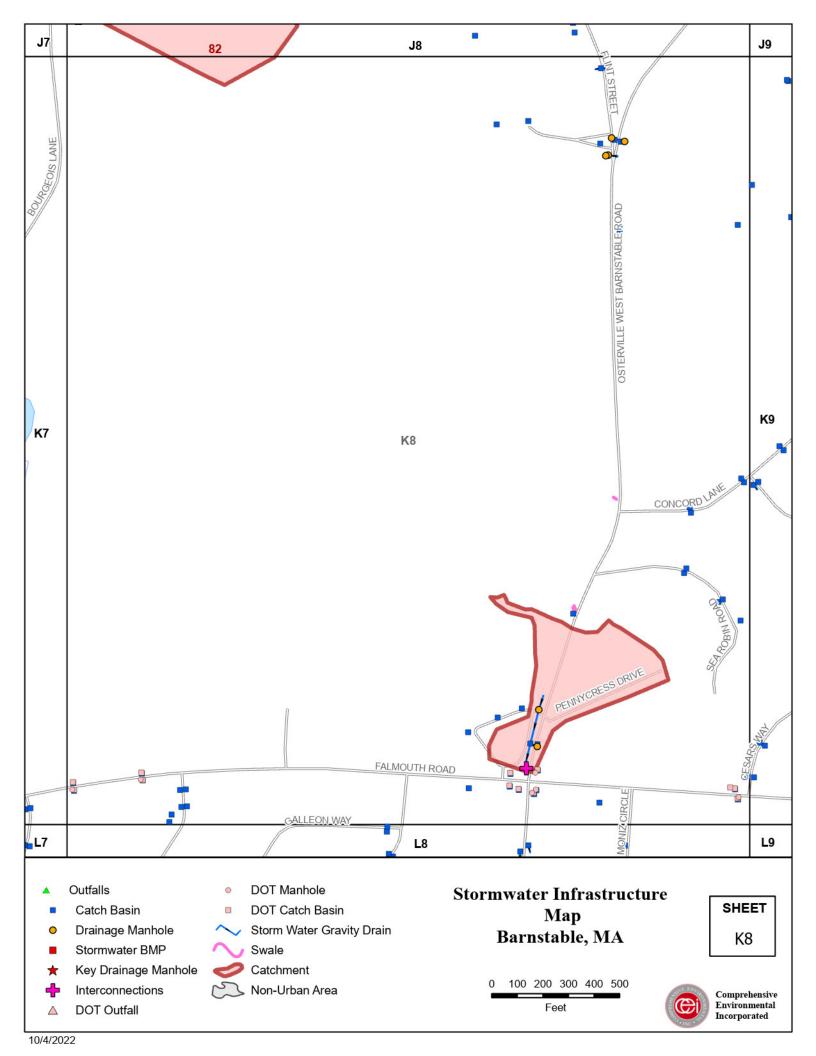


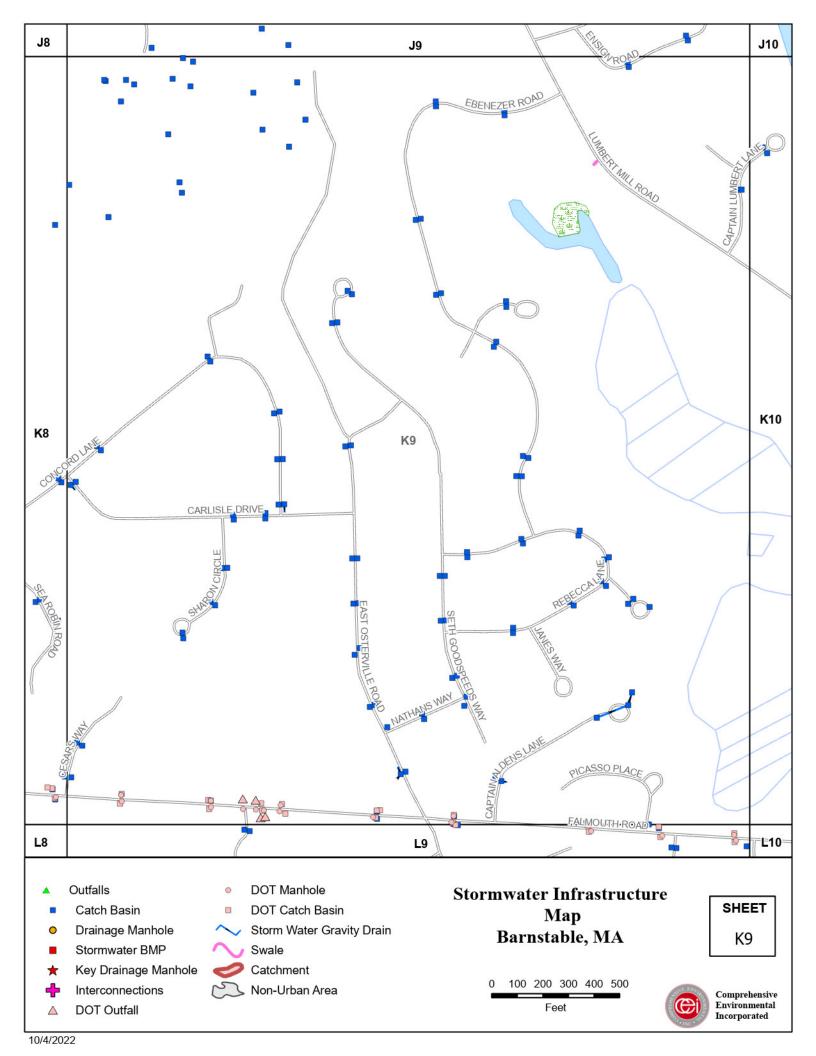


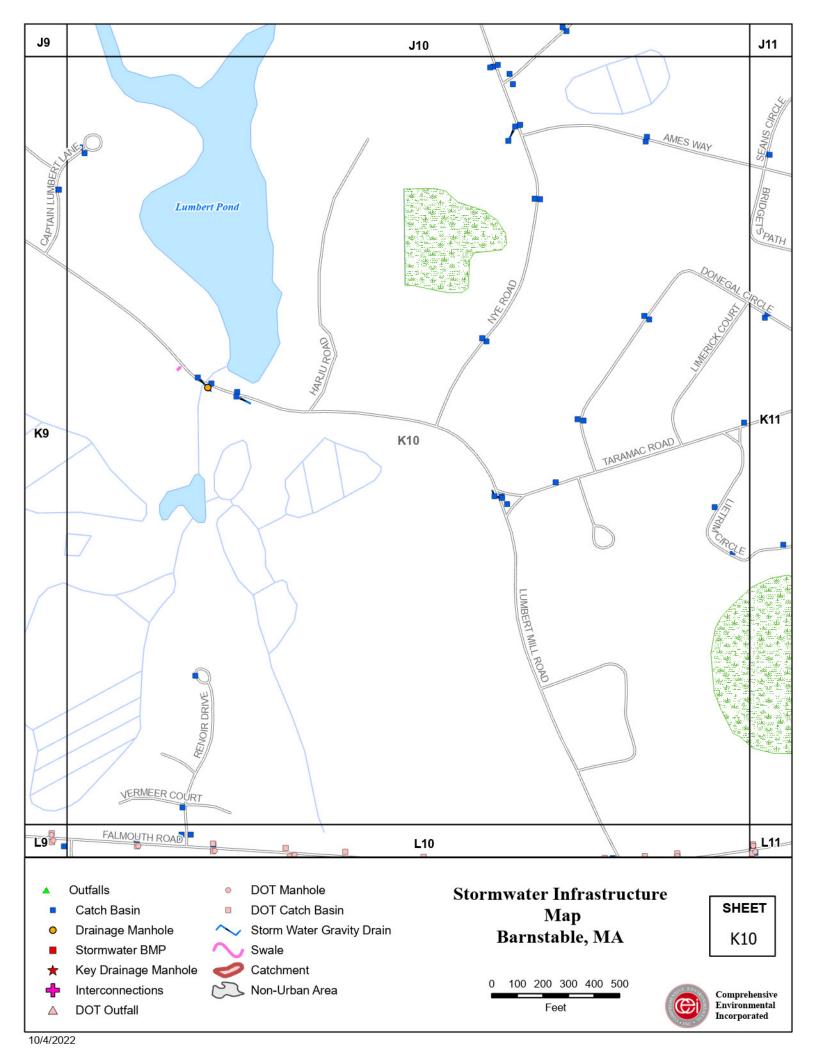


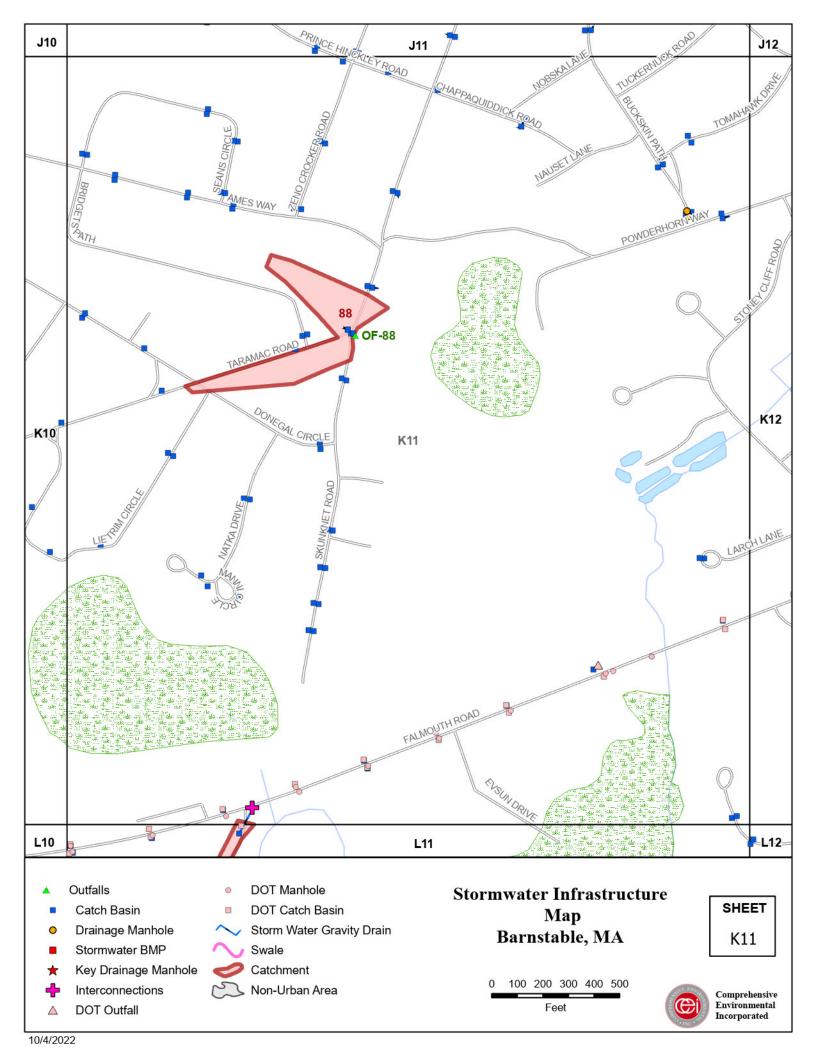


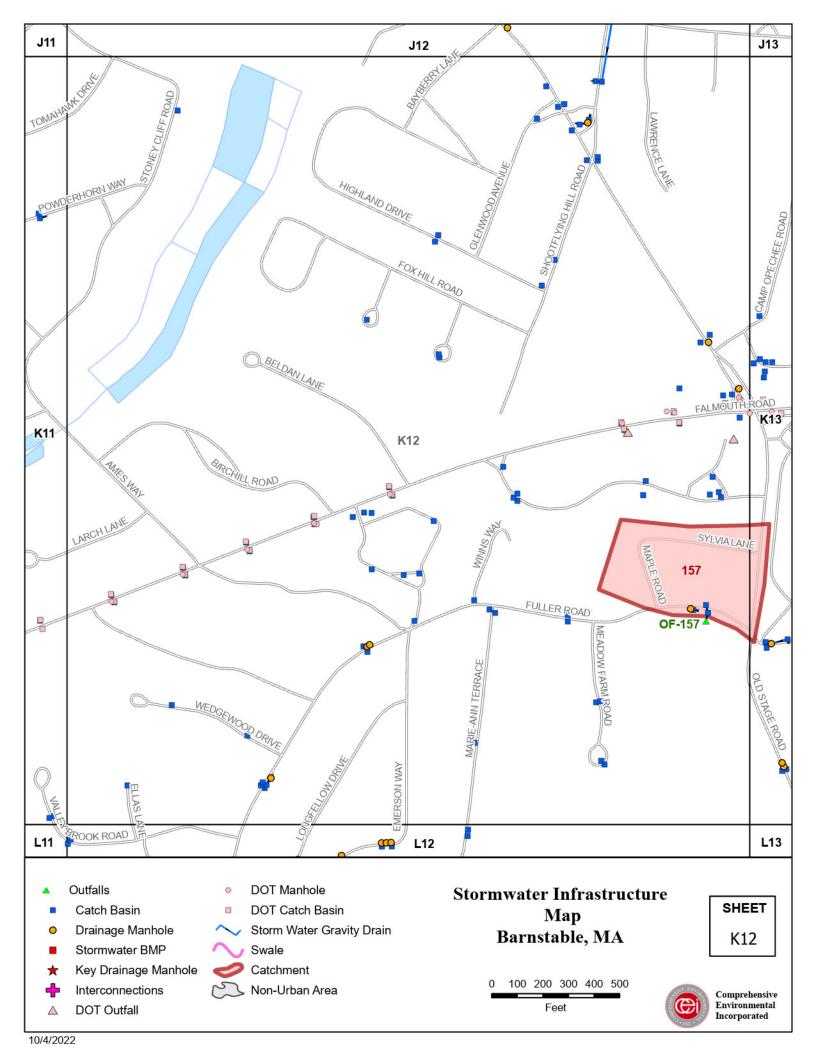


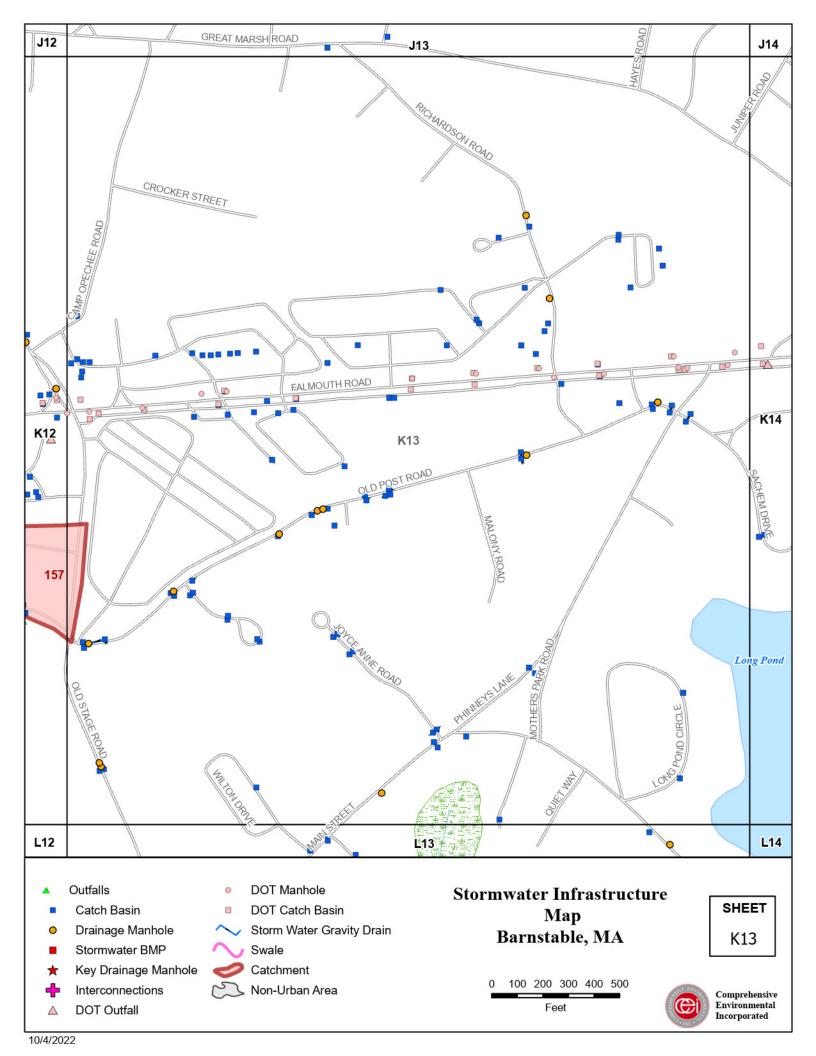


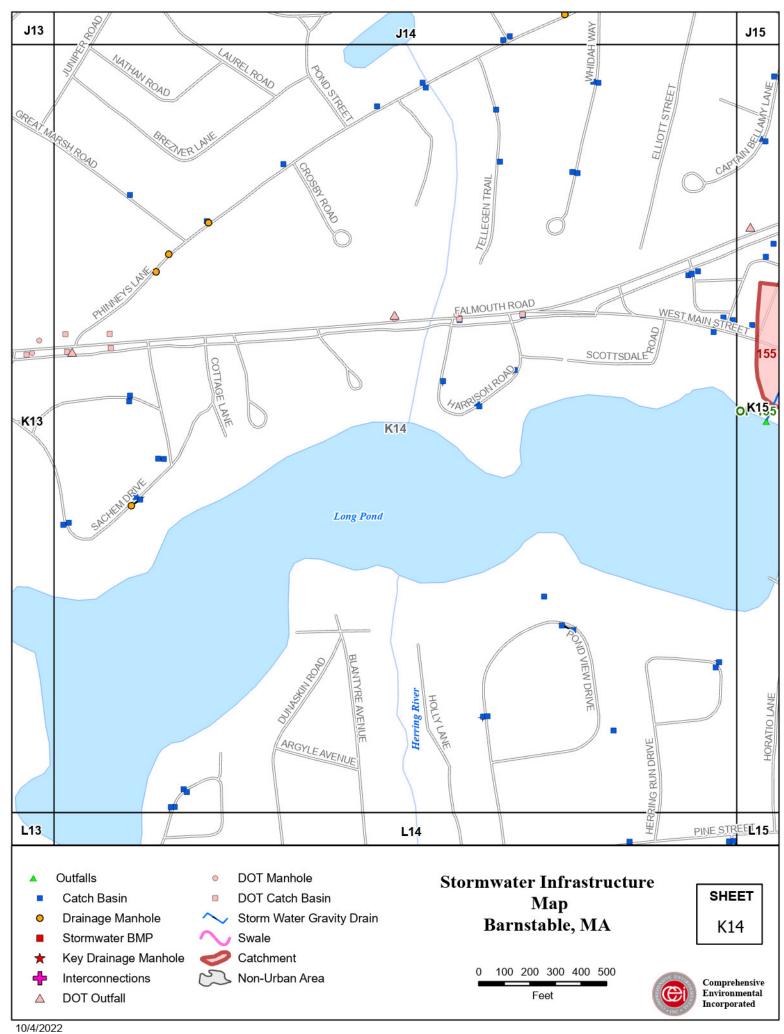


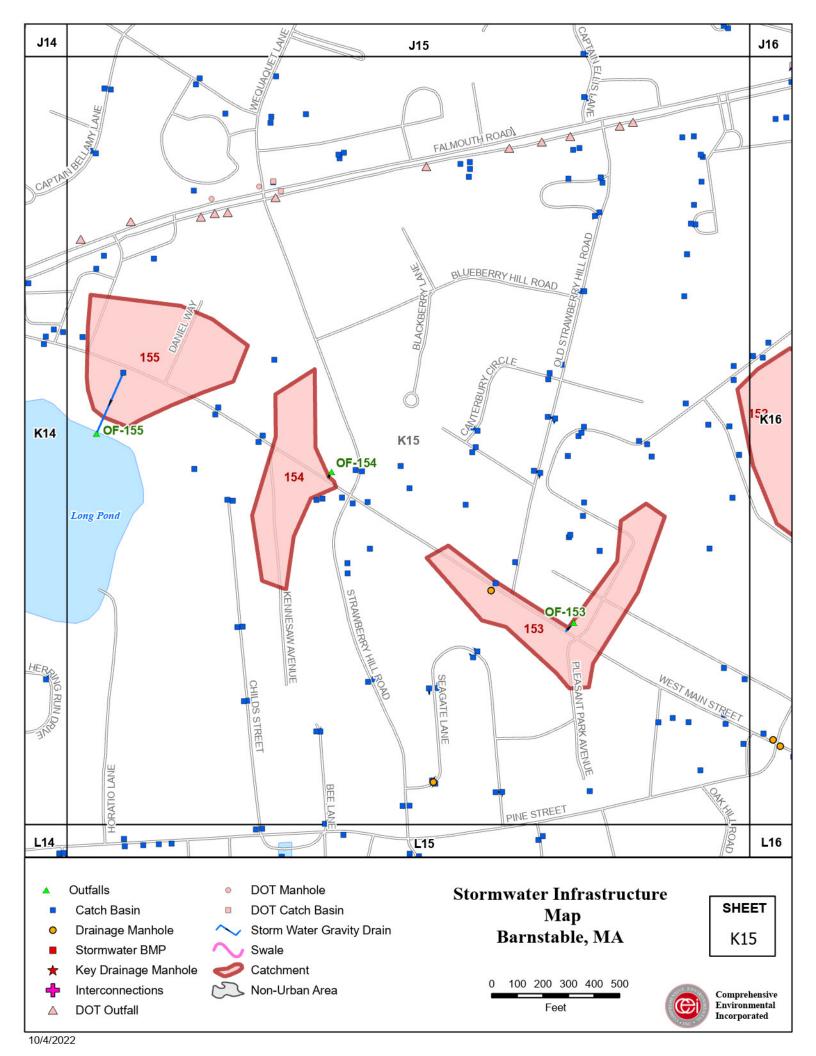


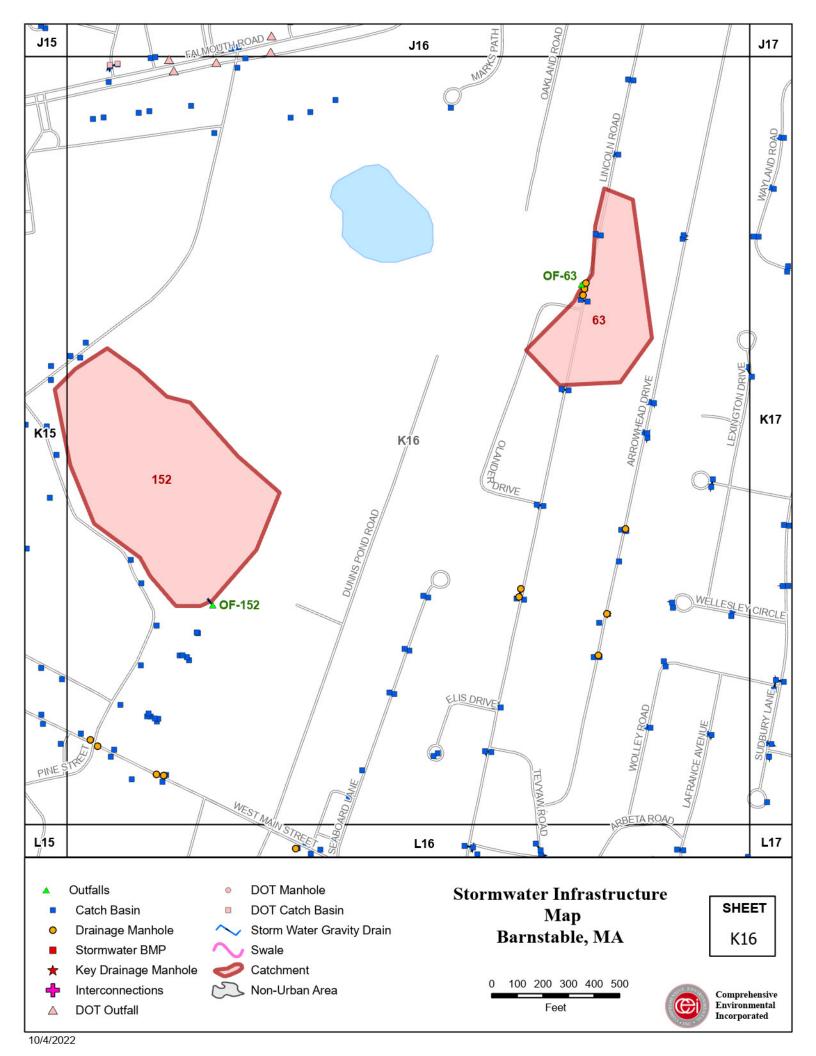


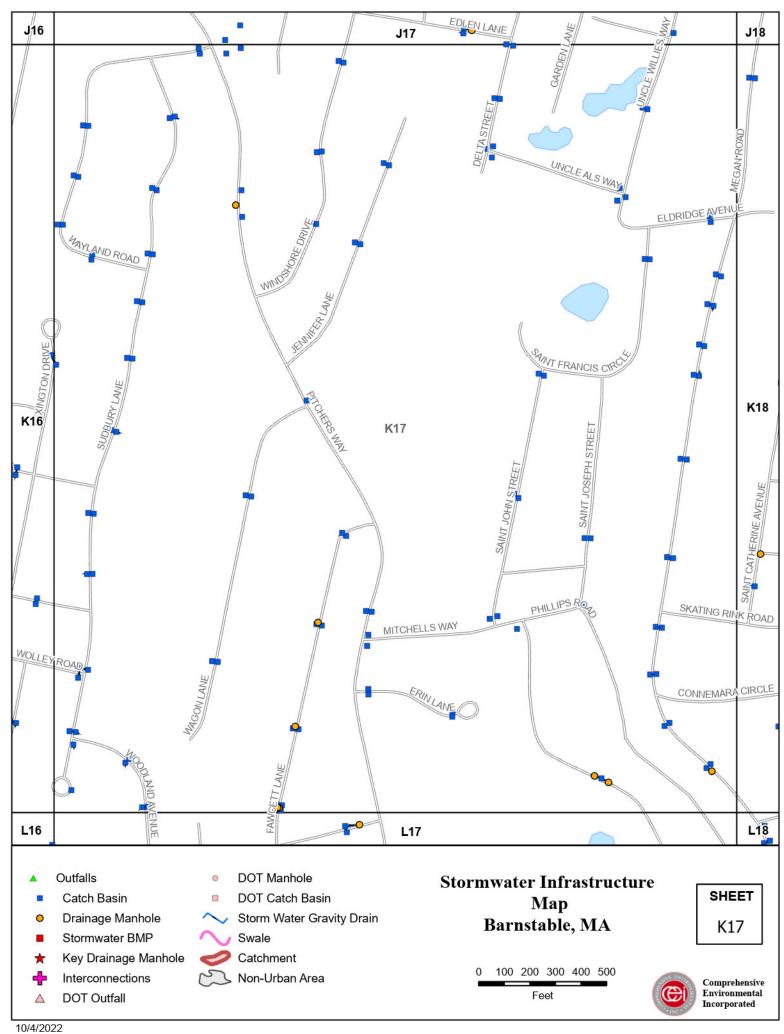


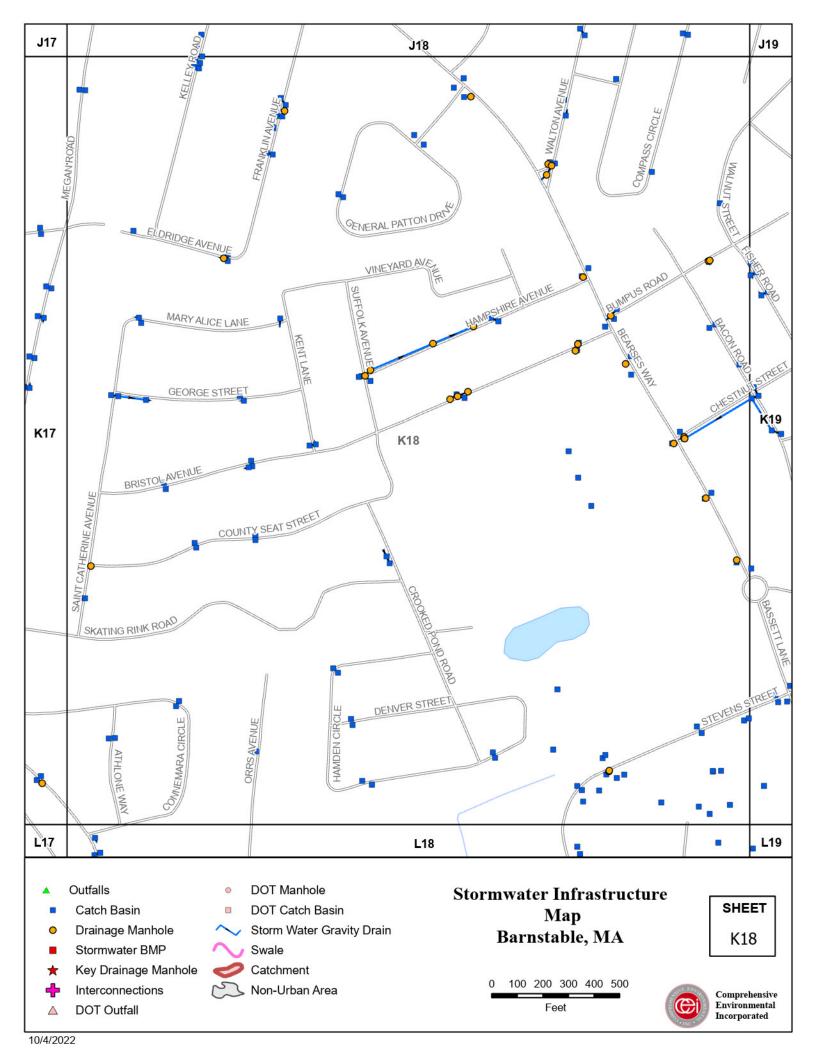


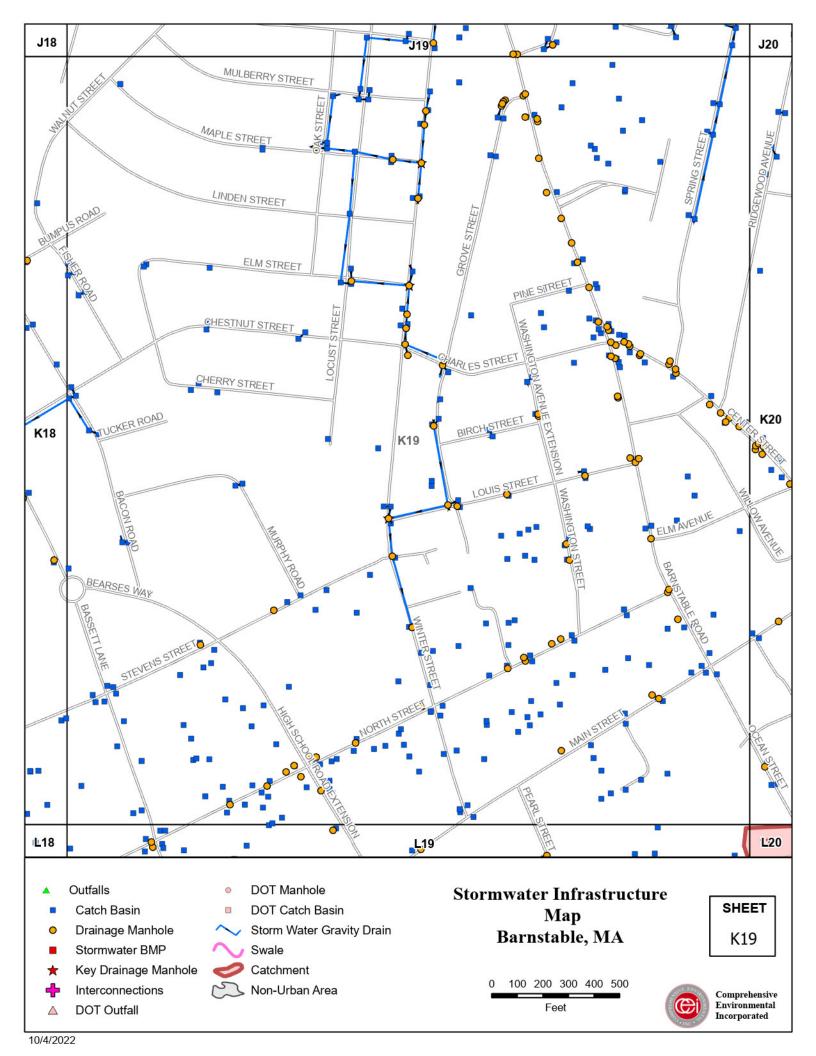


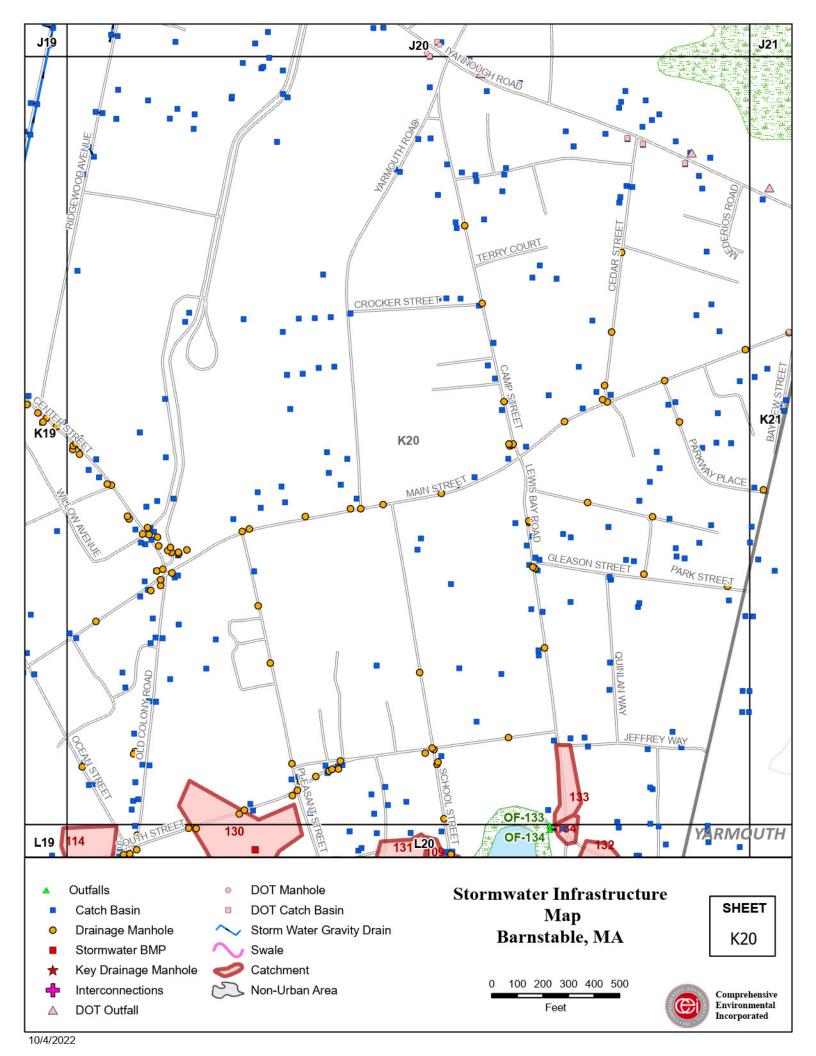


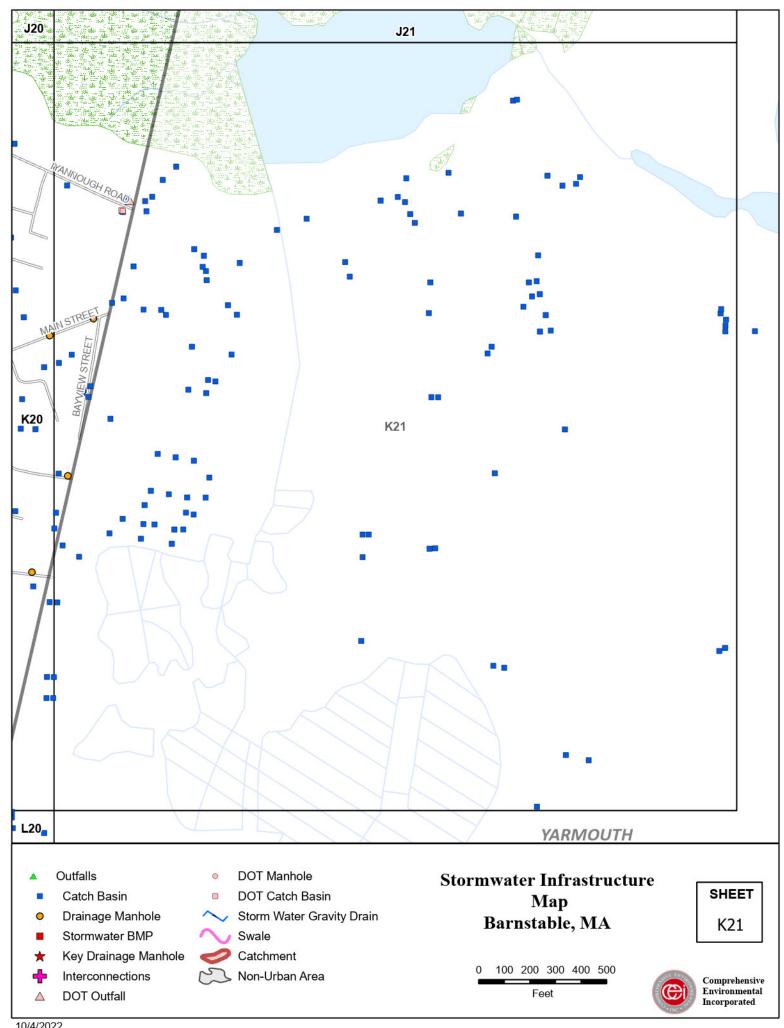


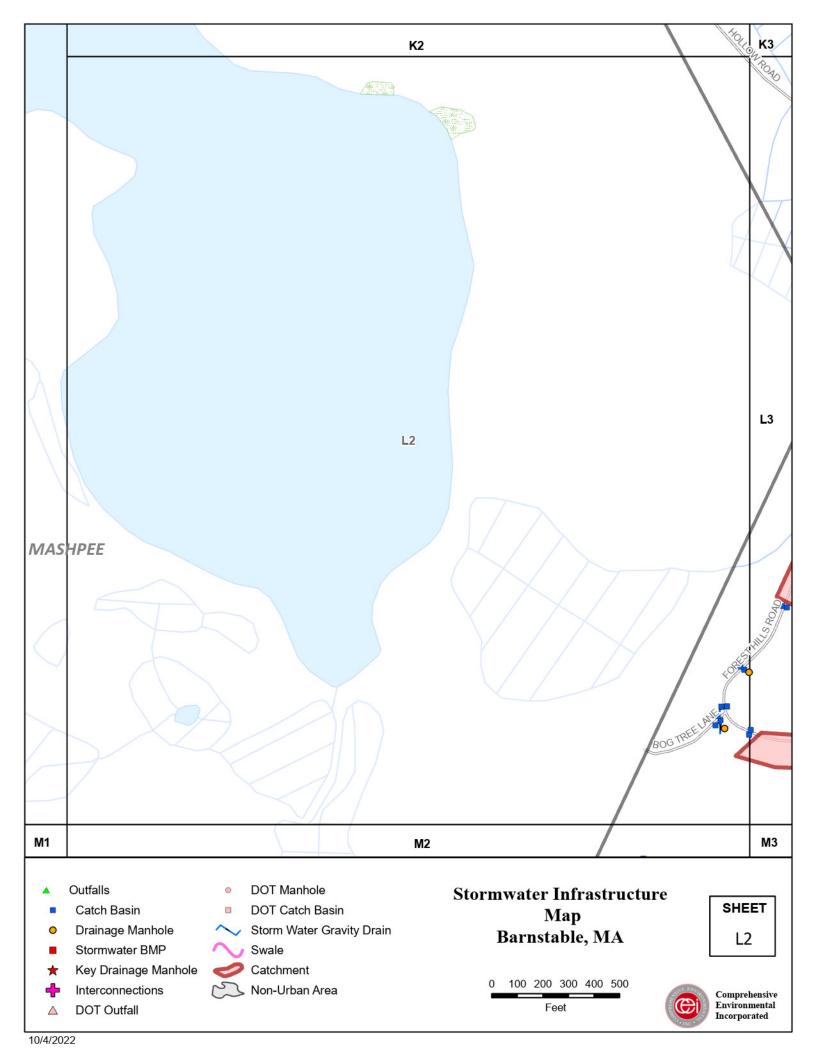


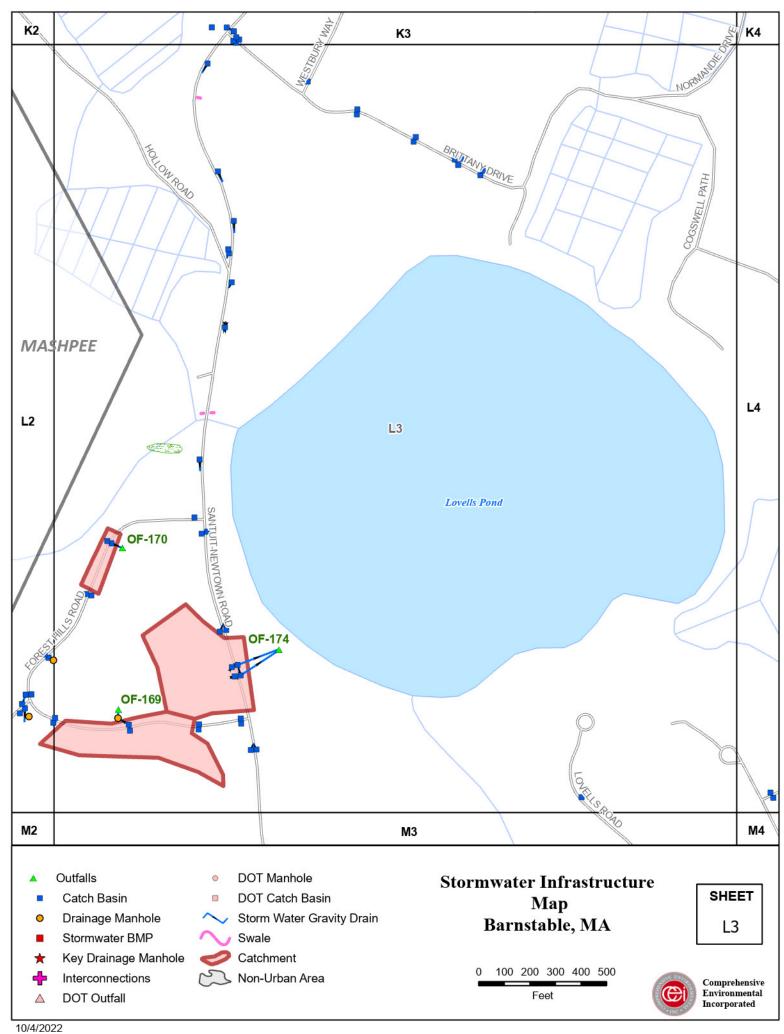


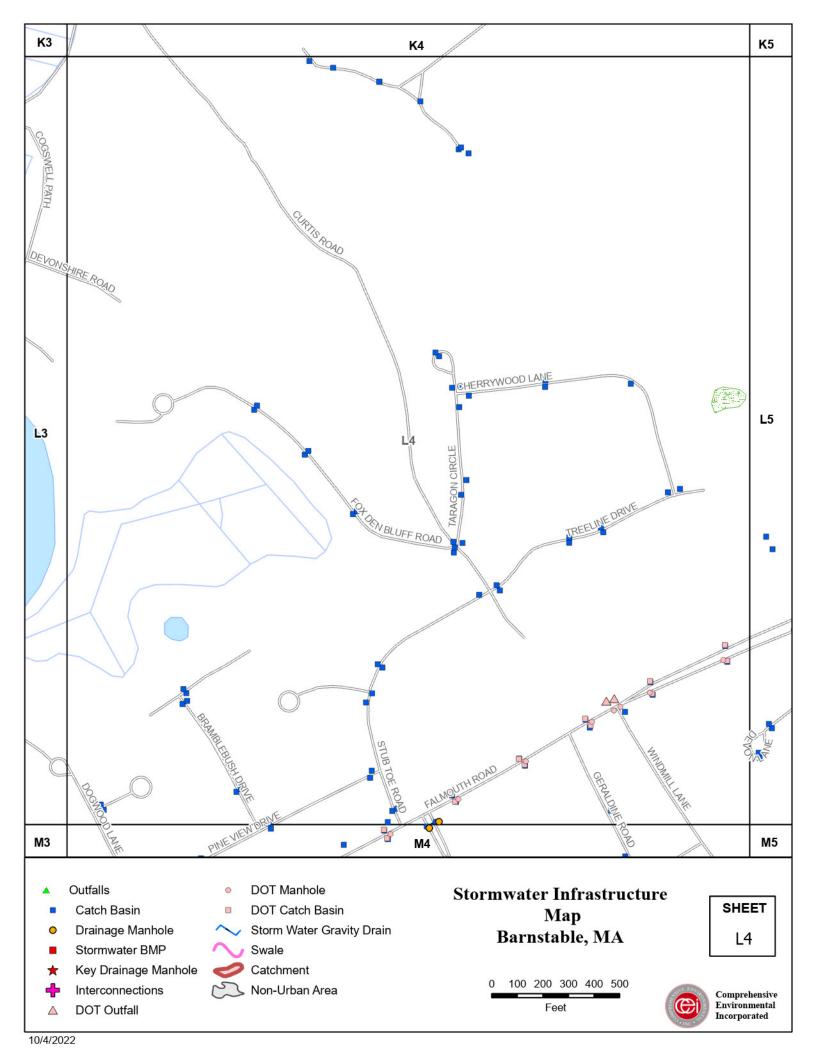


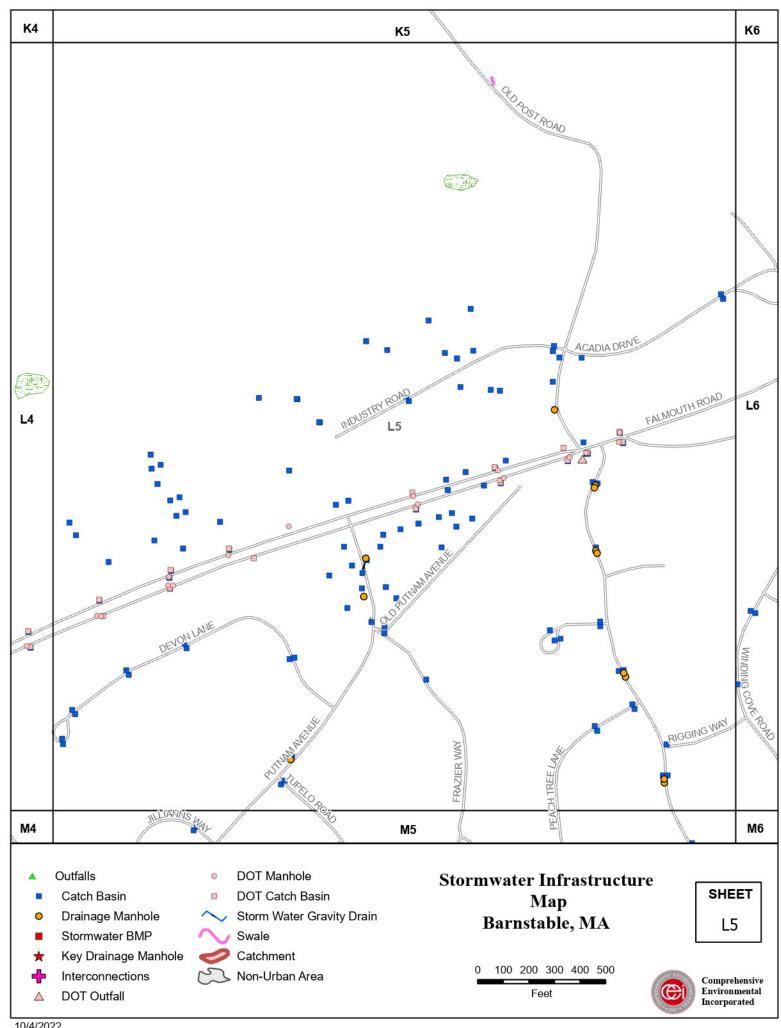


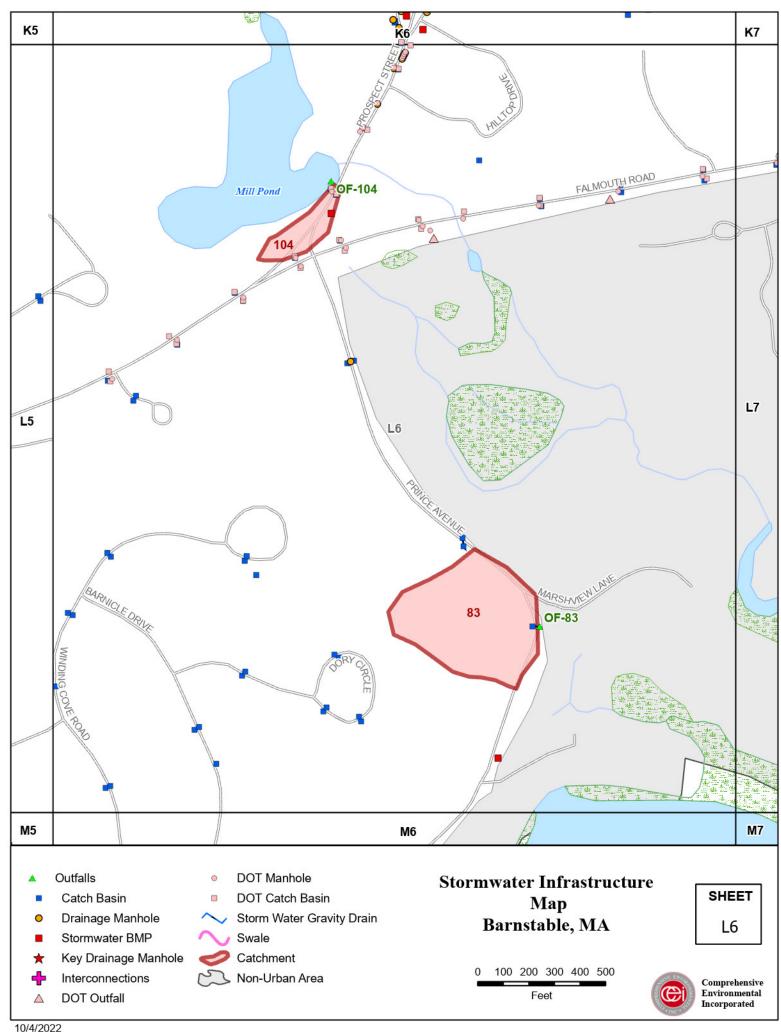


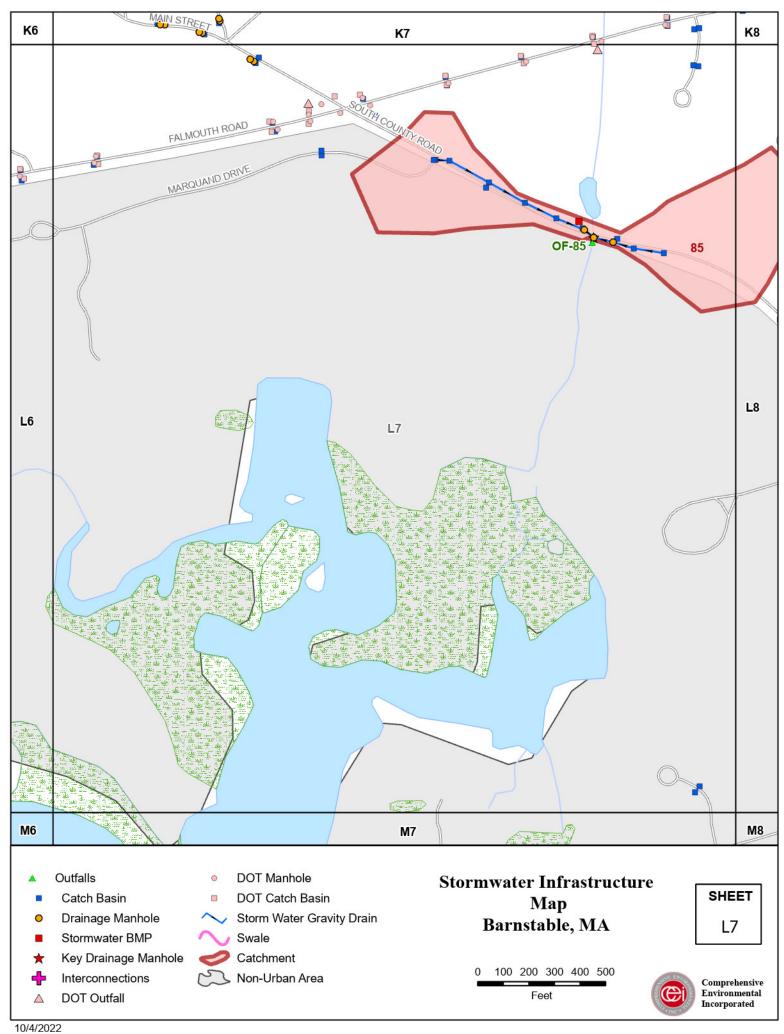


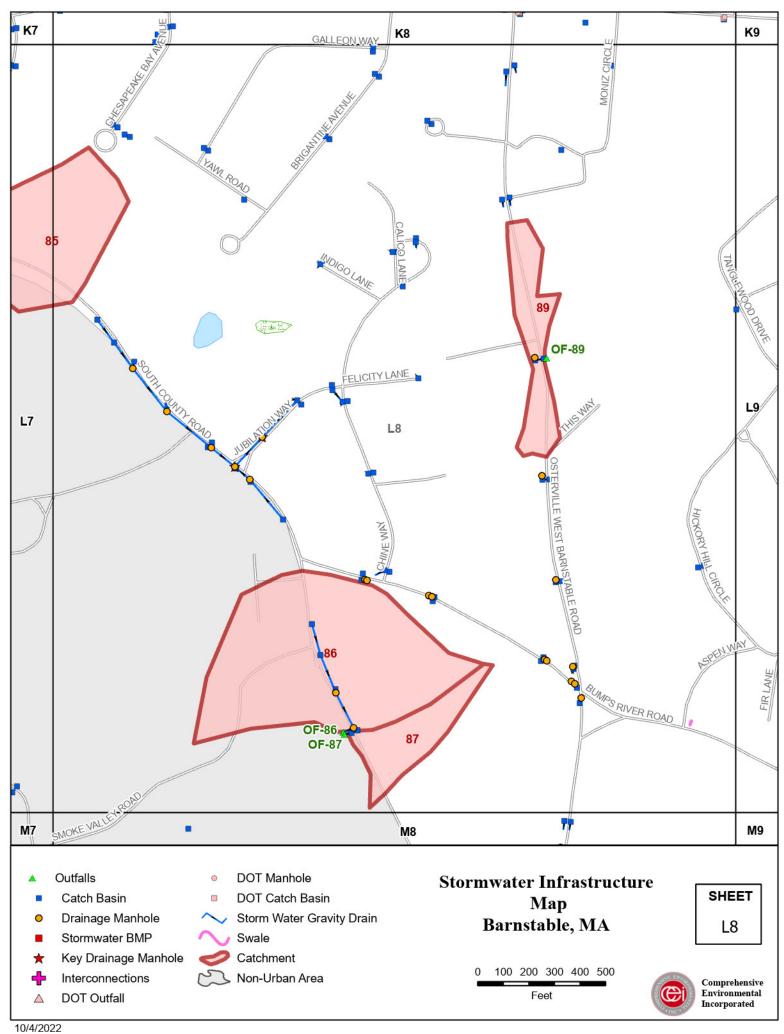


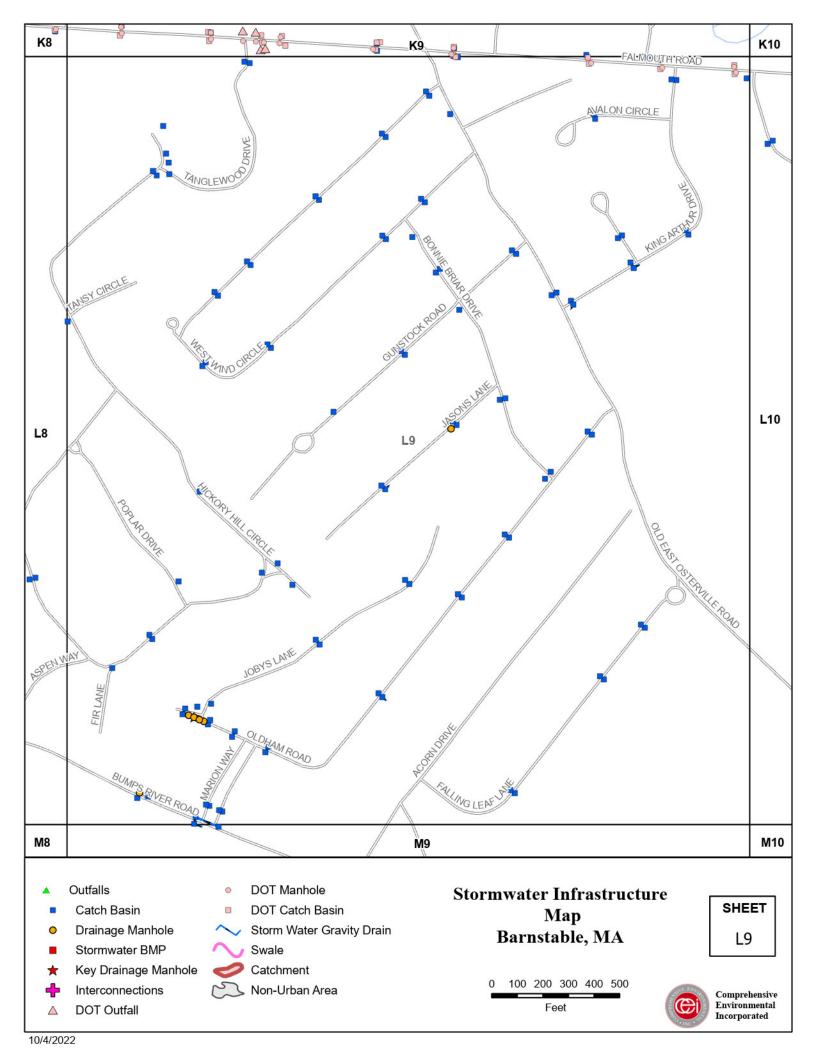


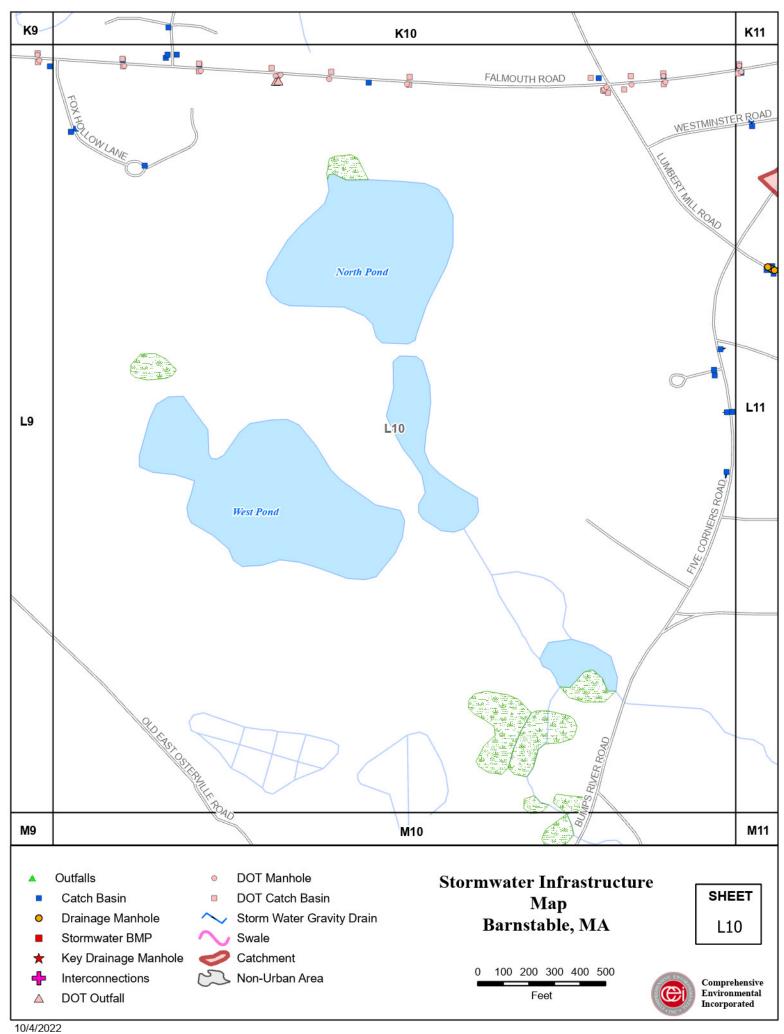


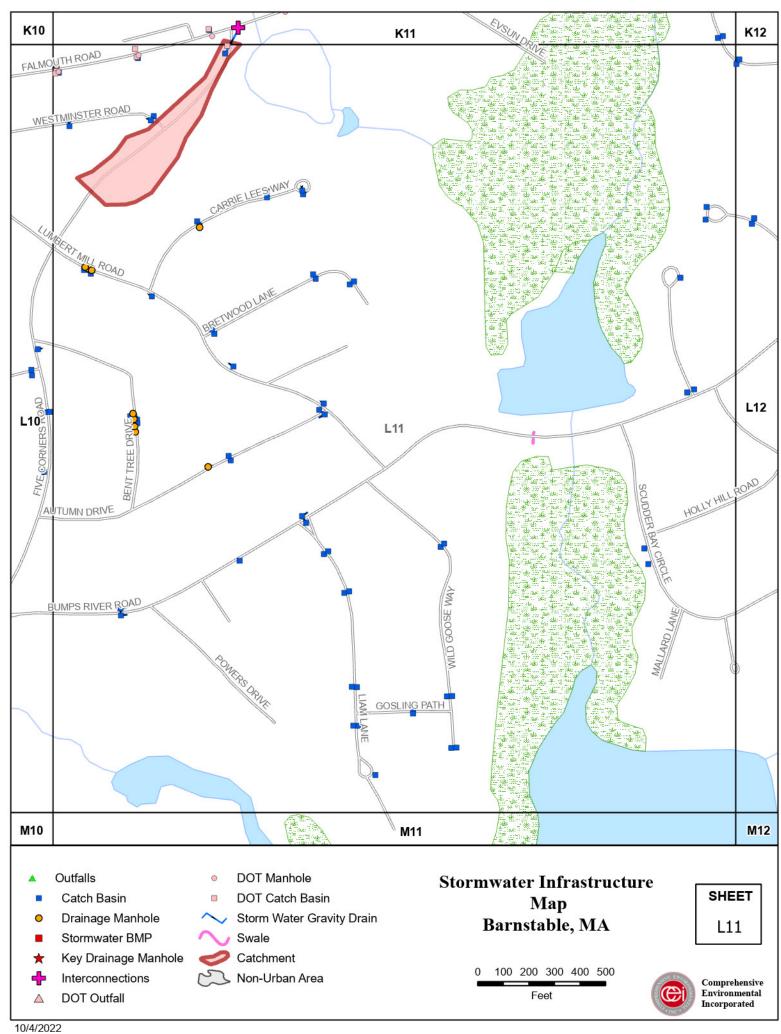


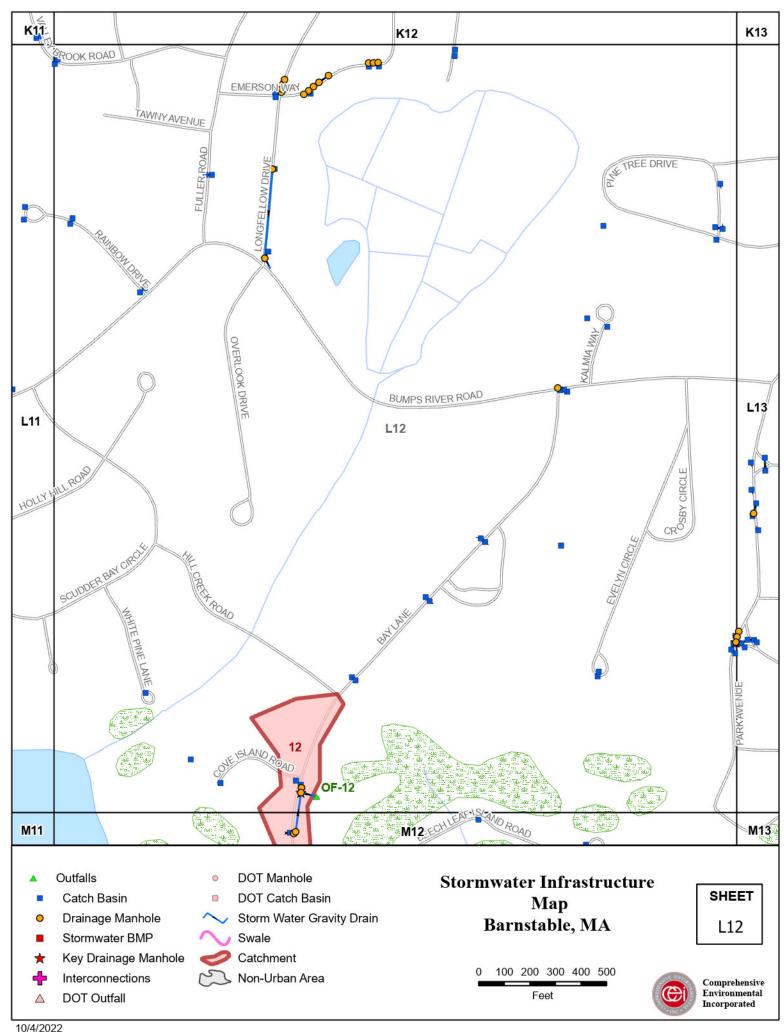


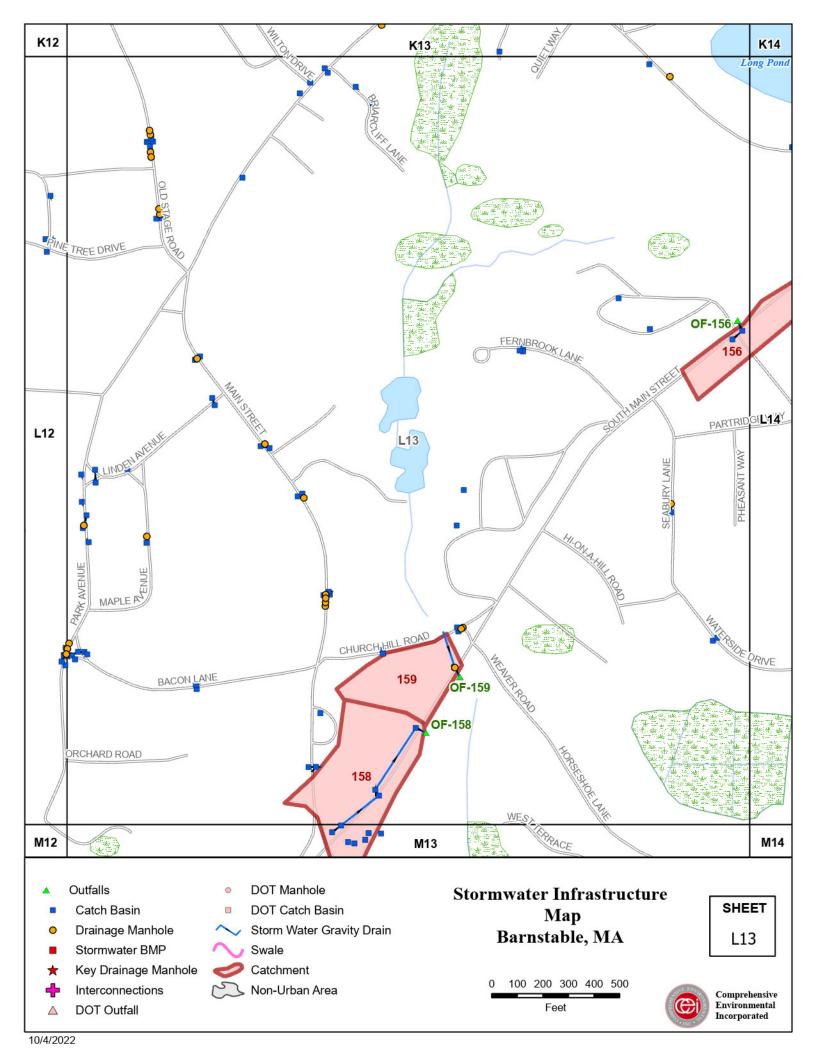


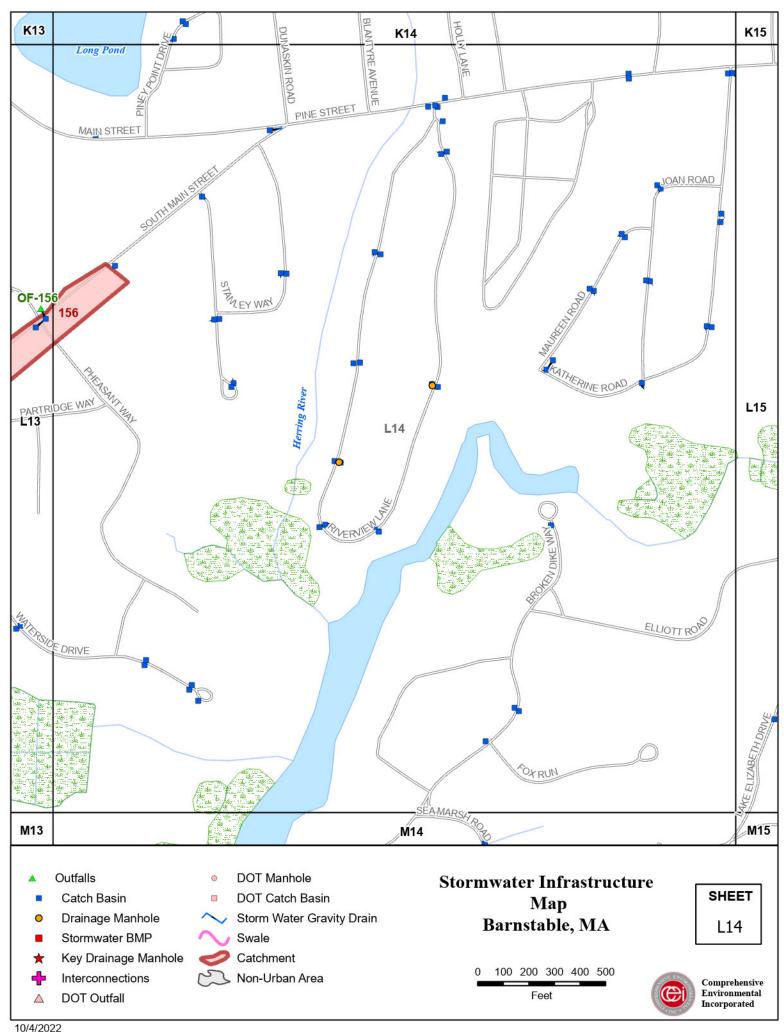


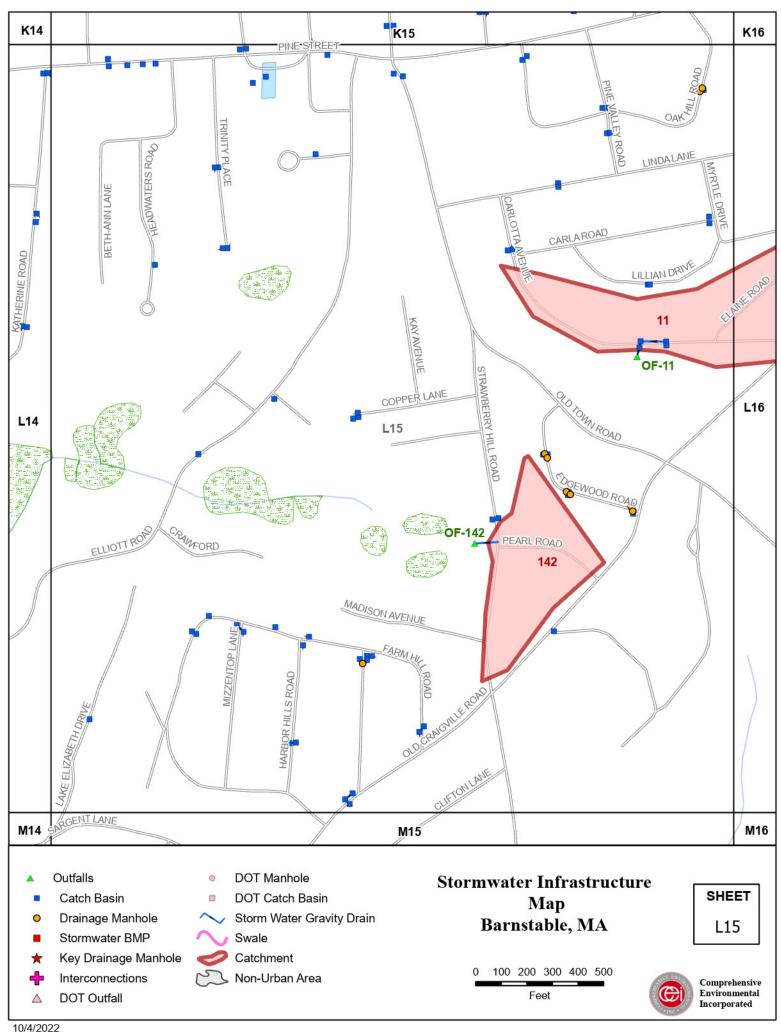


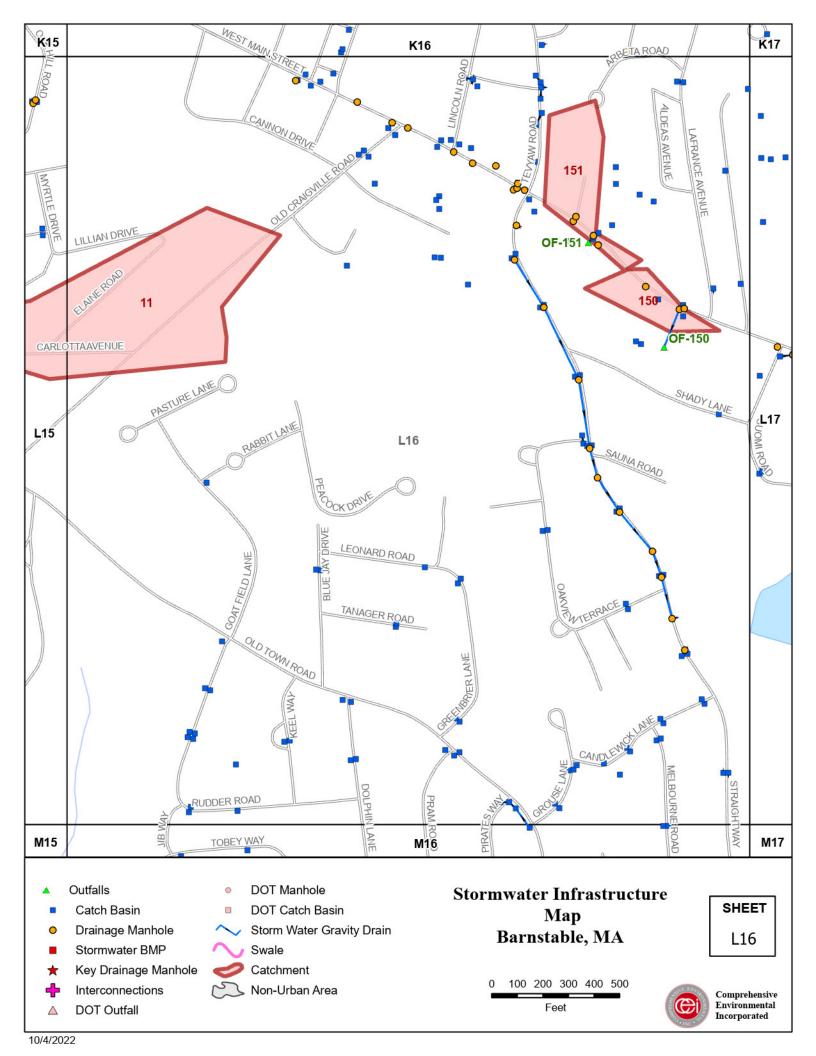


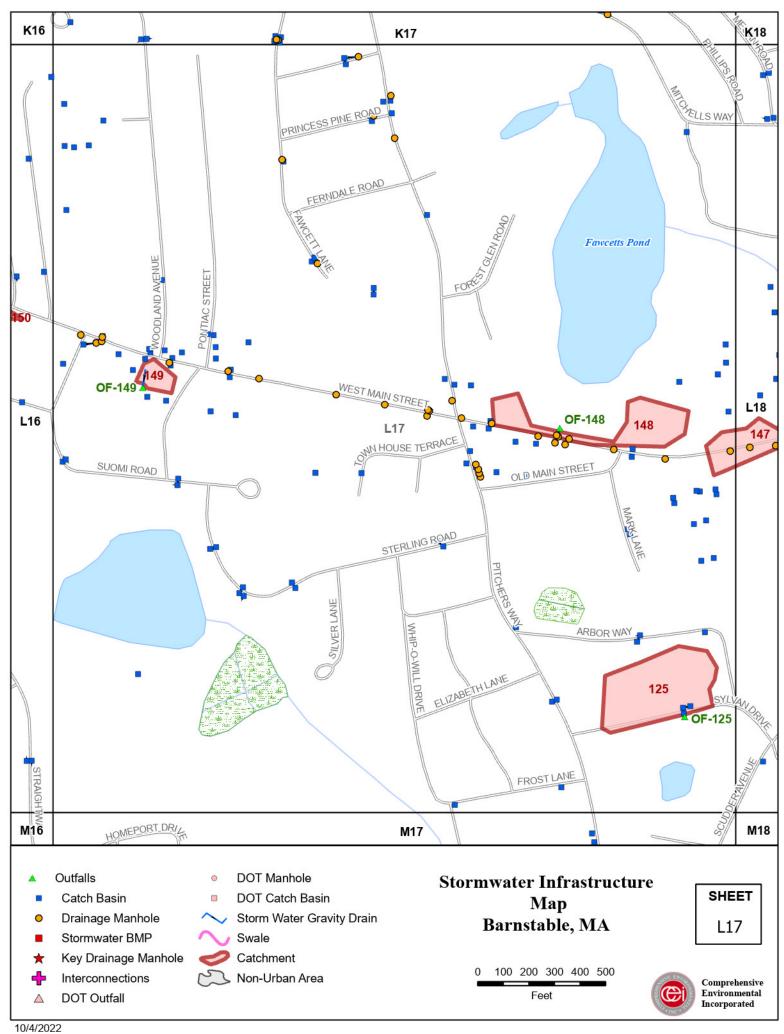


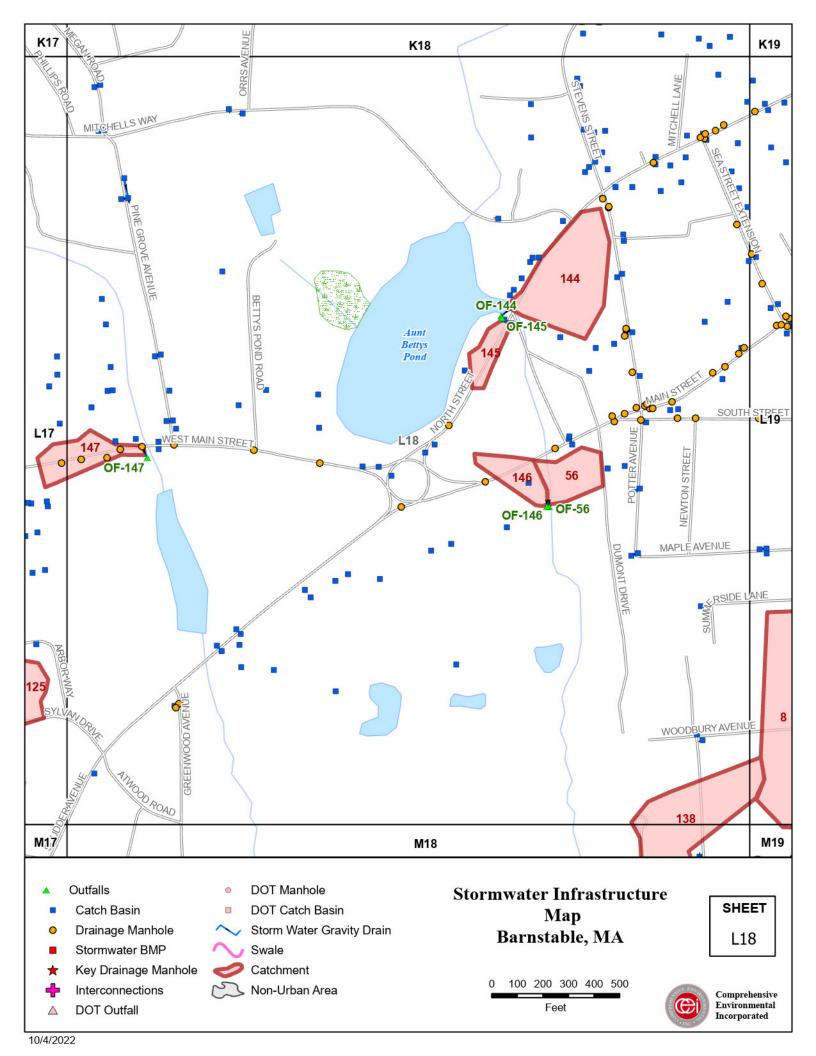


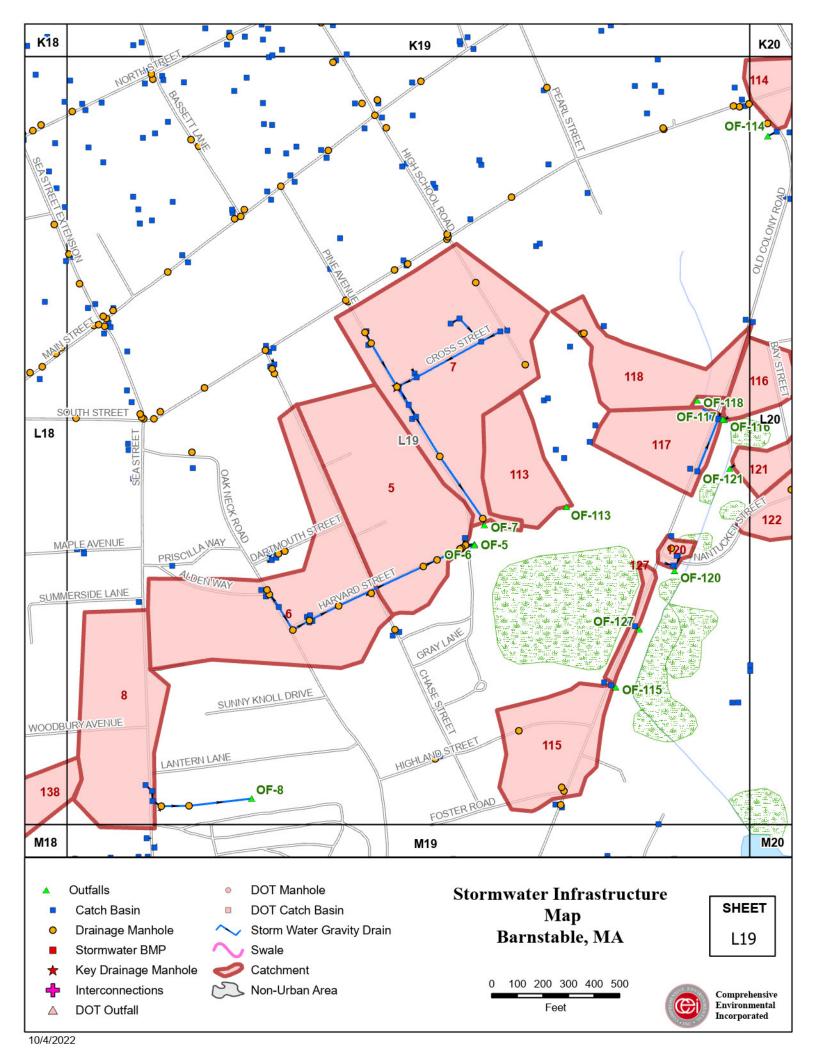


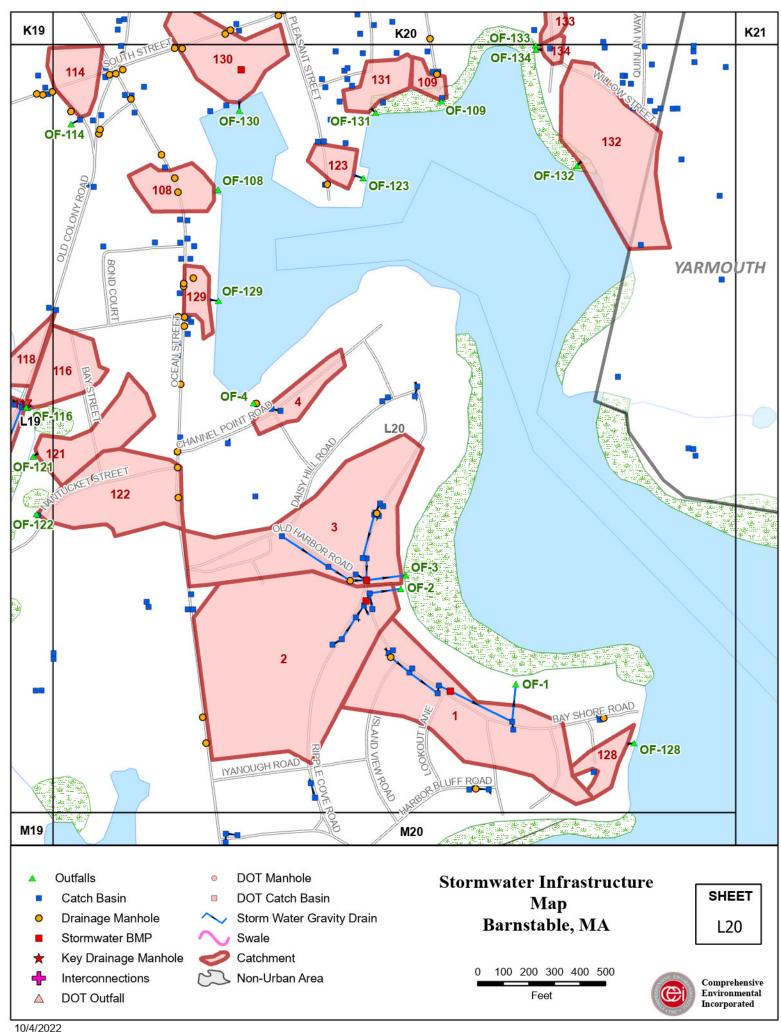


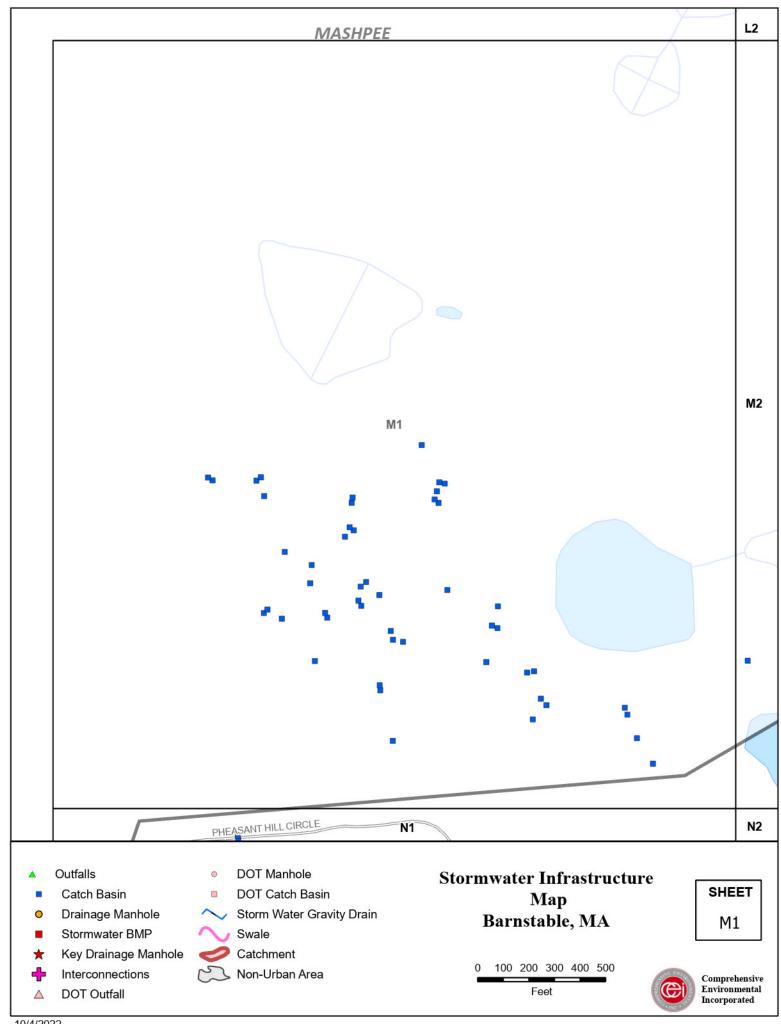


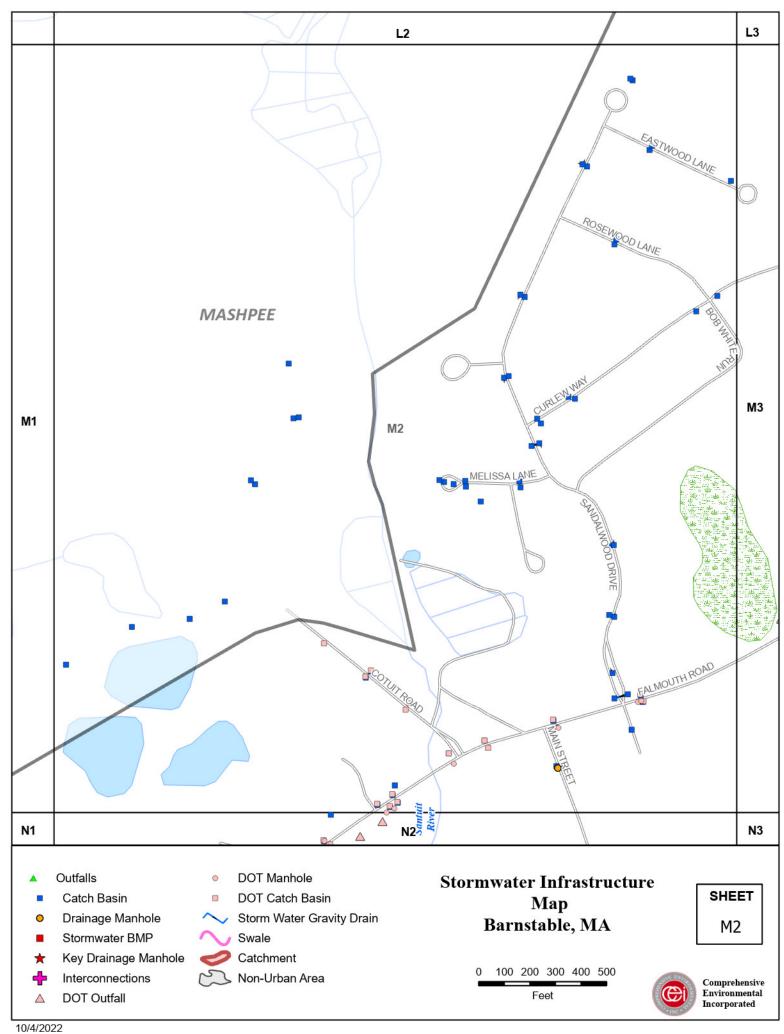


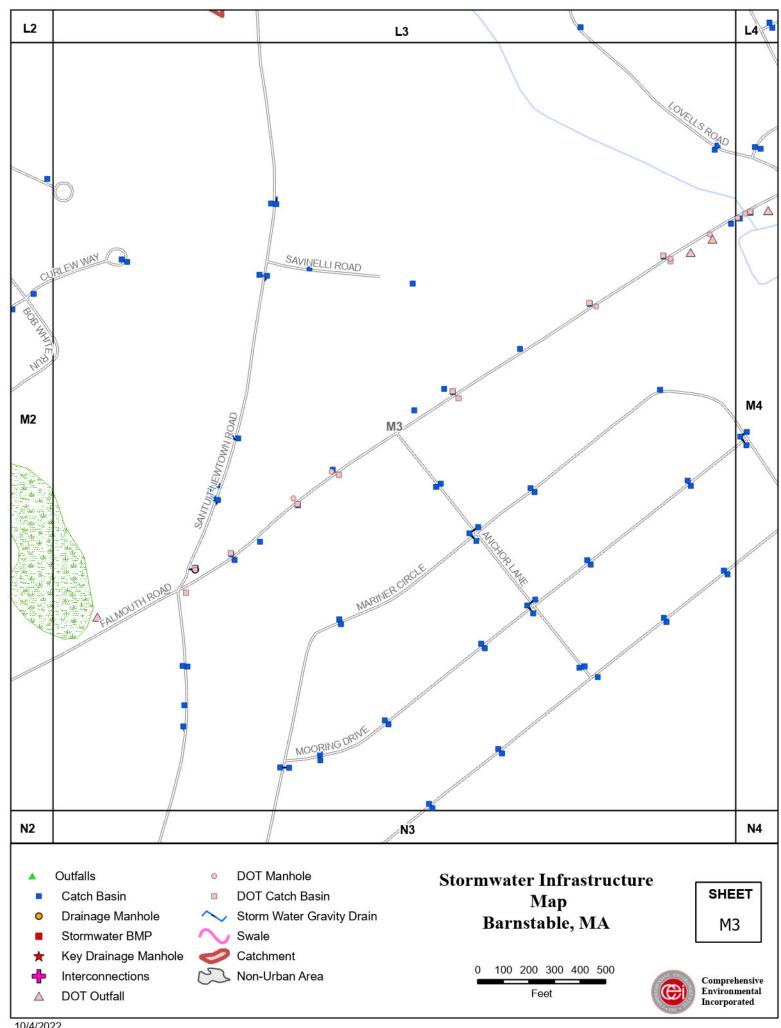


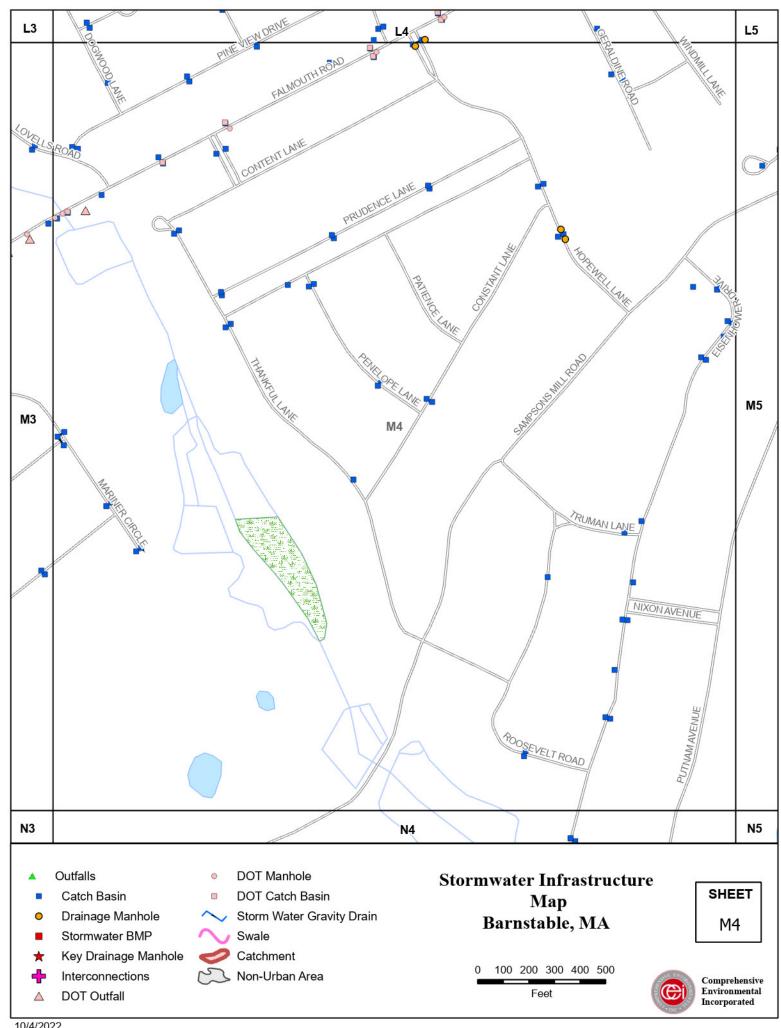


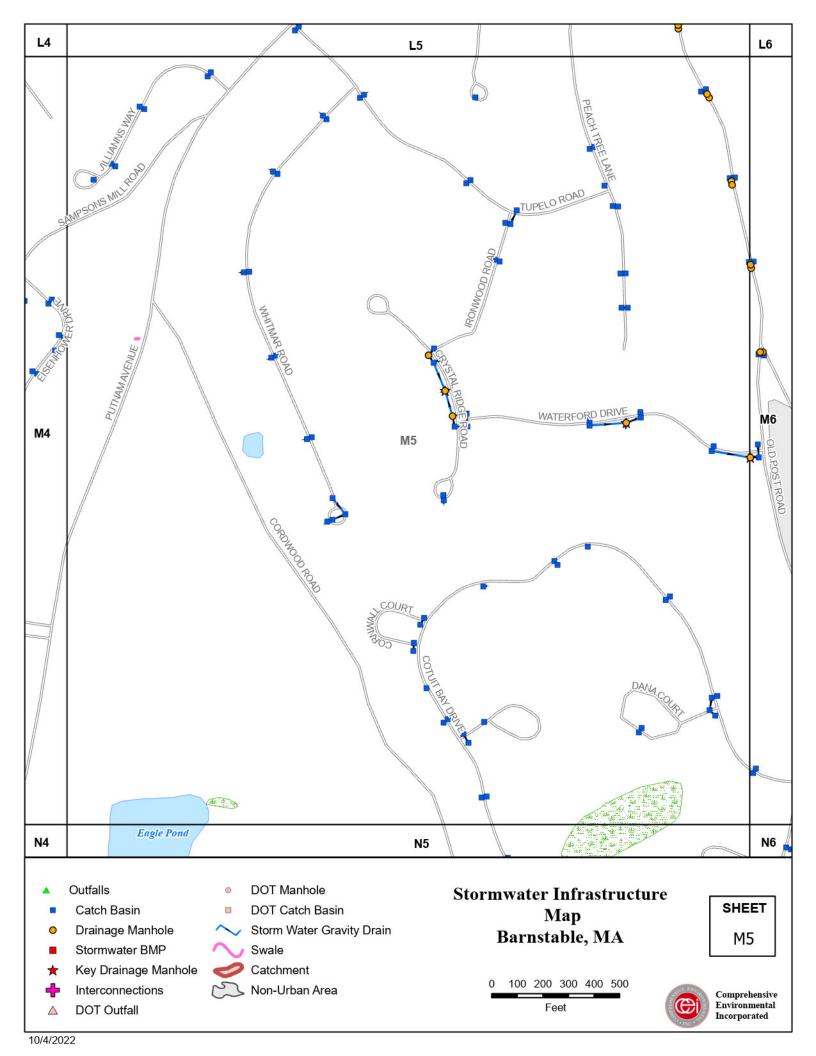


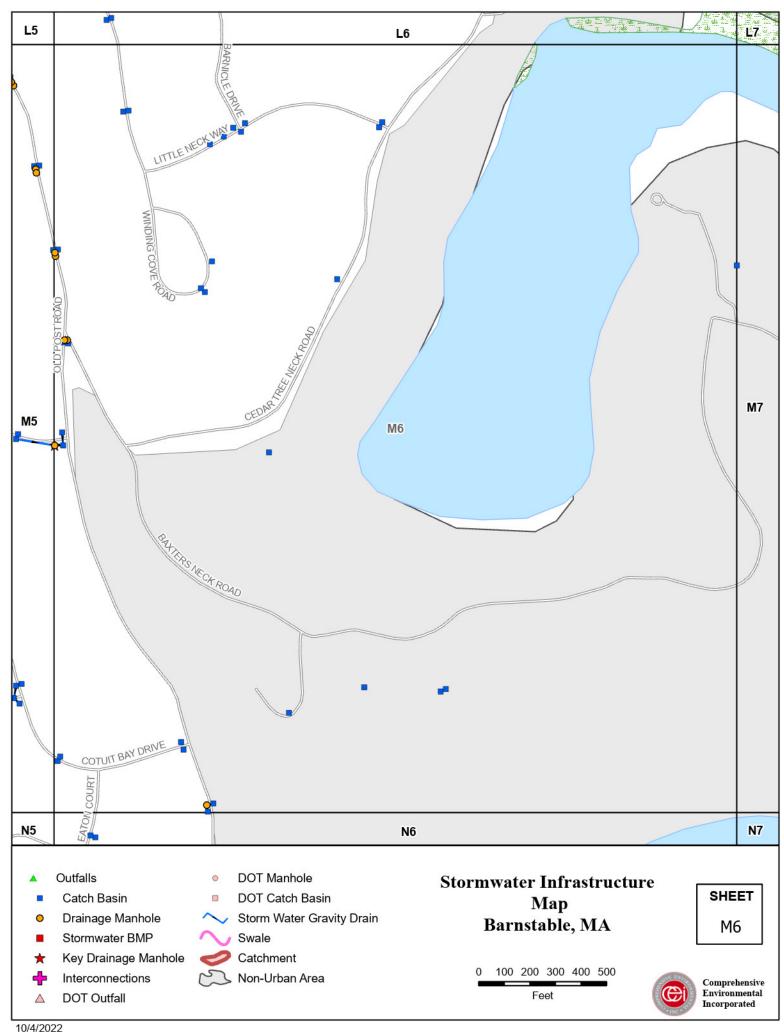


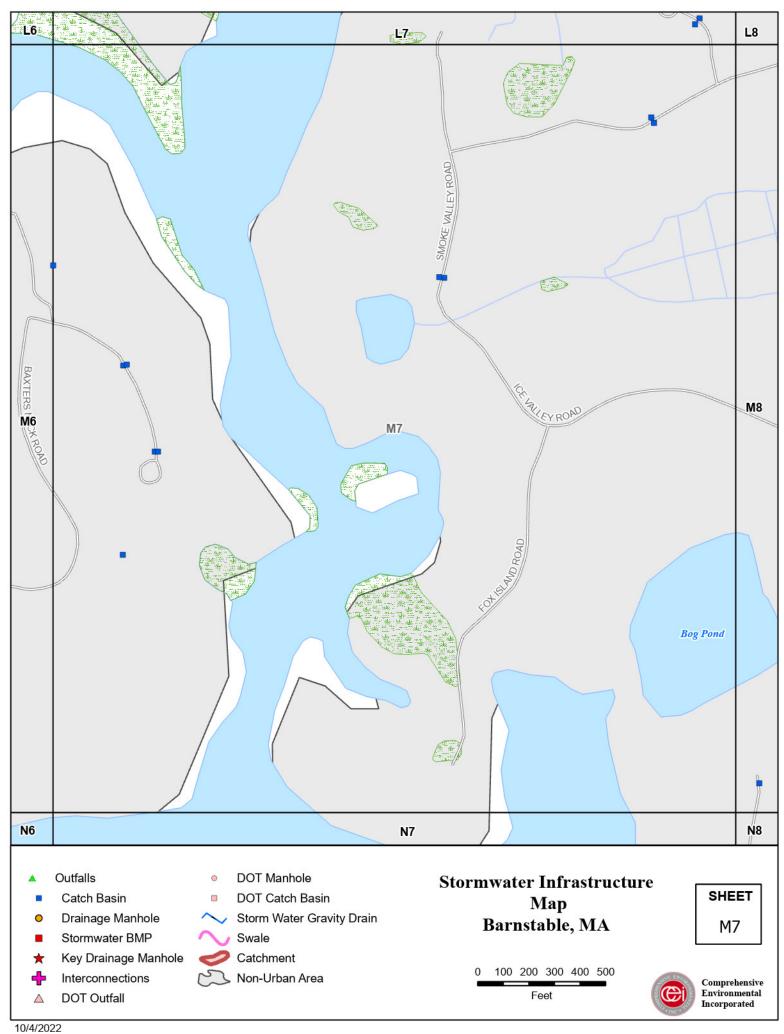


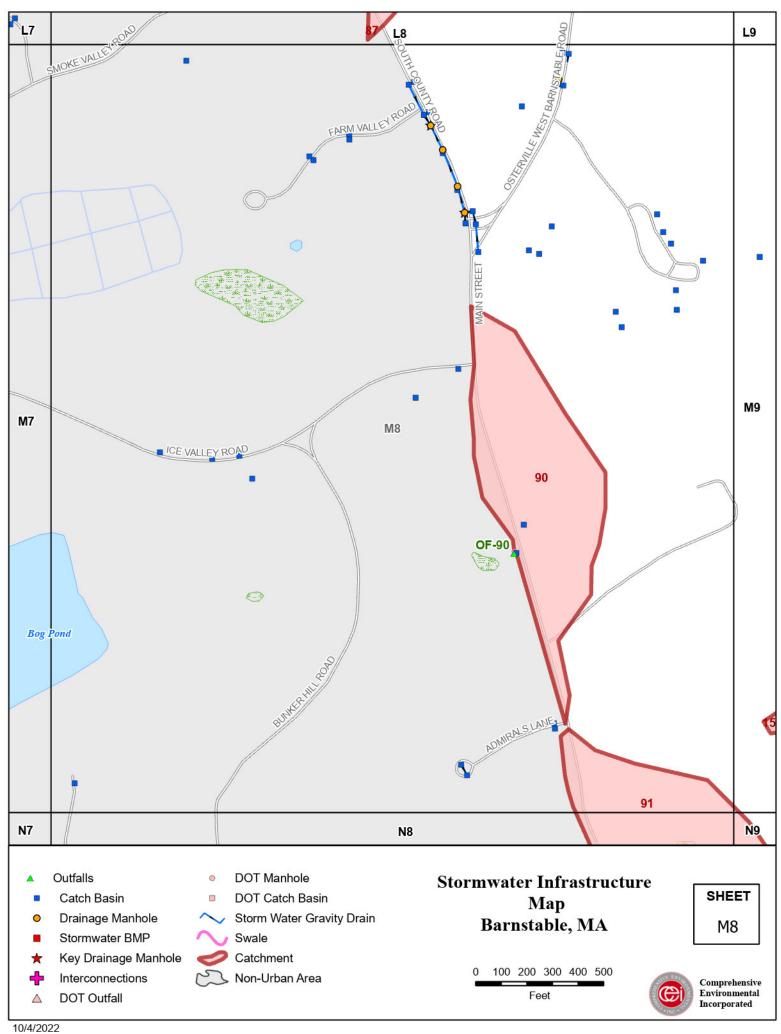


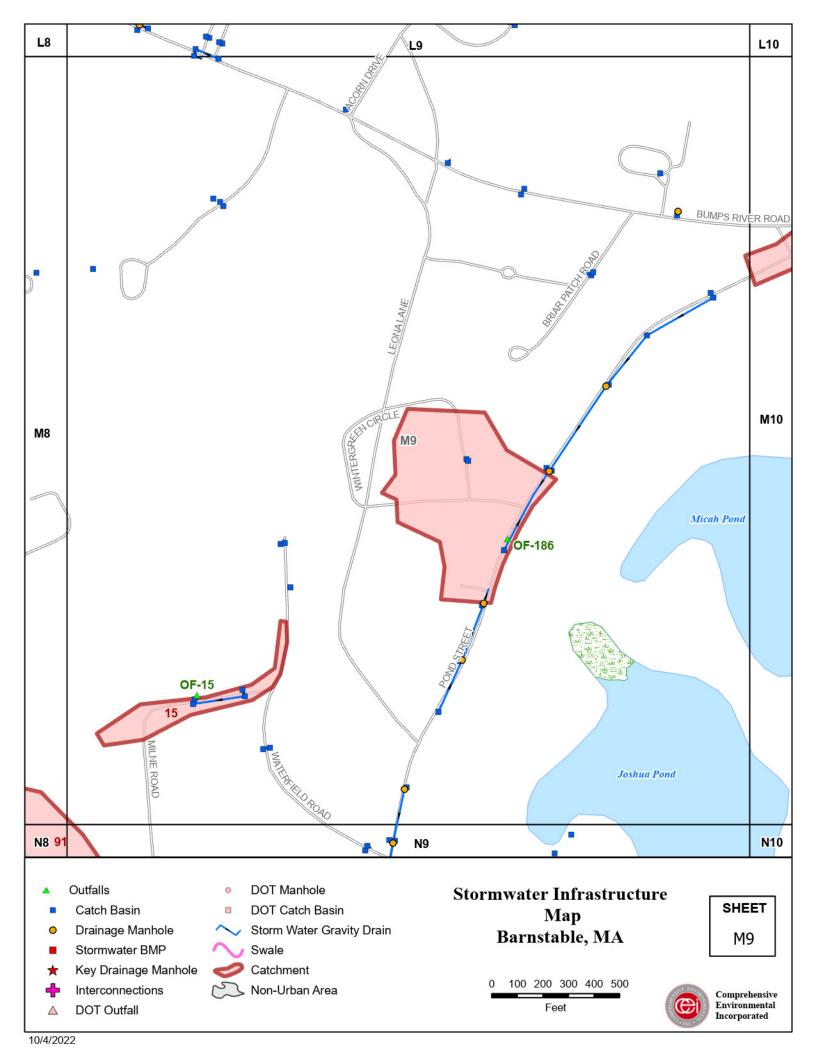


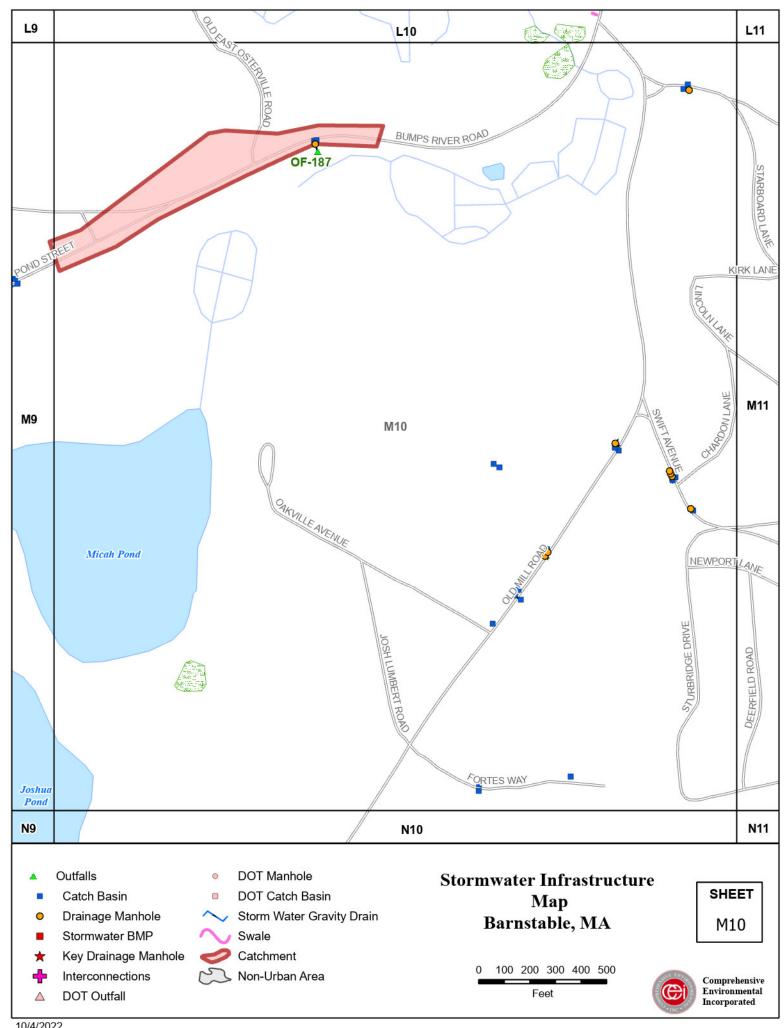


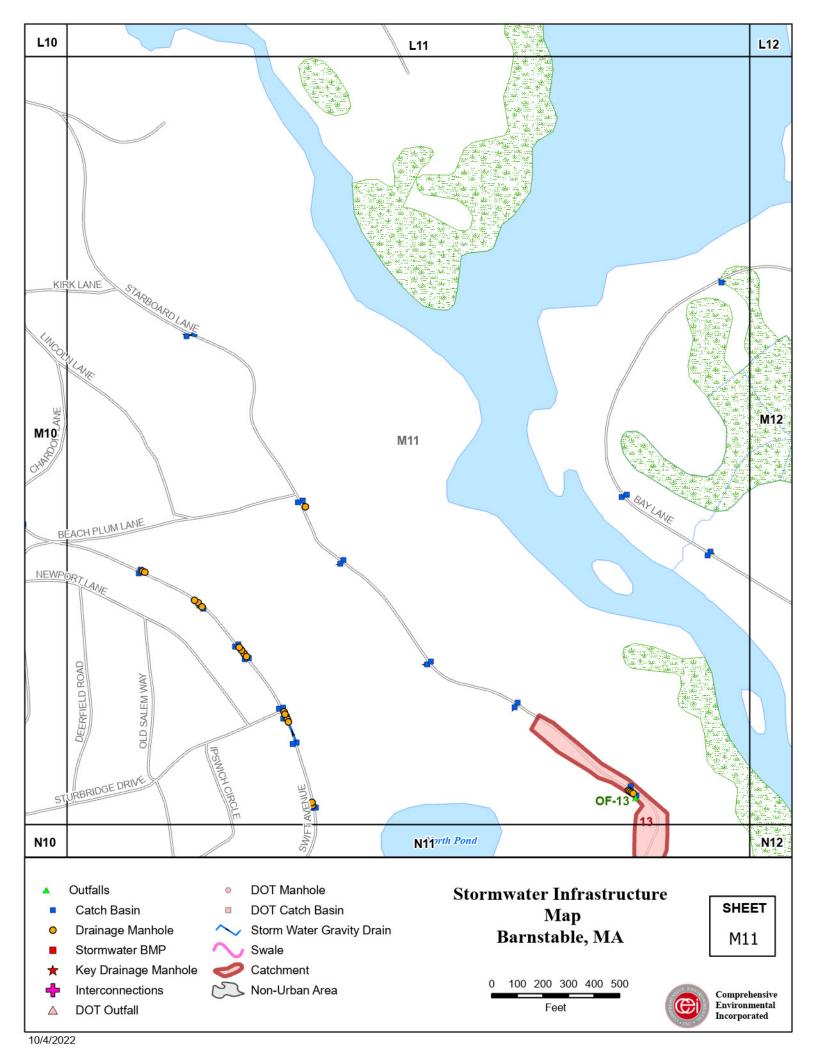


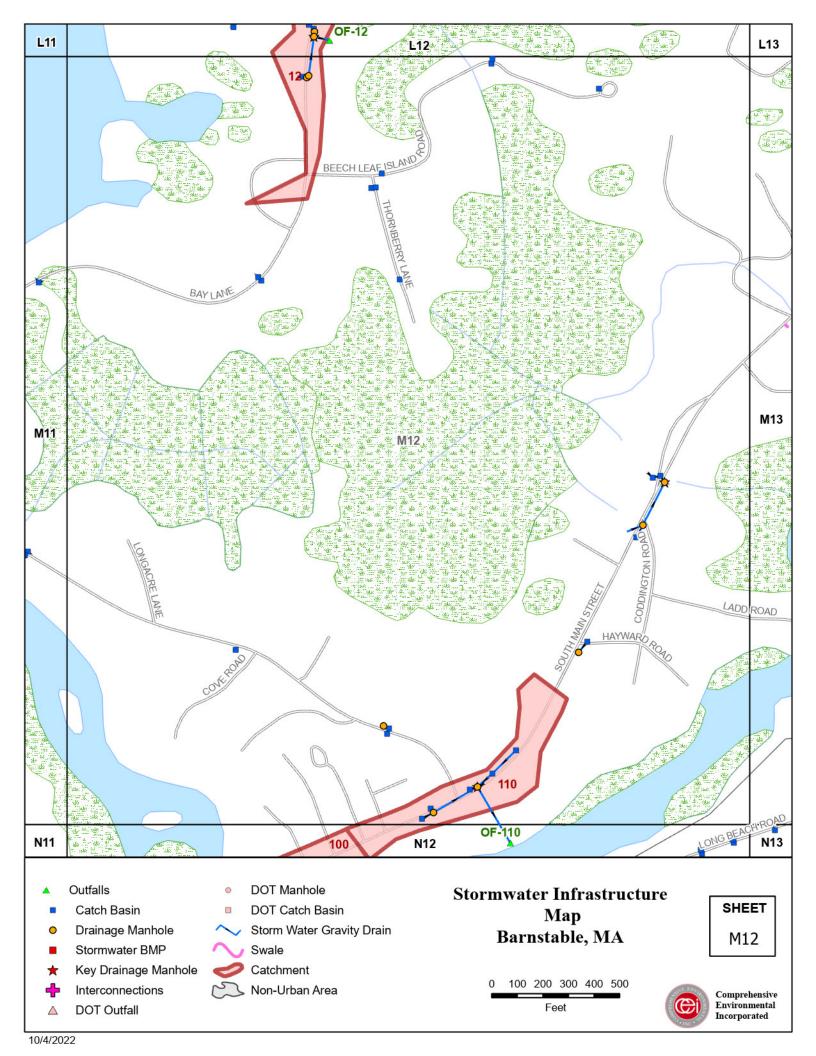


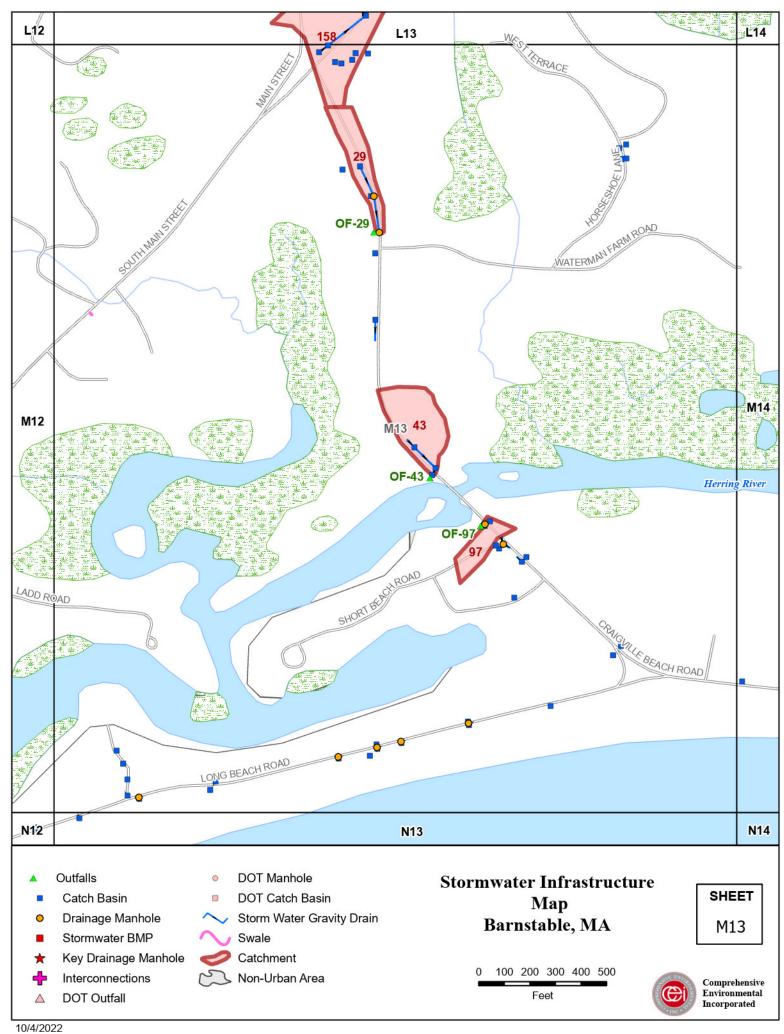


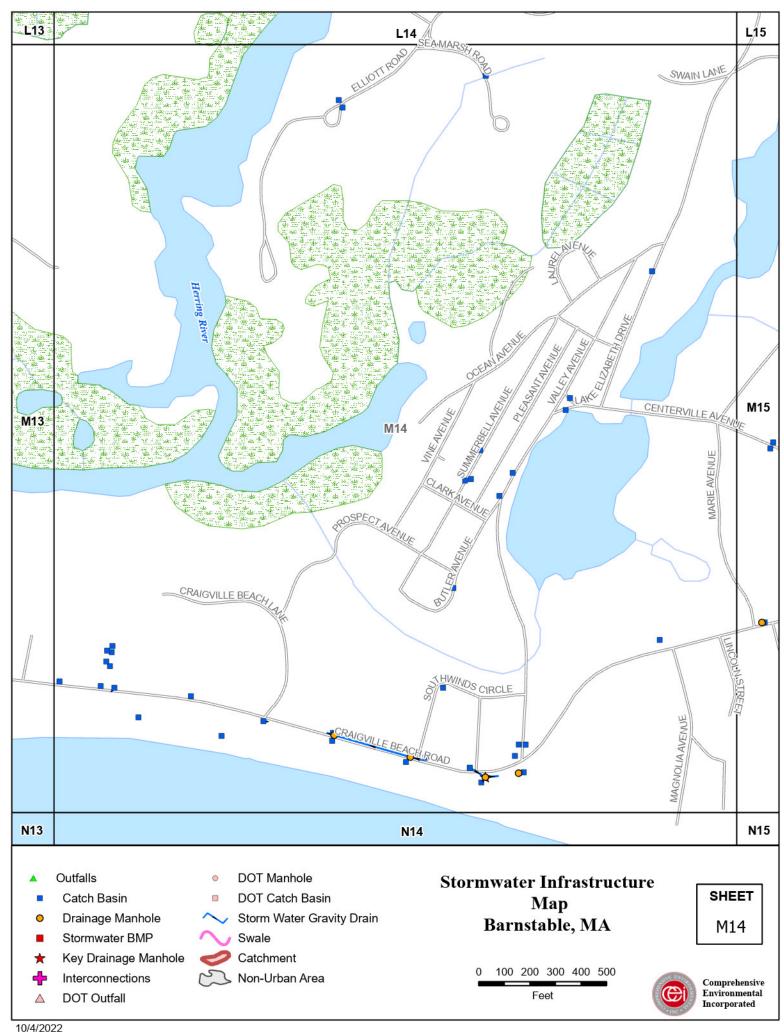


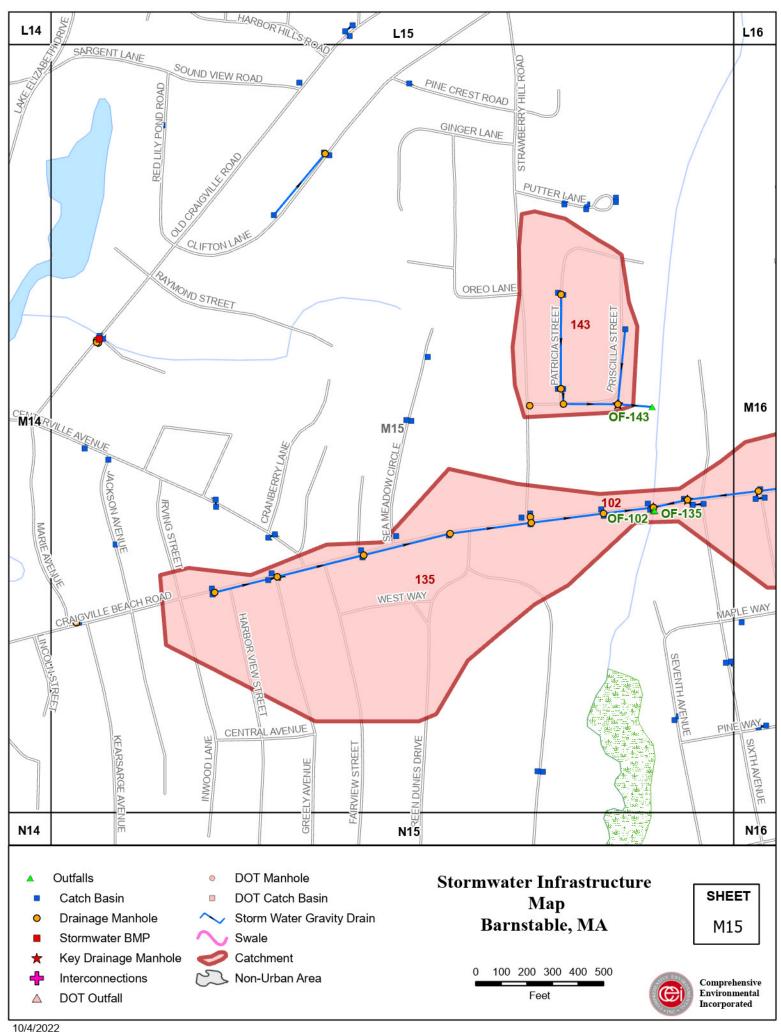


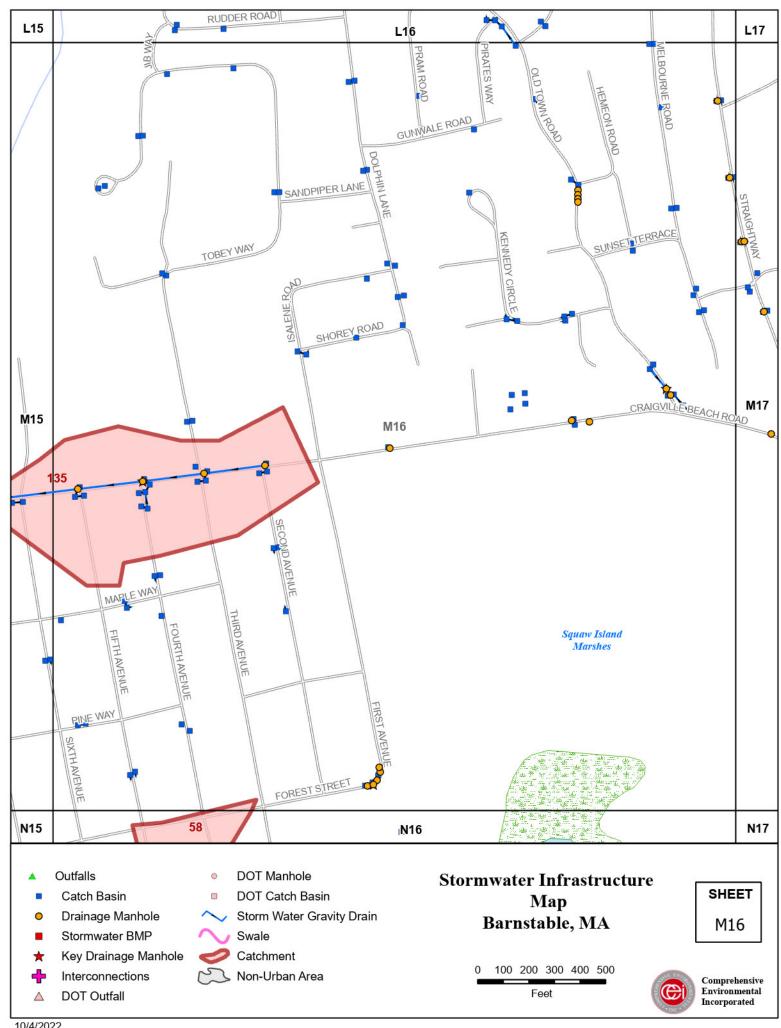


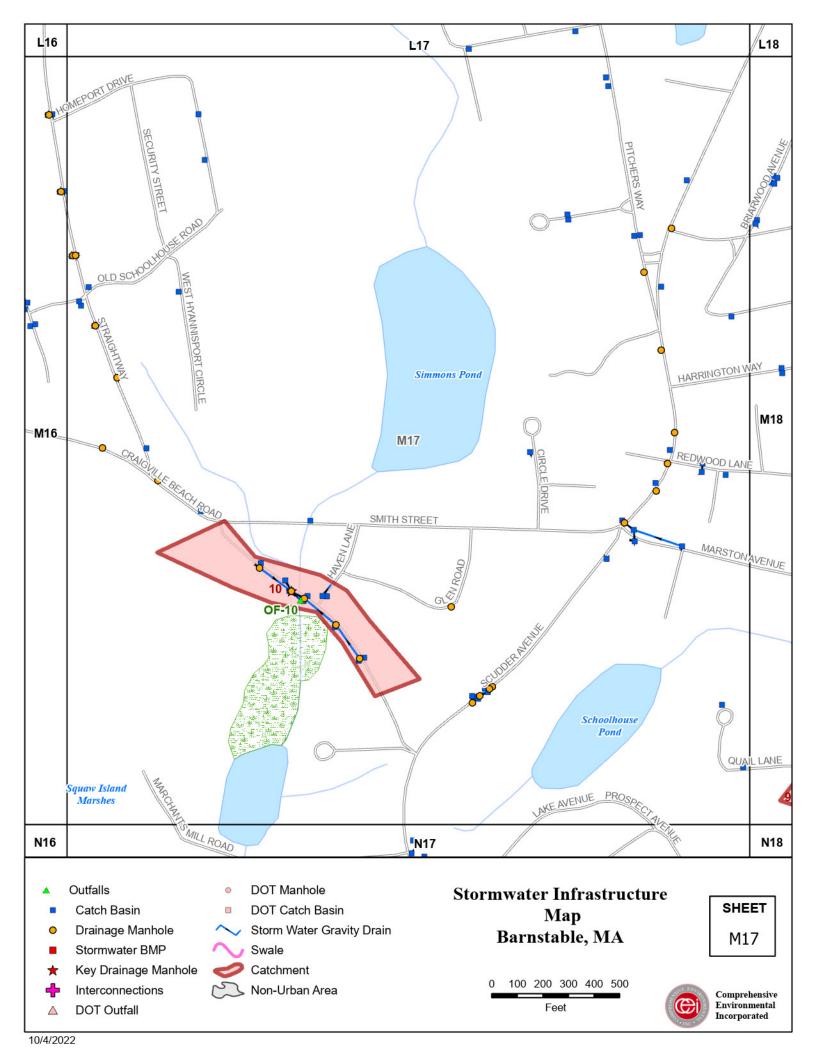


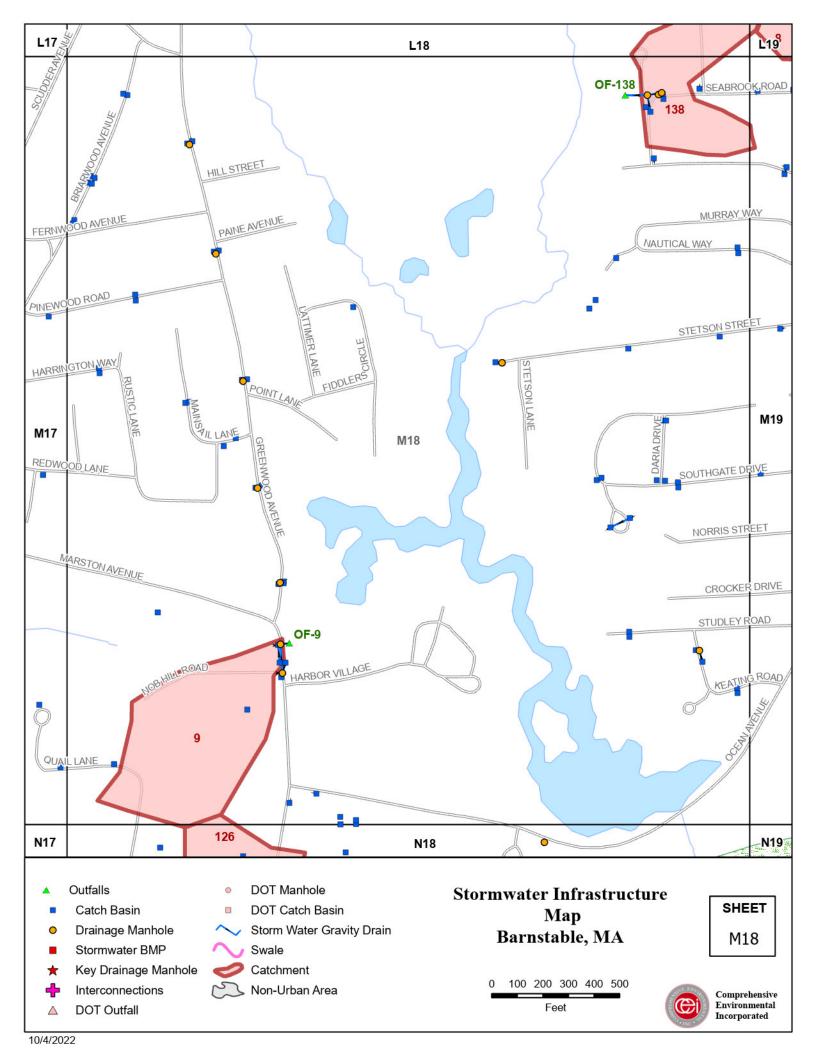


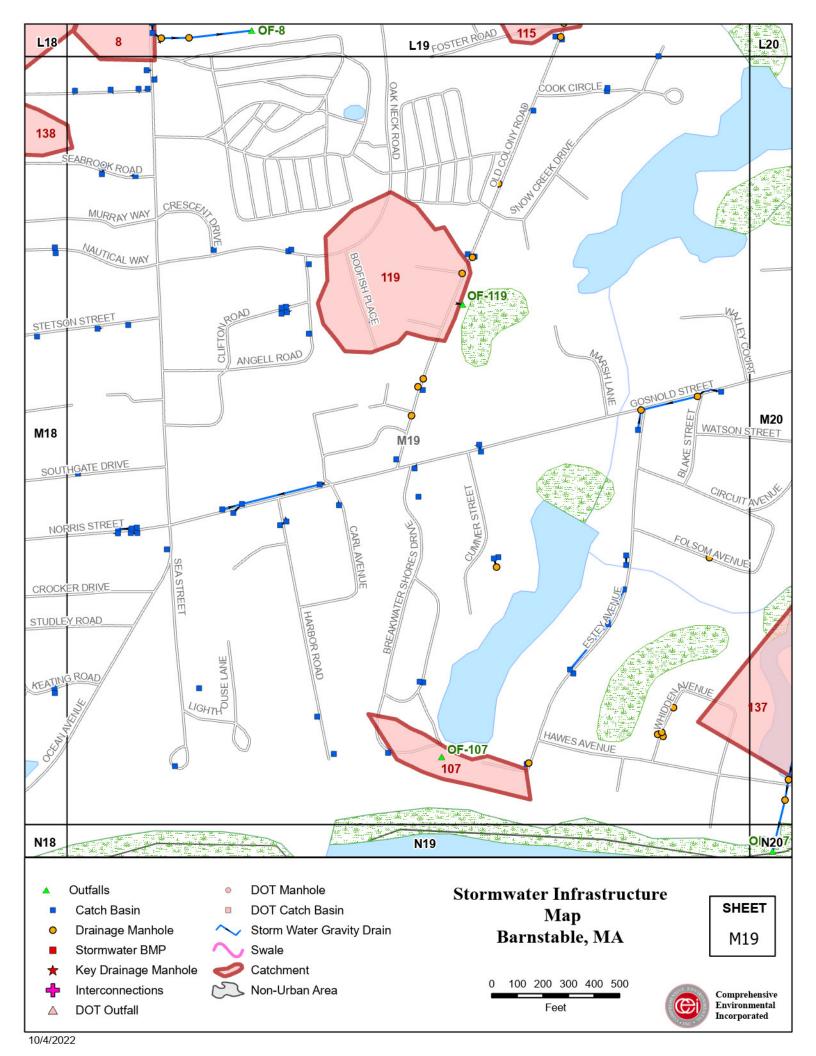


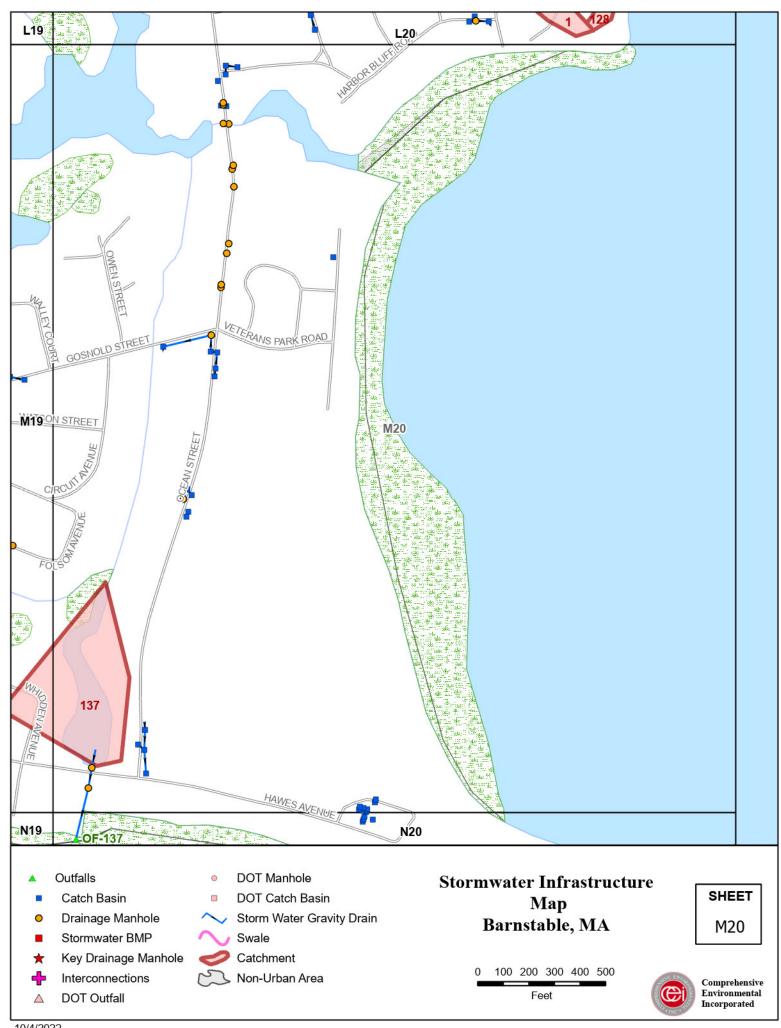


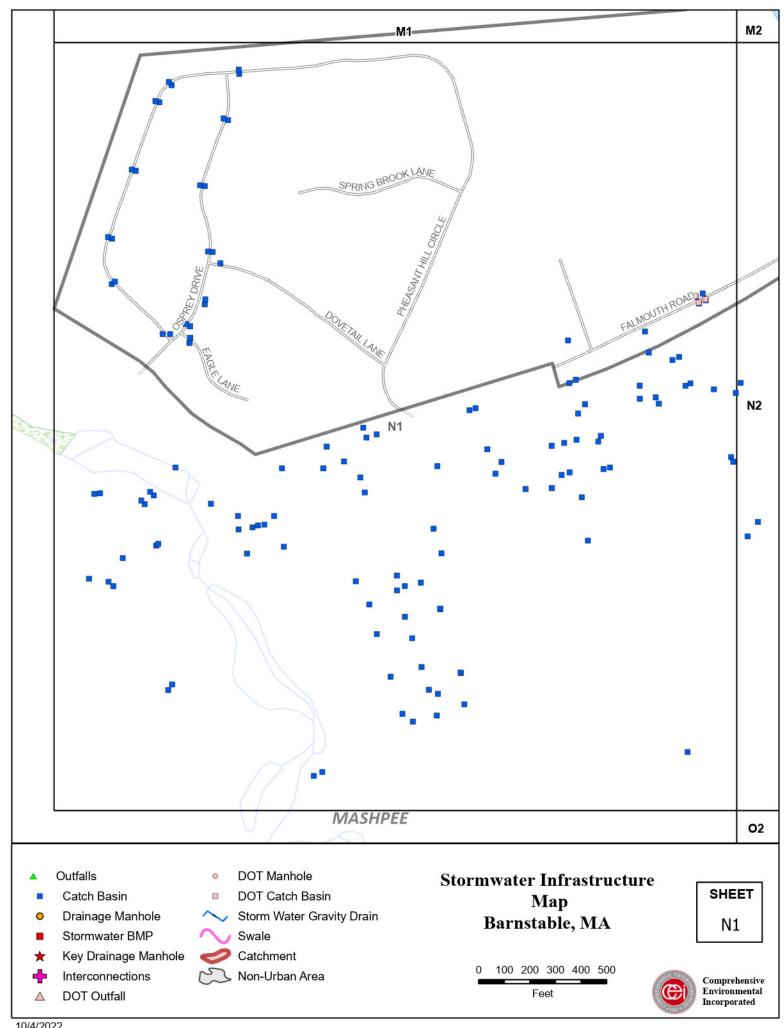


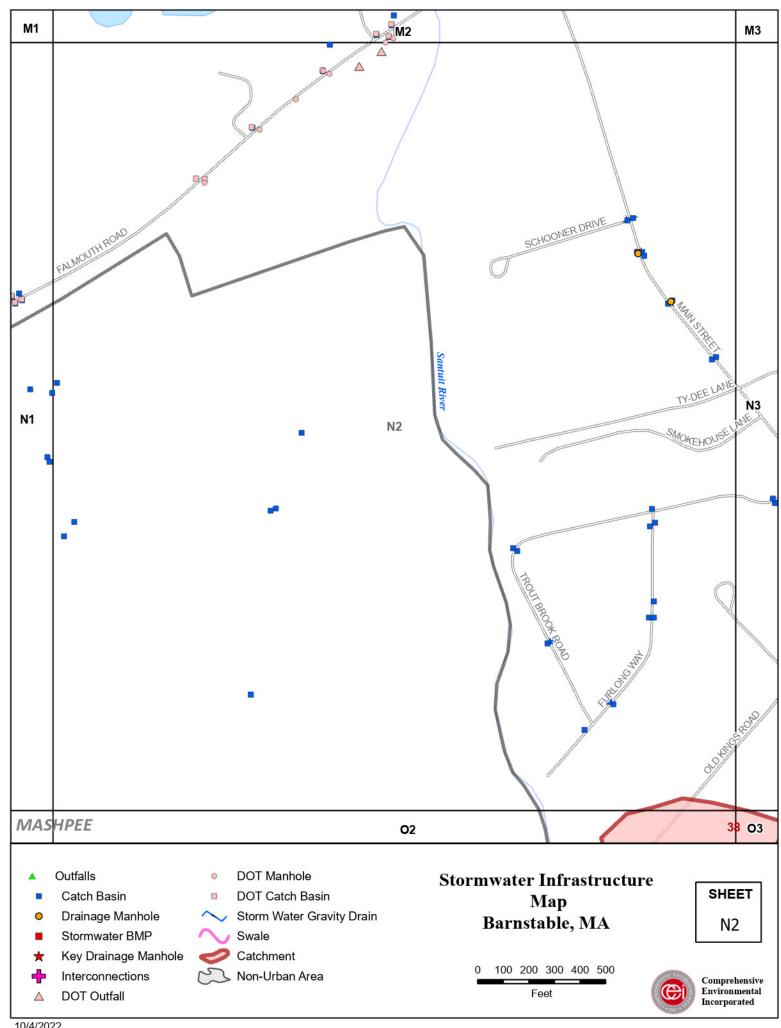


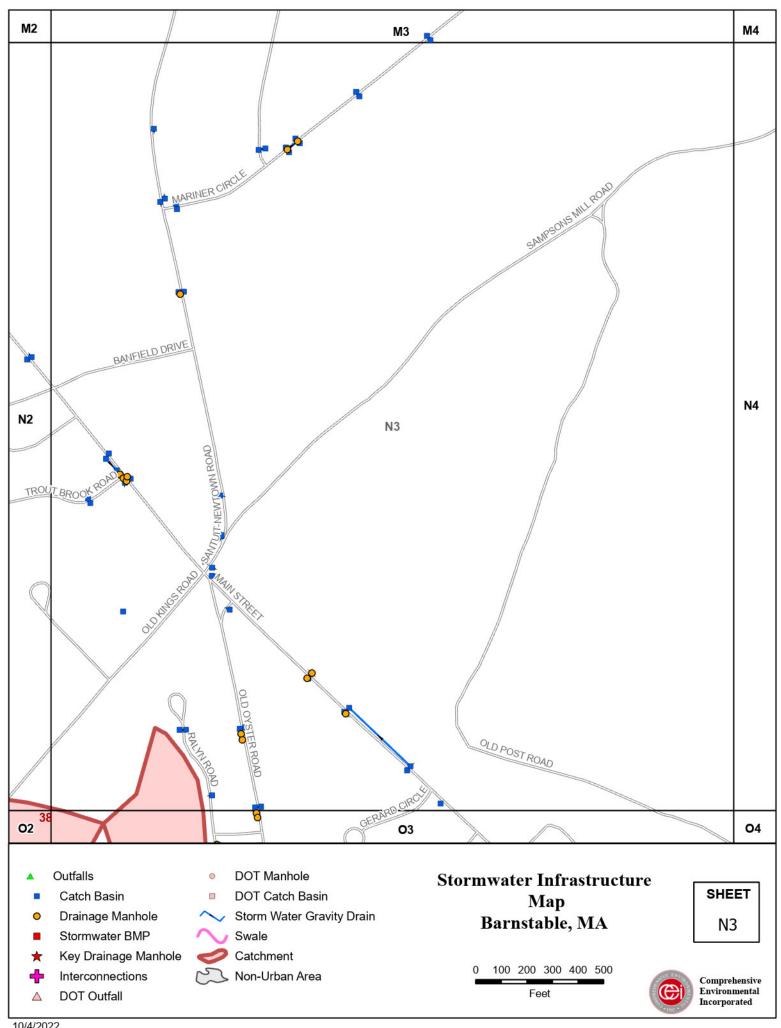


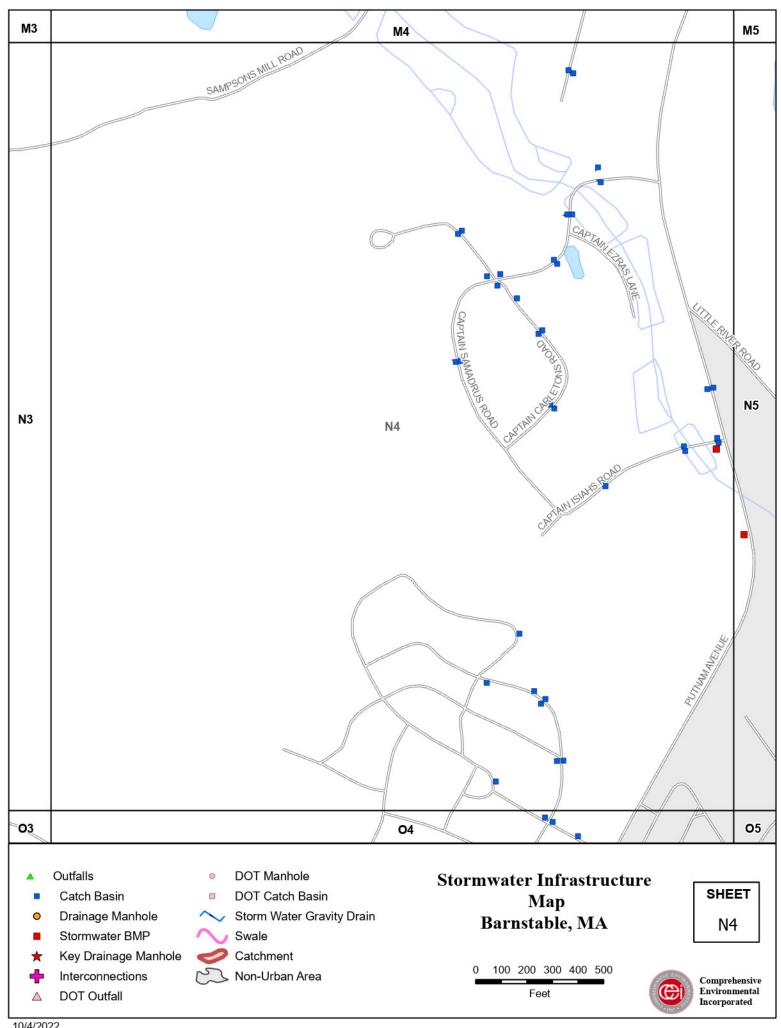


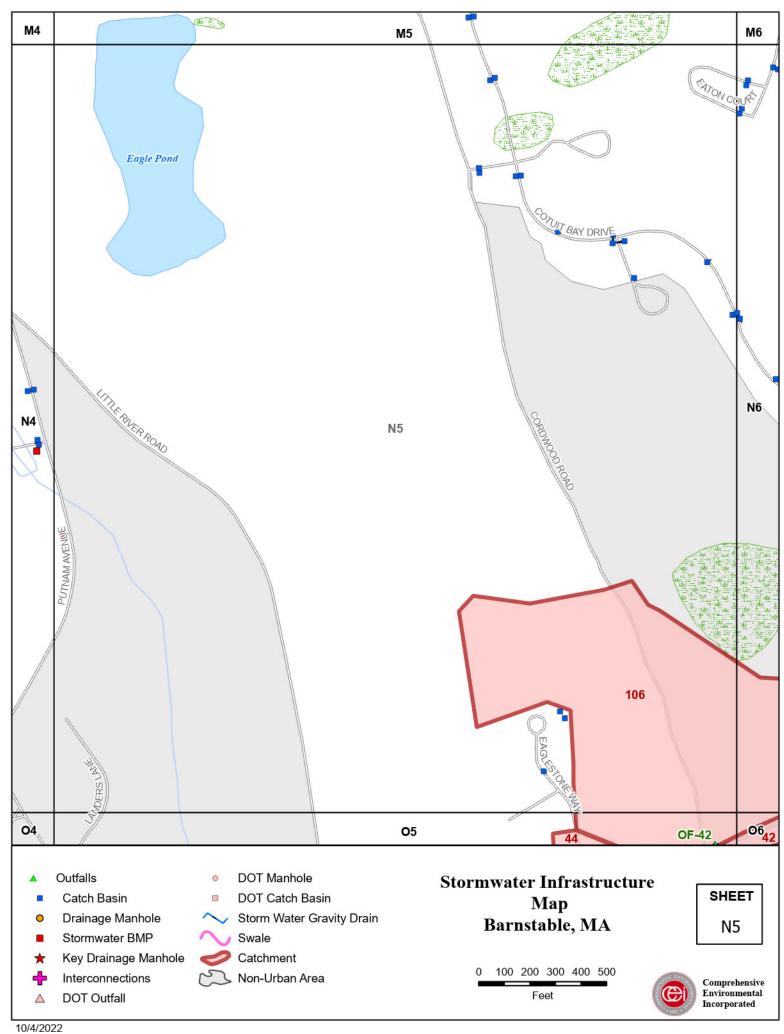


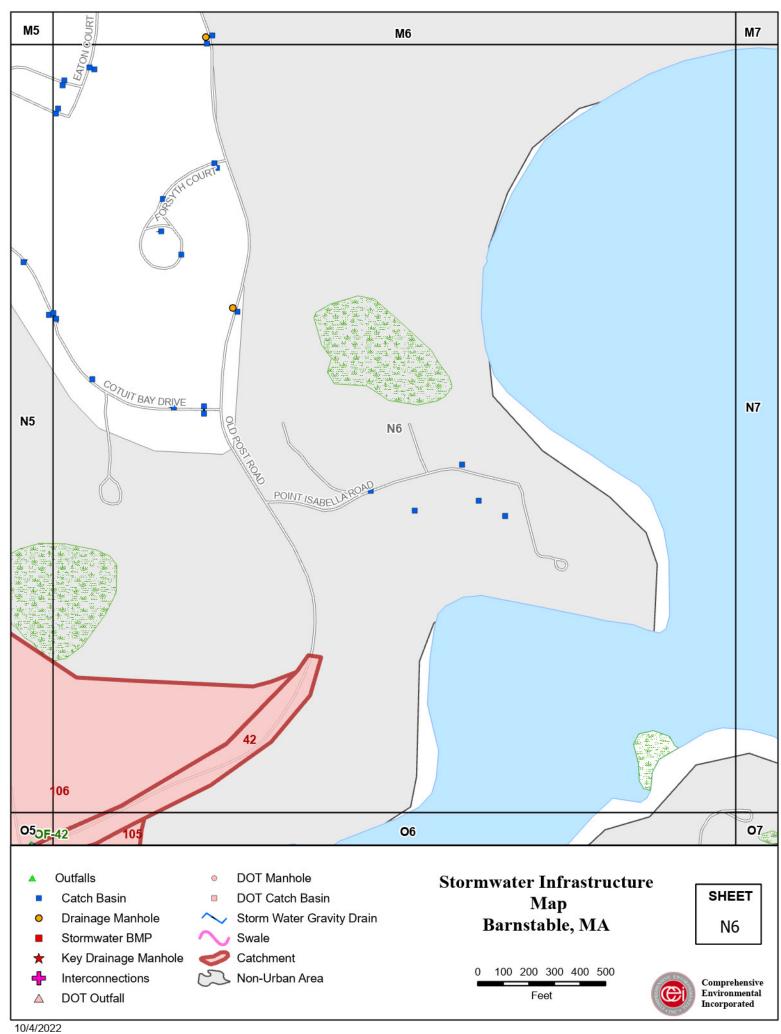


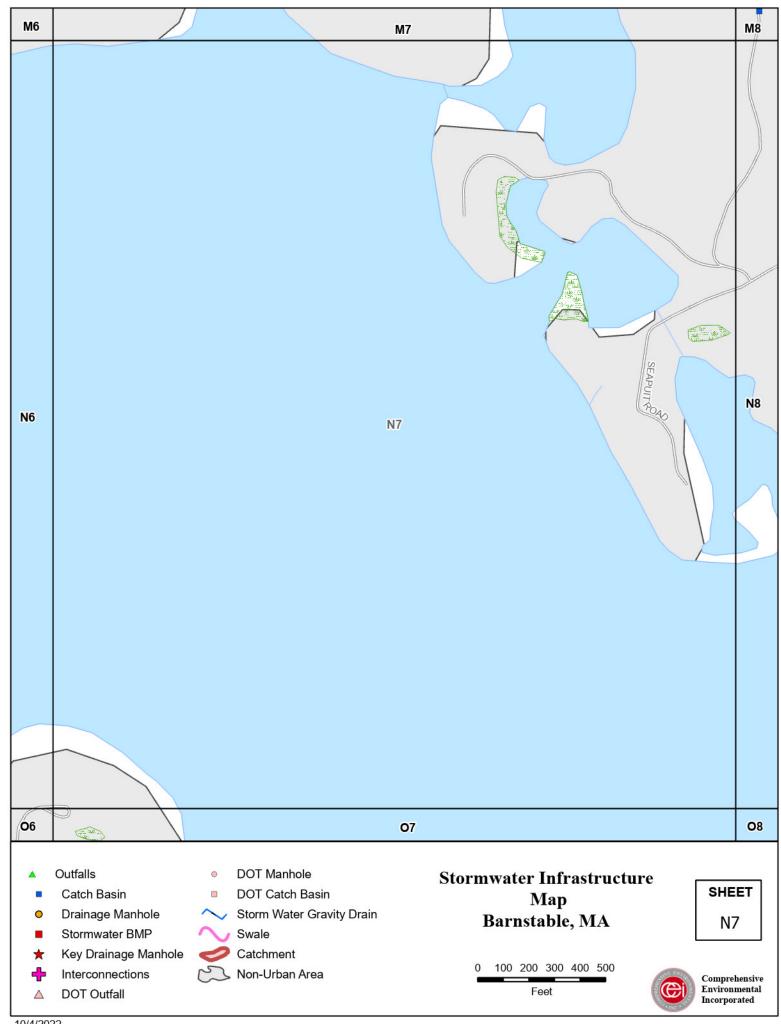


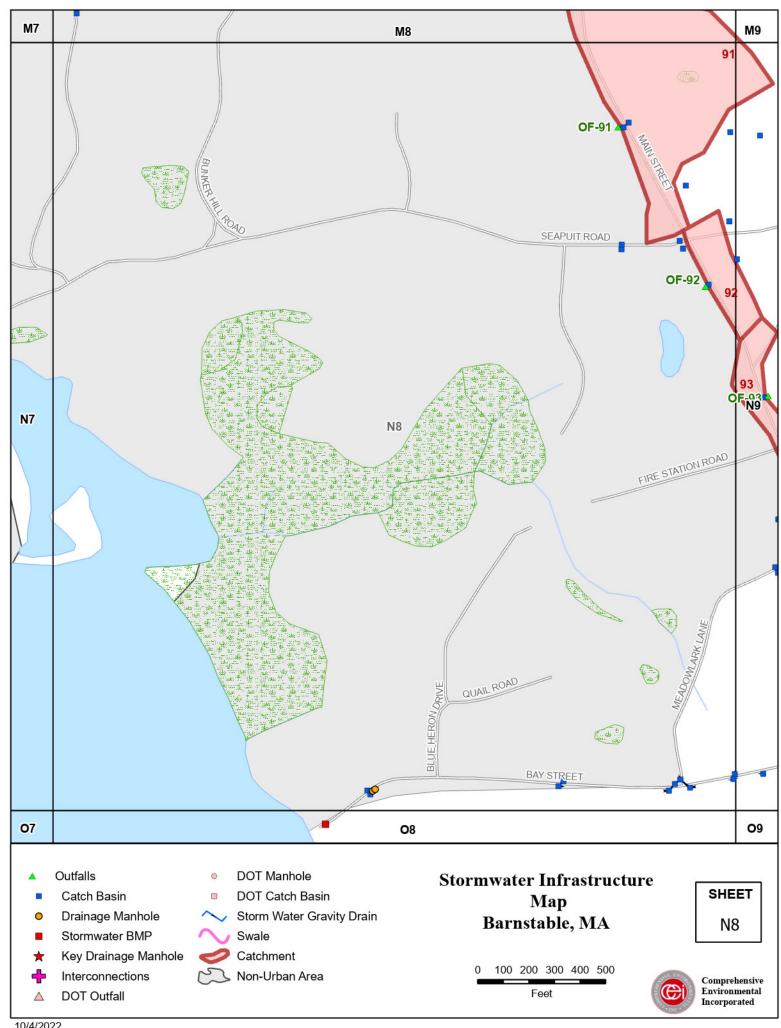


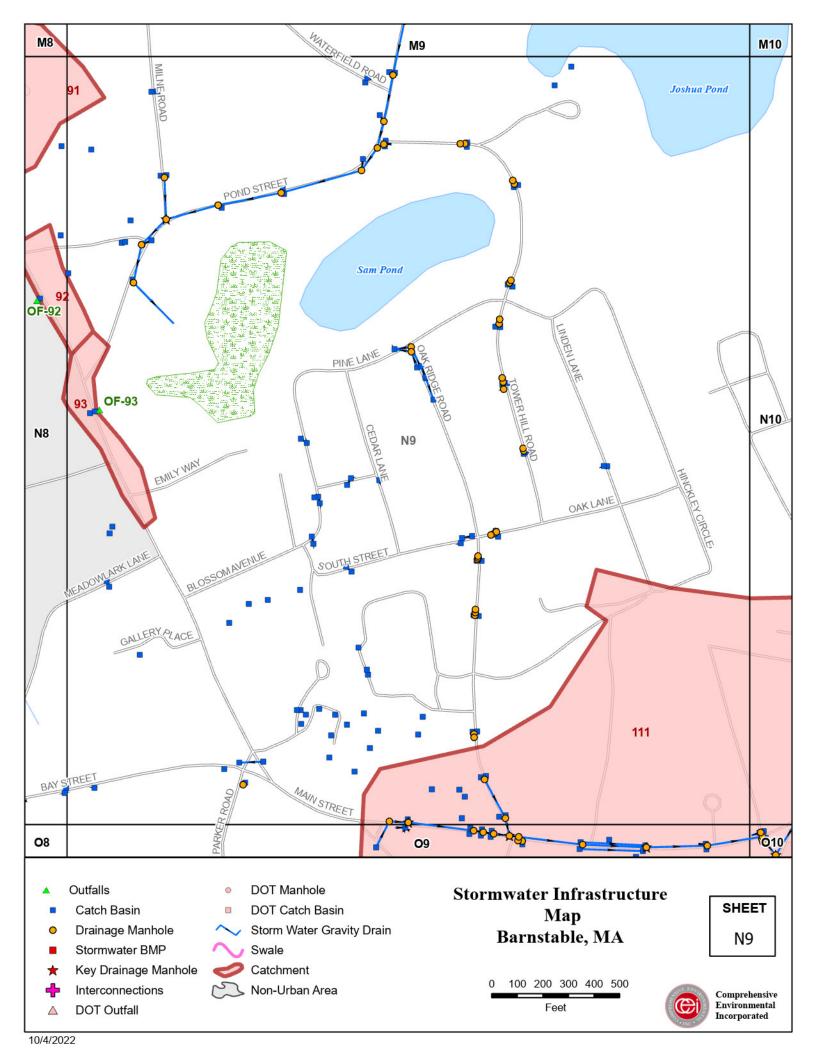


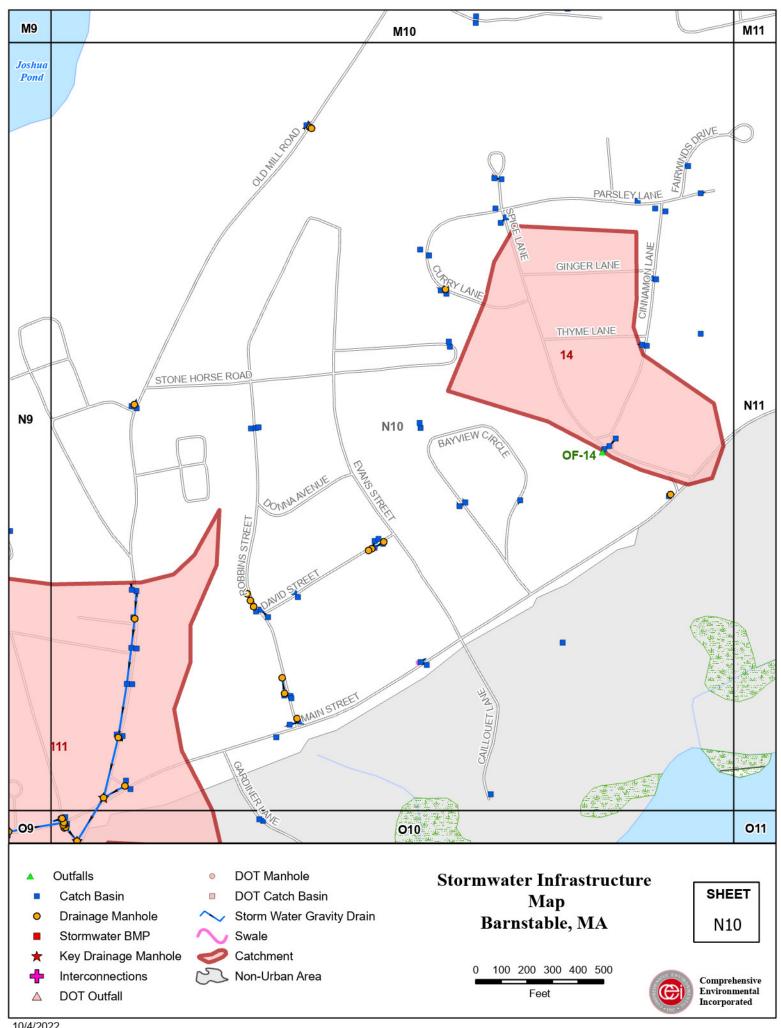


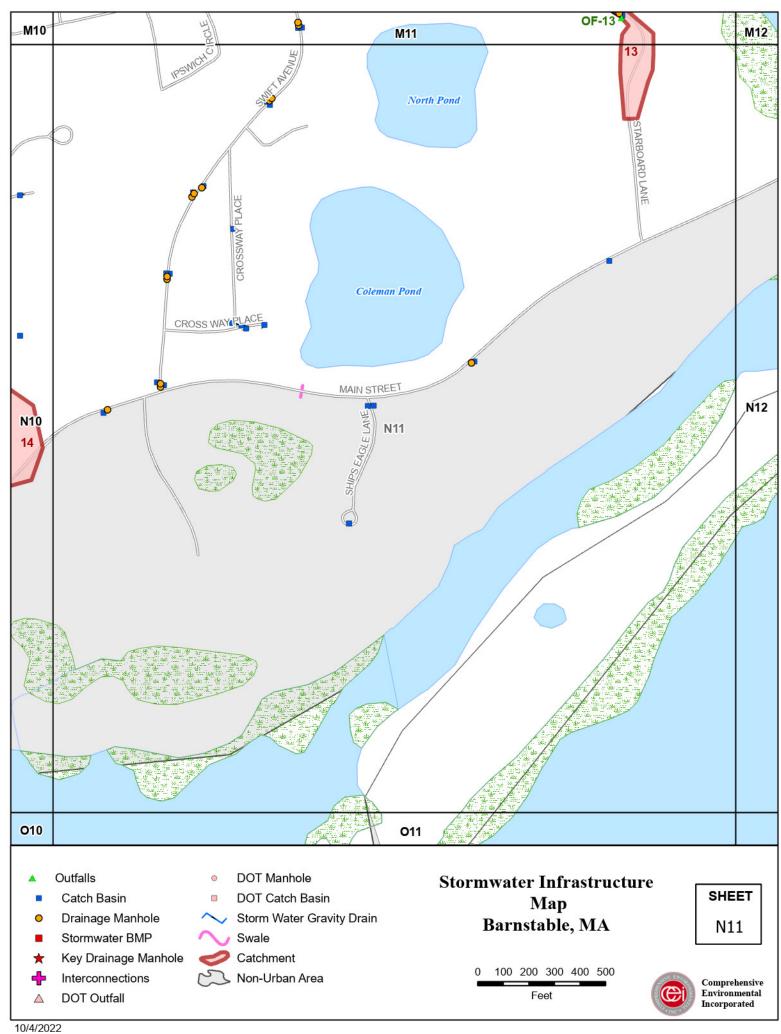


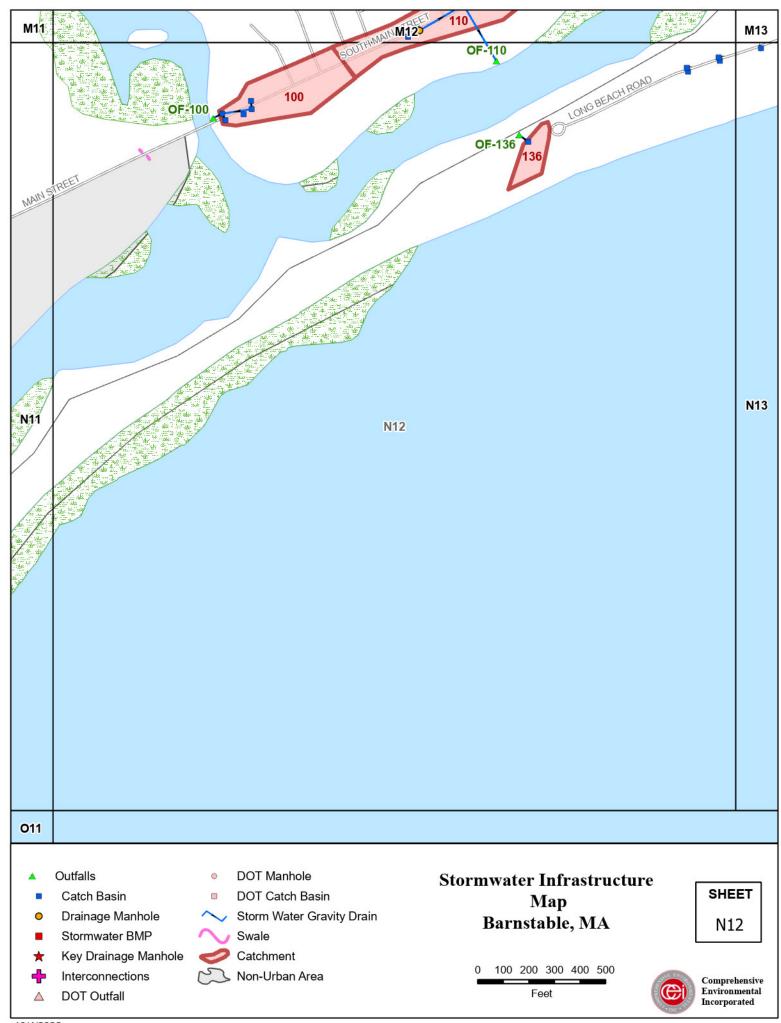


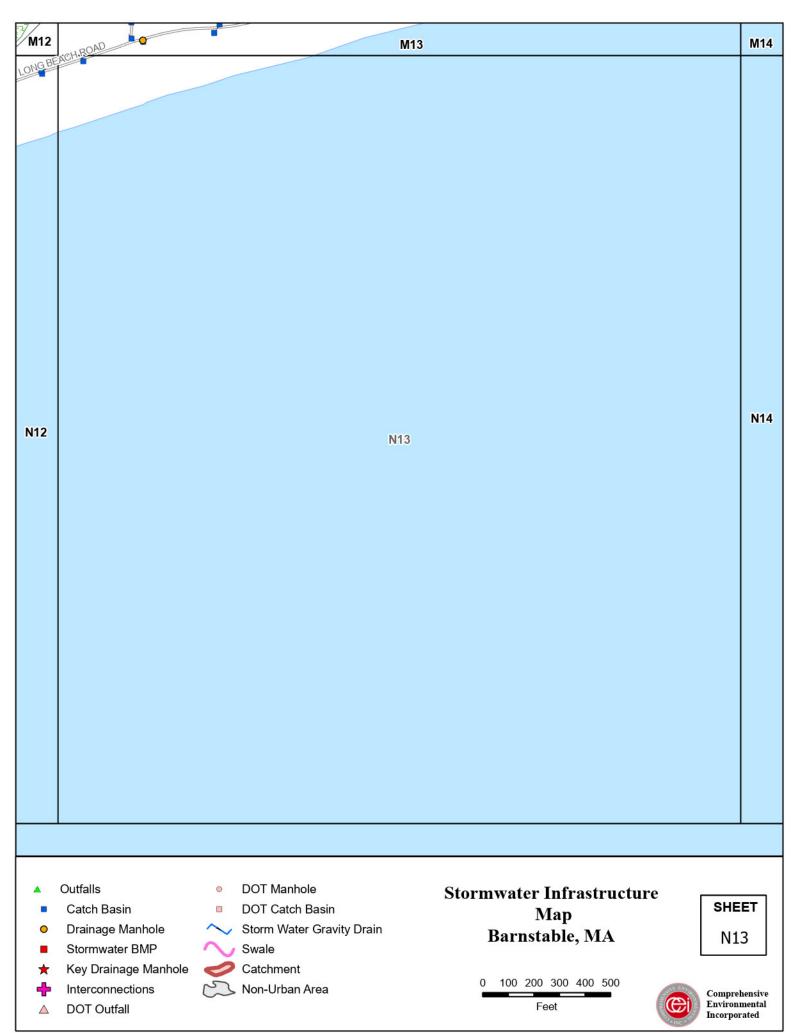


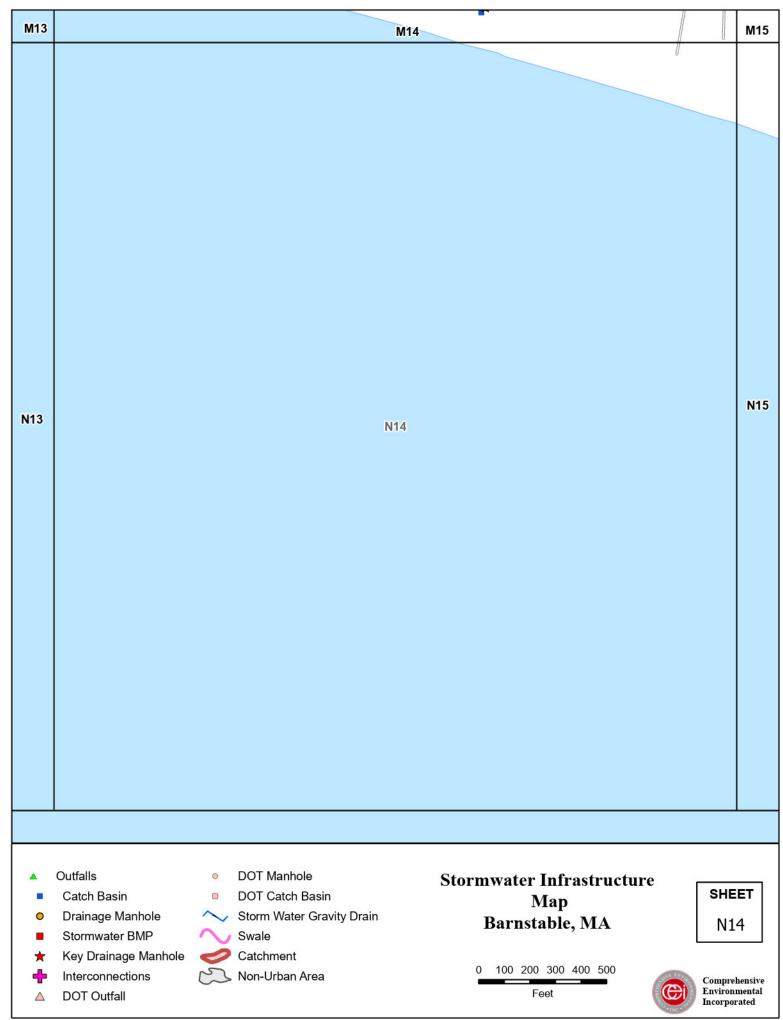


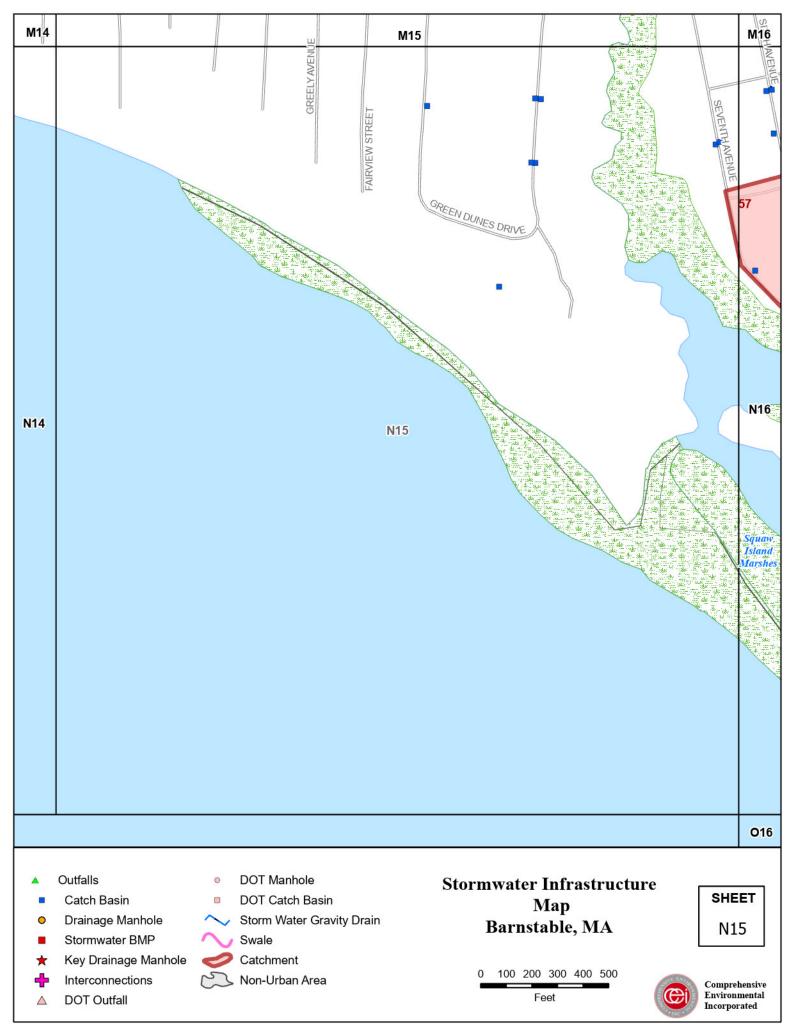


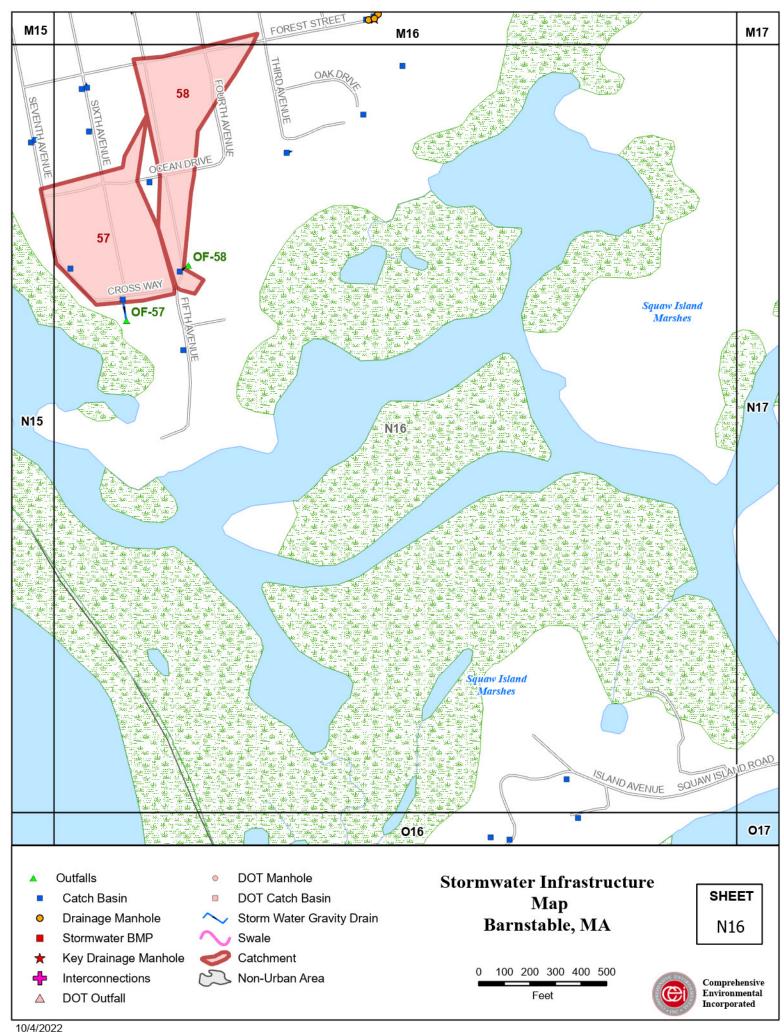


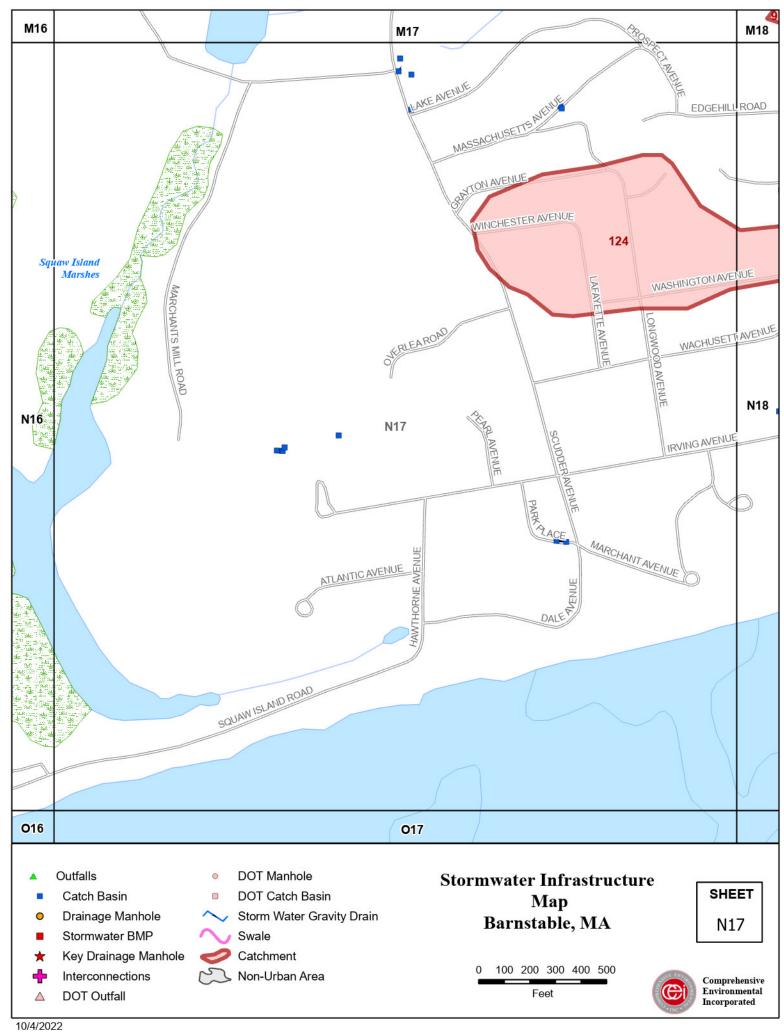


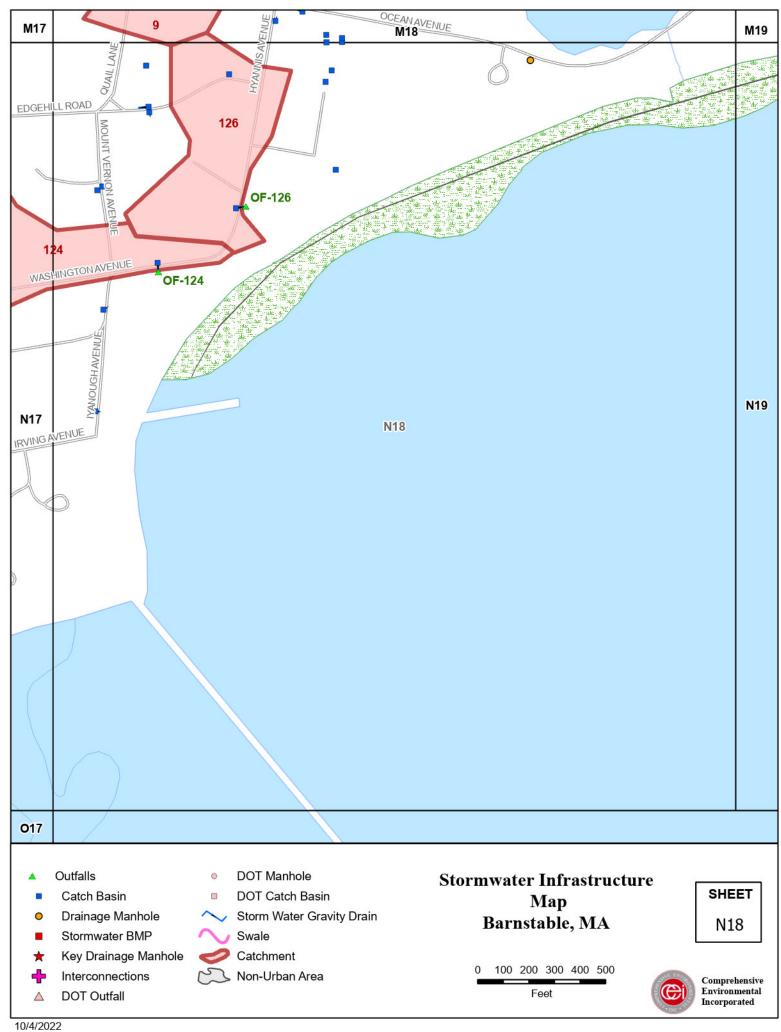


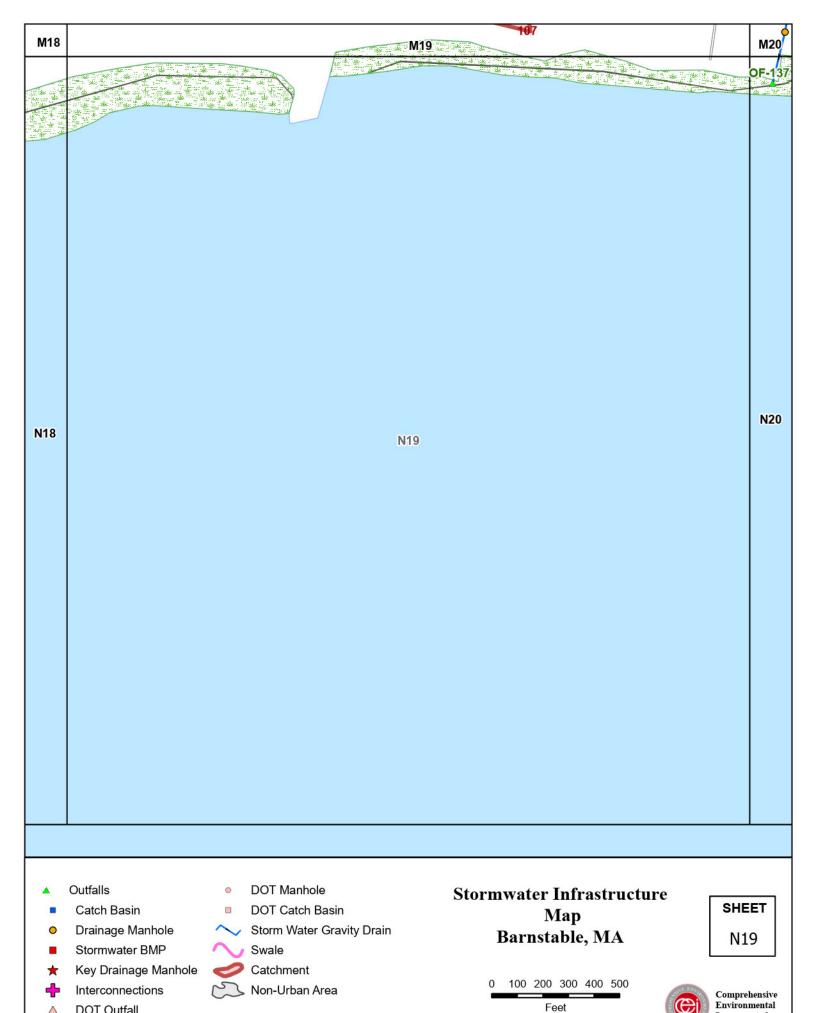








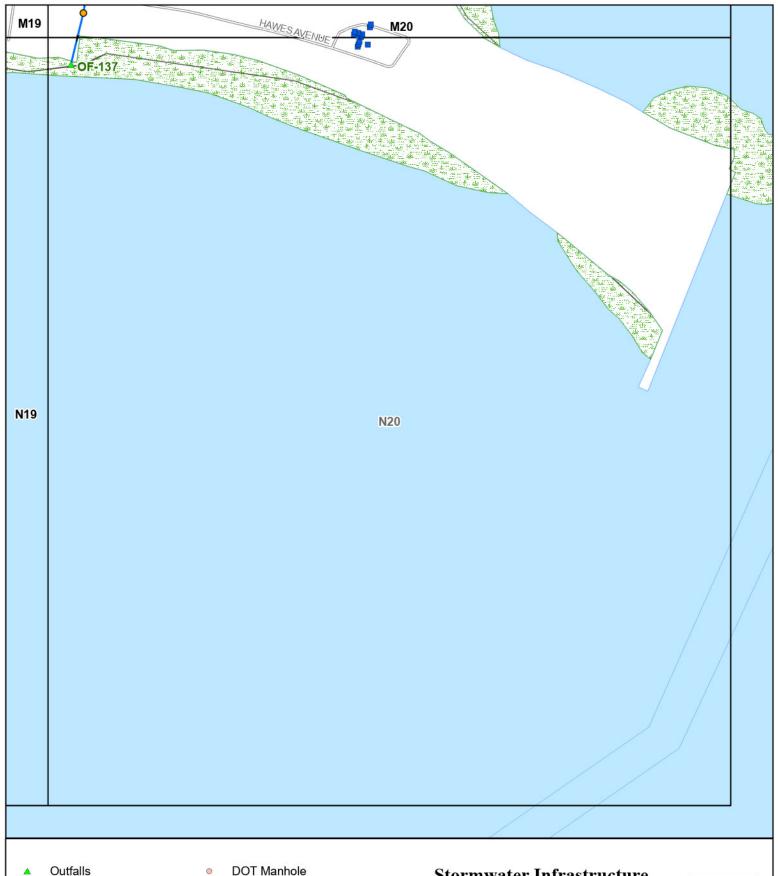




Feet

Incorporated

DOT Outfall

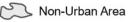


- Catch Basin
- Drainage Manhole
- Stormwater BMP
- ★ Key Drainage Manhole
- Interconnections
- △ DOT Outfall

- DOT Catch Basin
- Storm Water Gravity Drain



Catchment



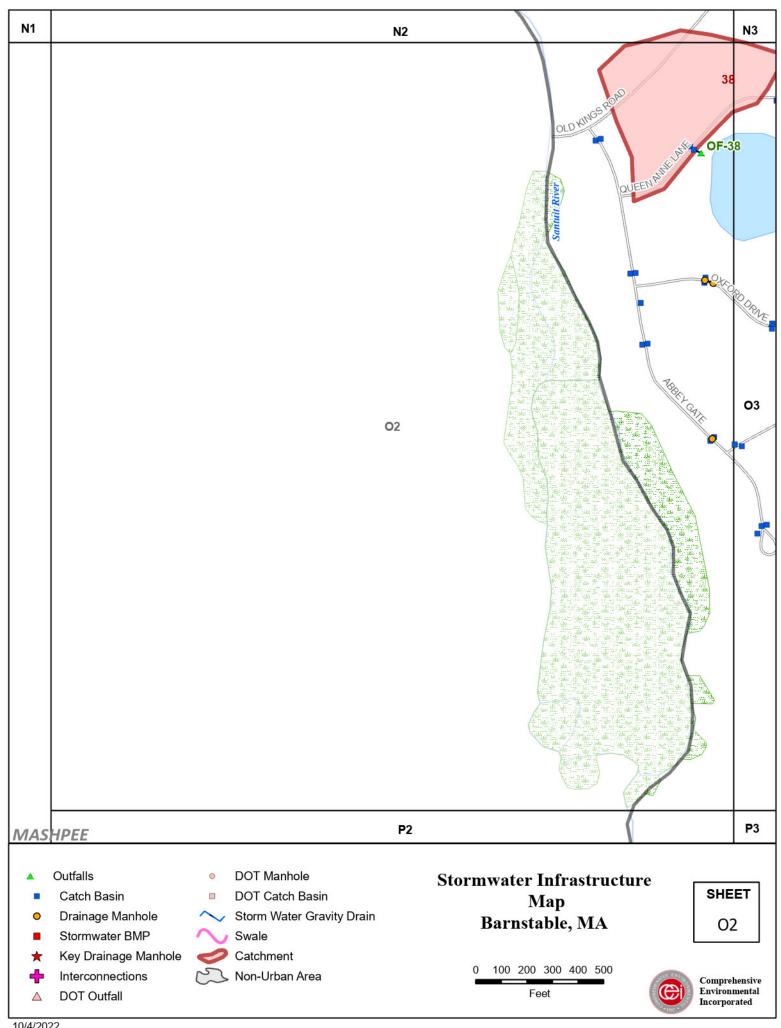
Stormwater Infrastructure Map Barnstable, MA

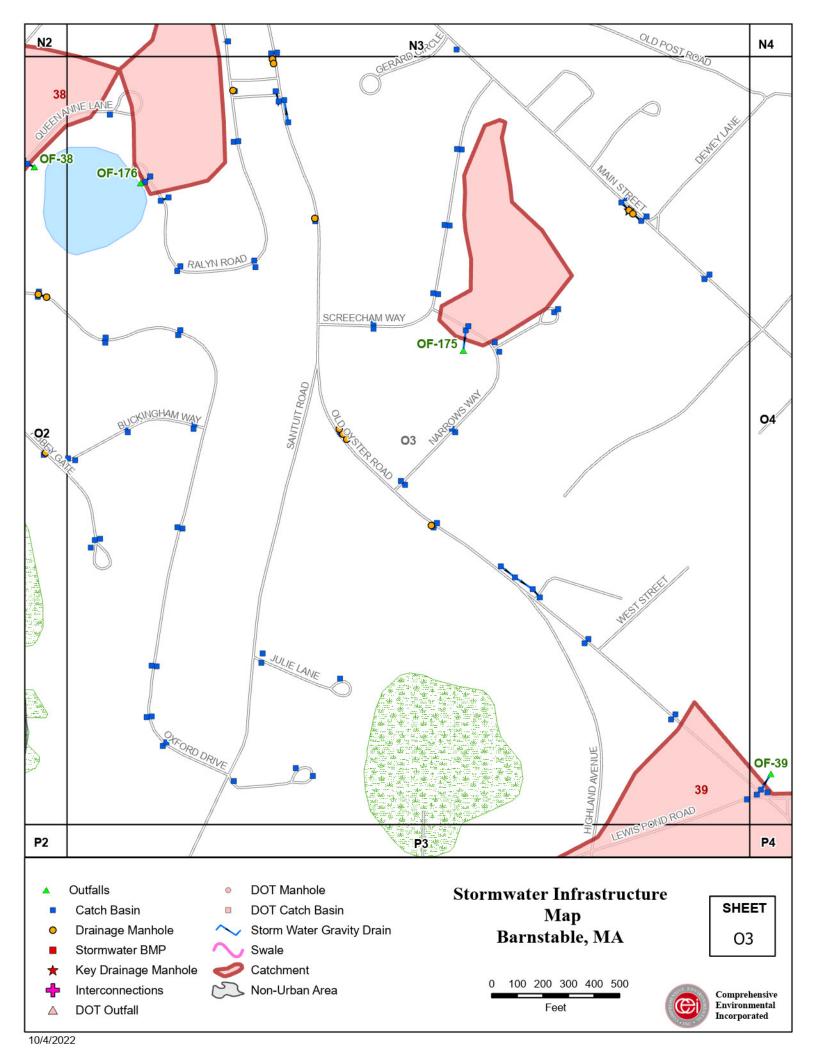
SHEET N20

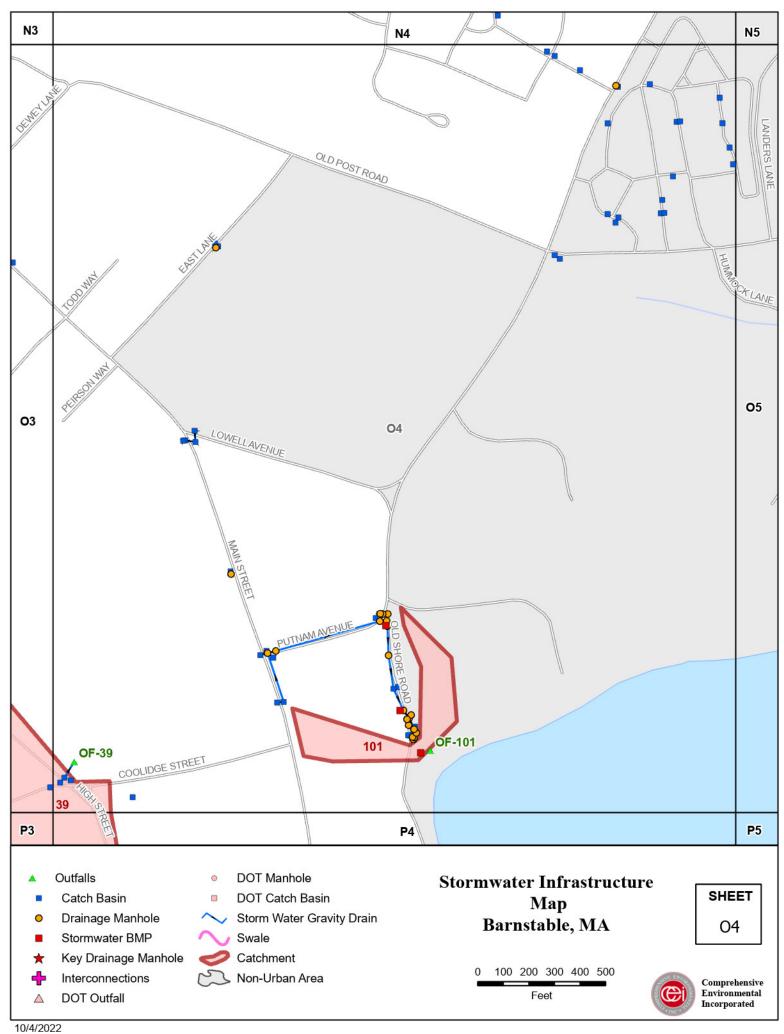
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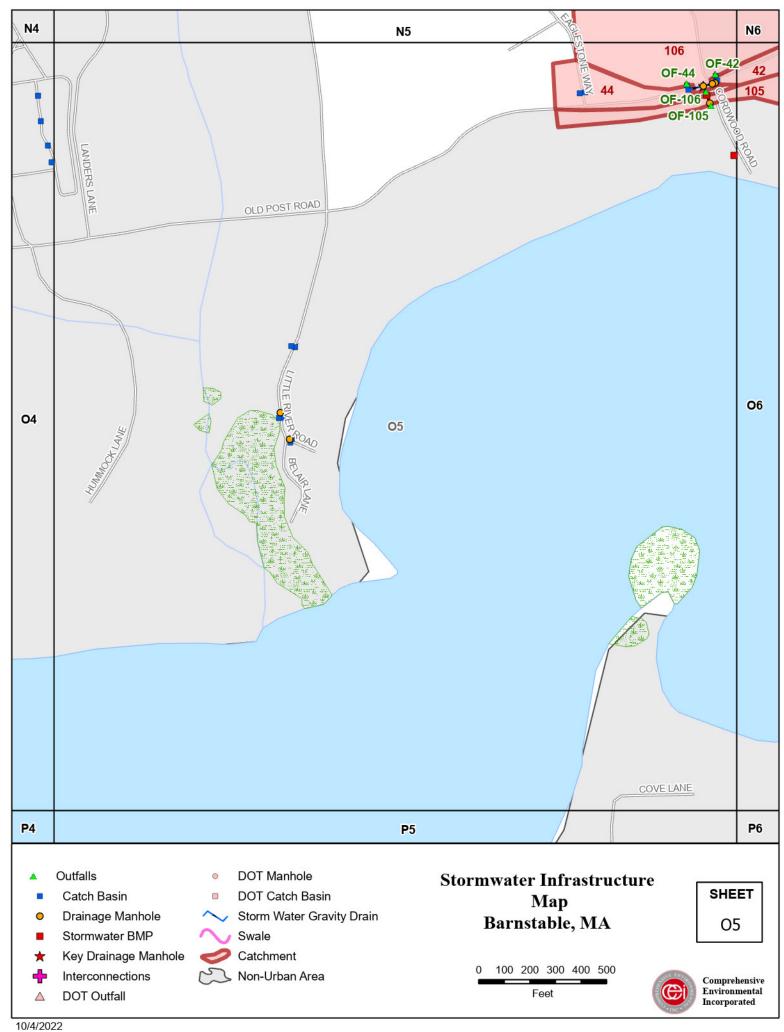


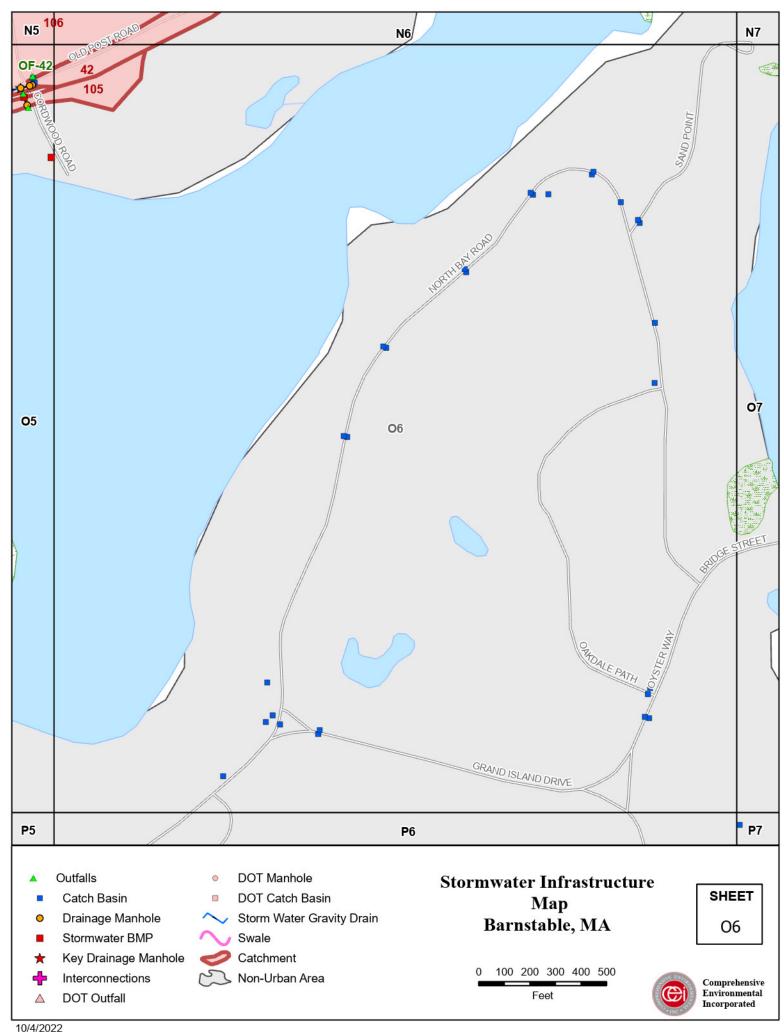


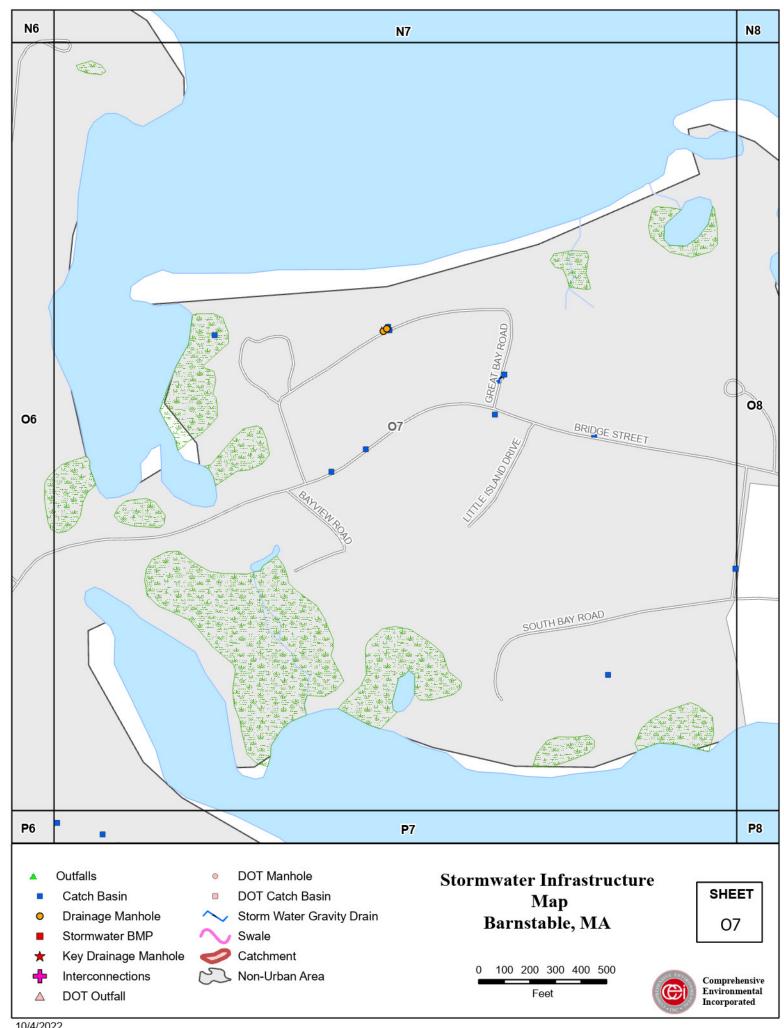


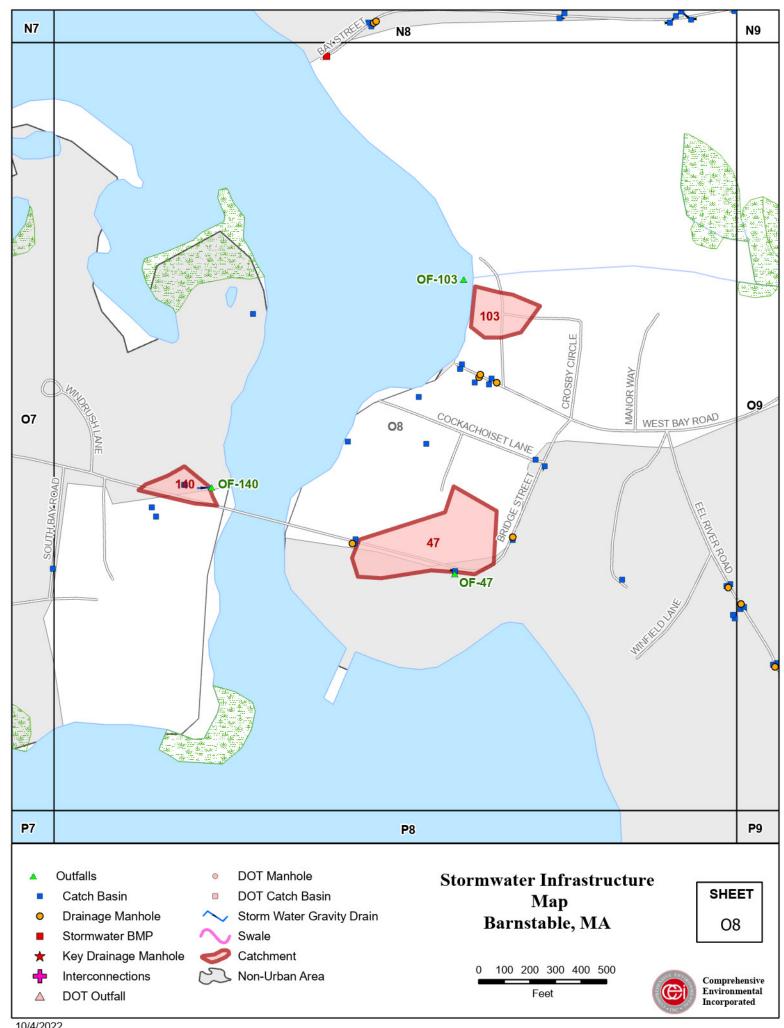


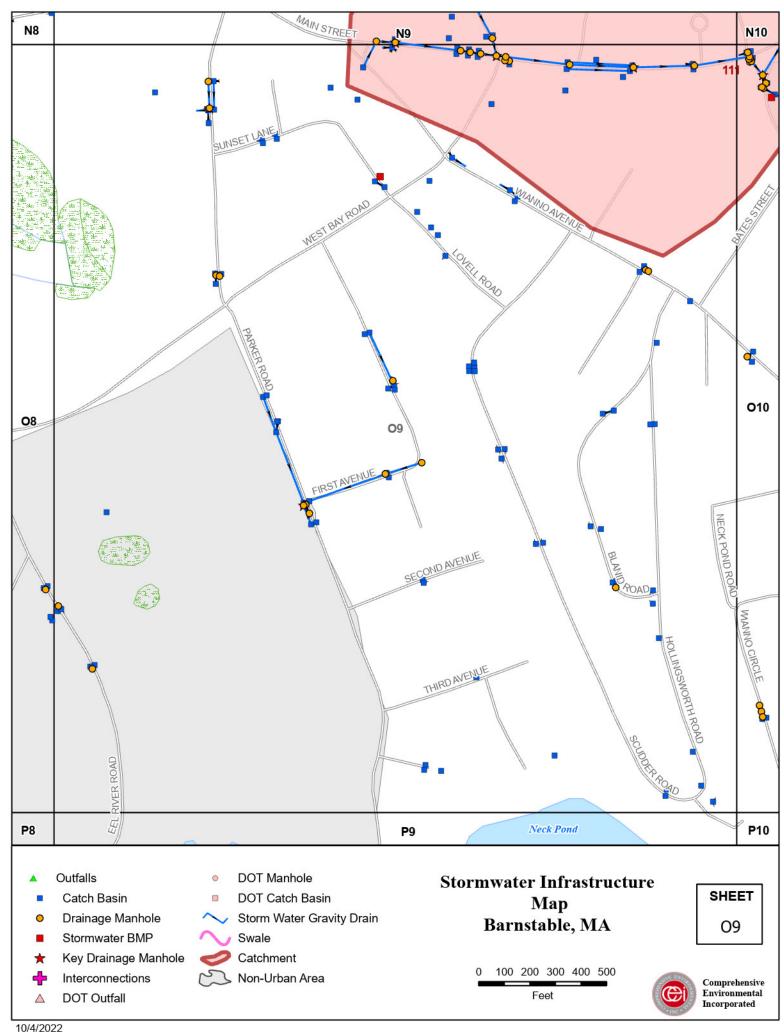


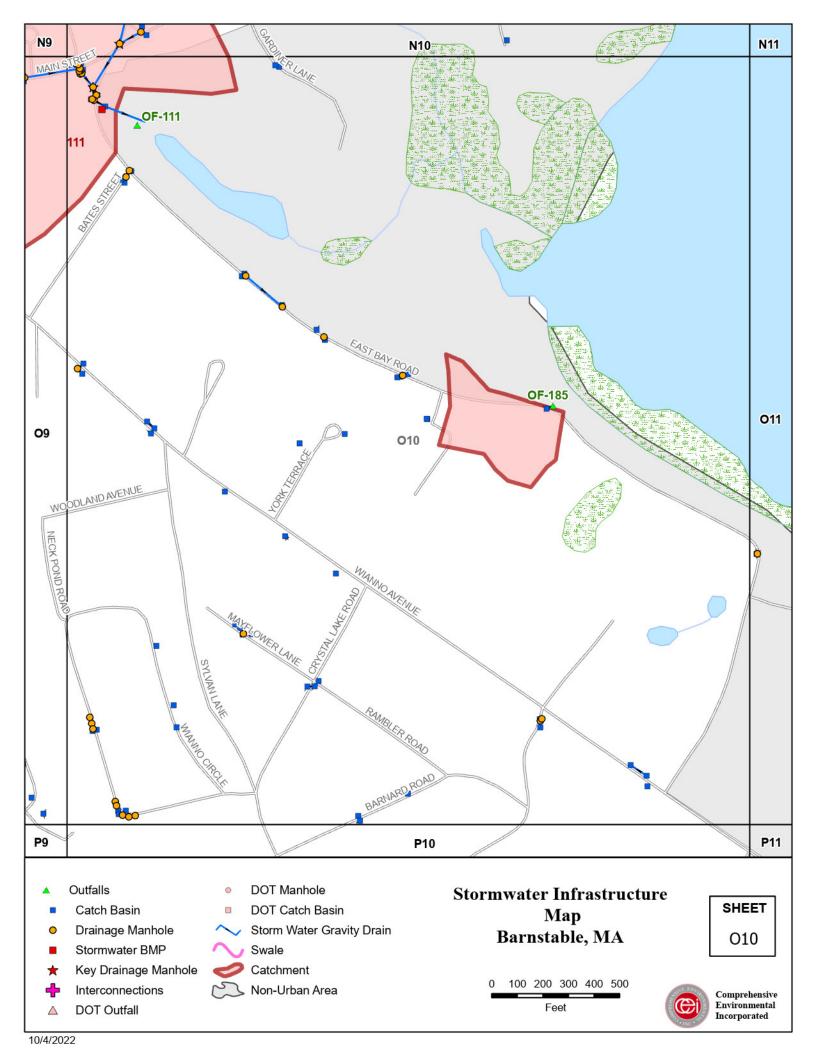


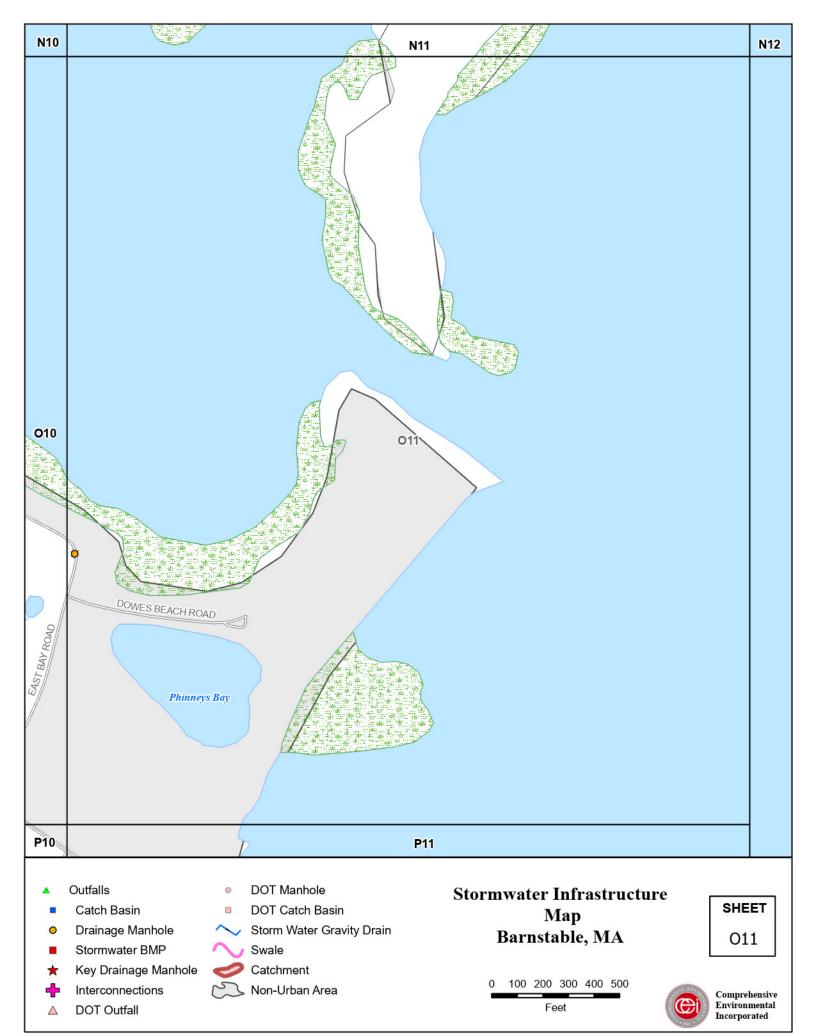


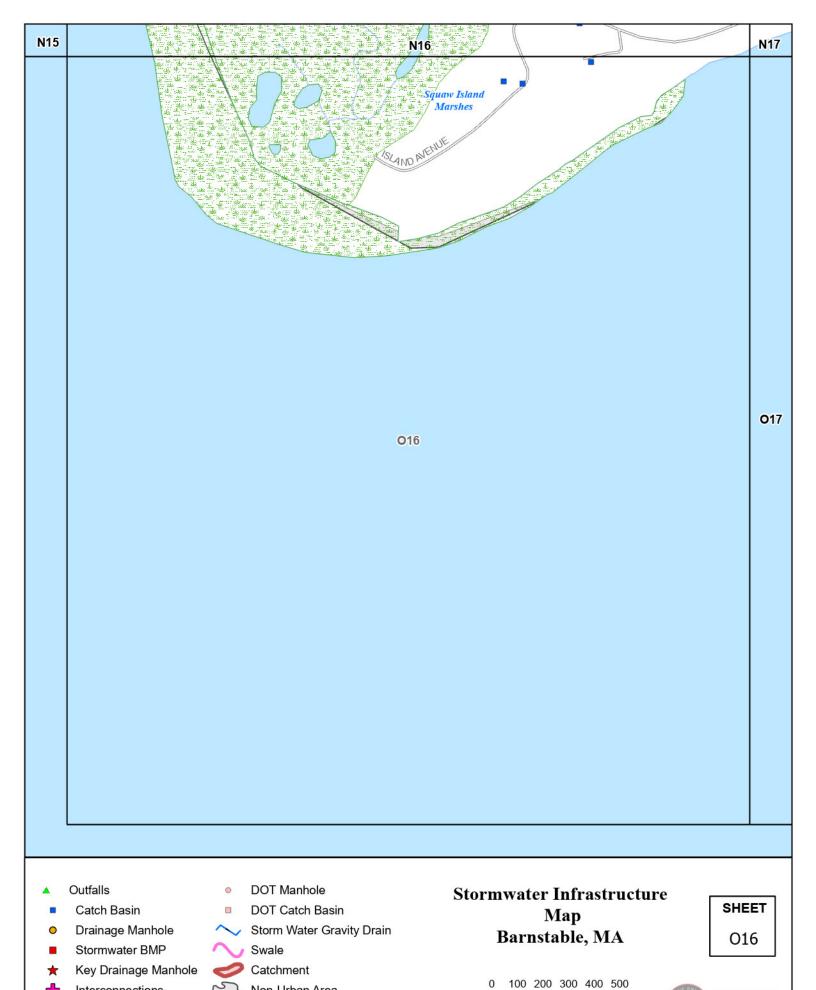












Comprehensive Environmental

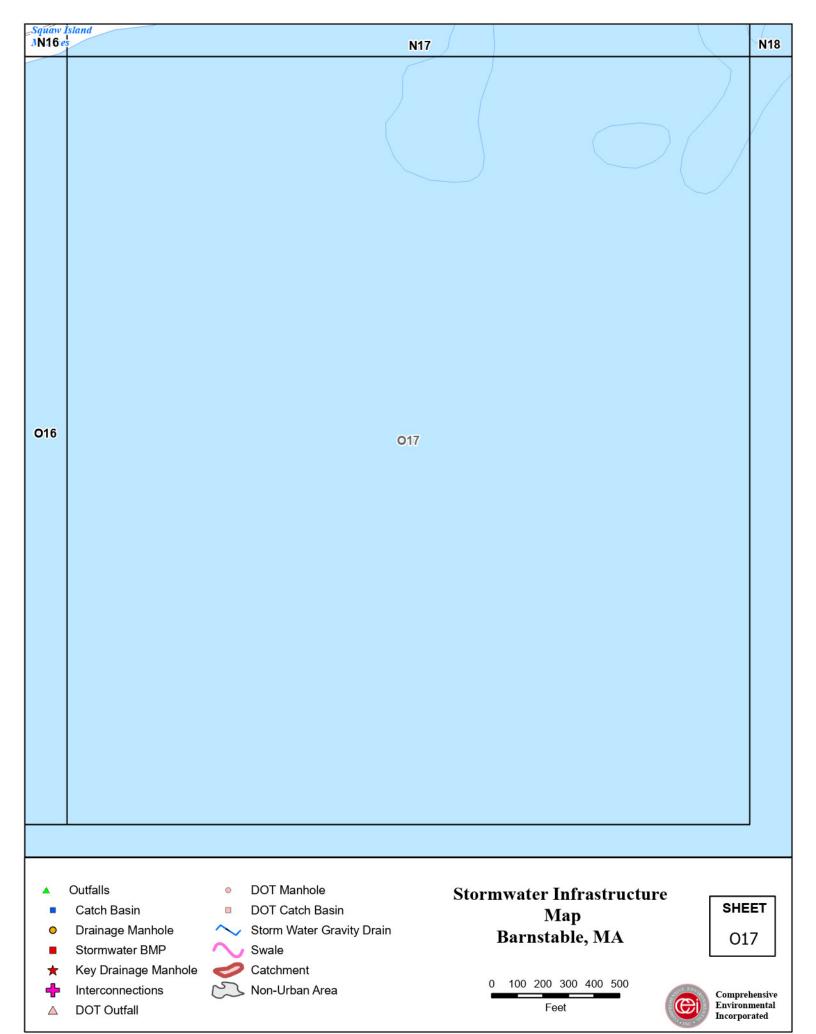
Incorporated

Feet

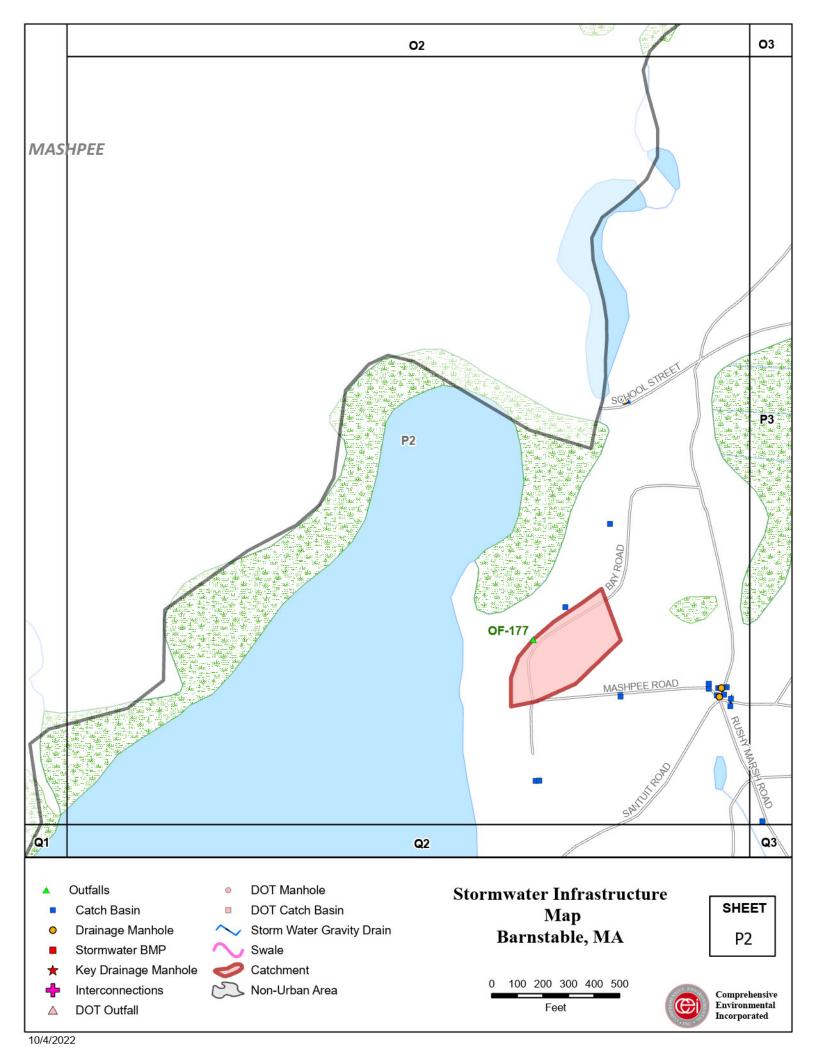
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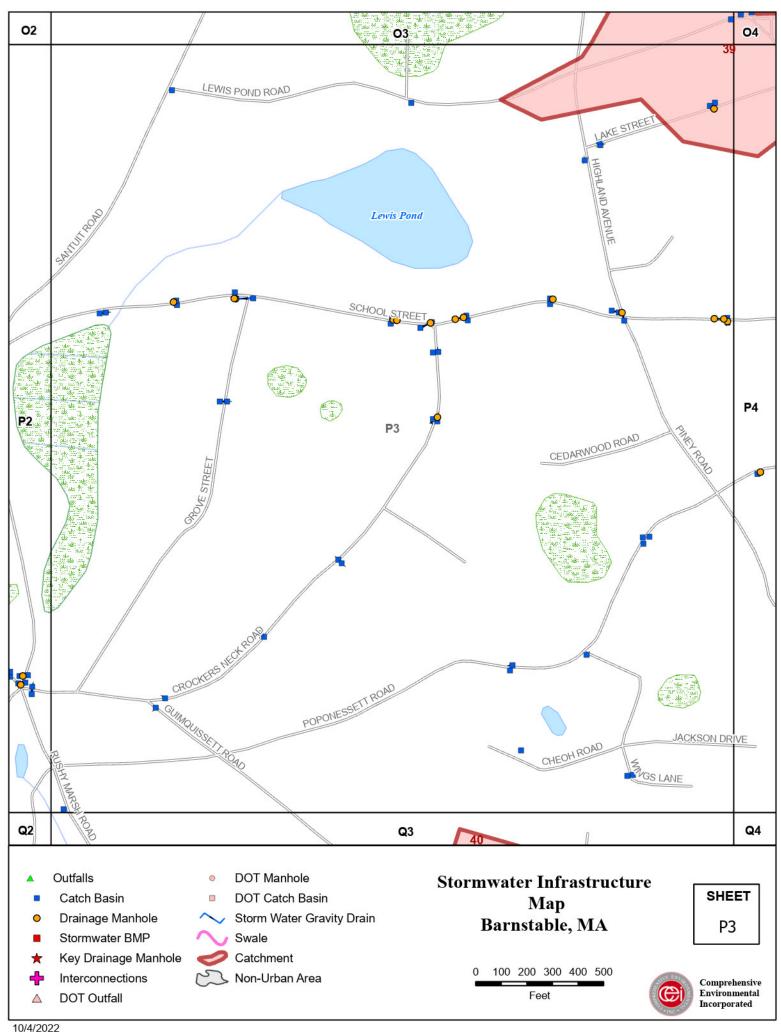
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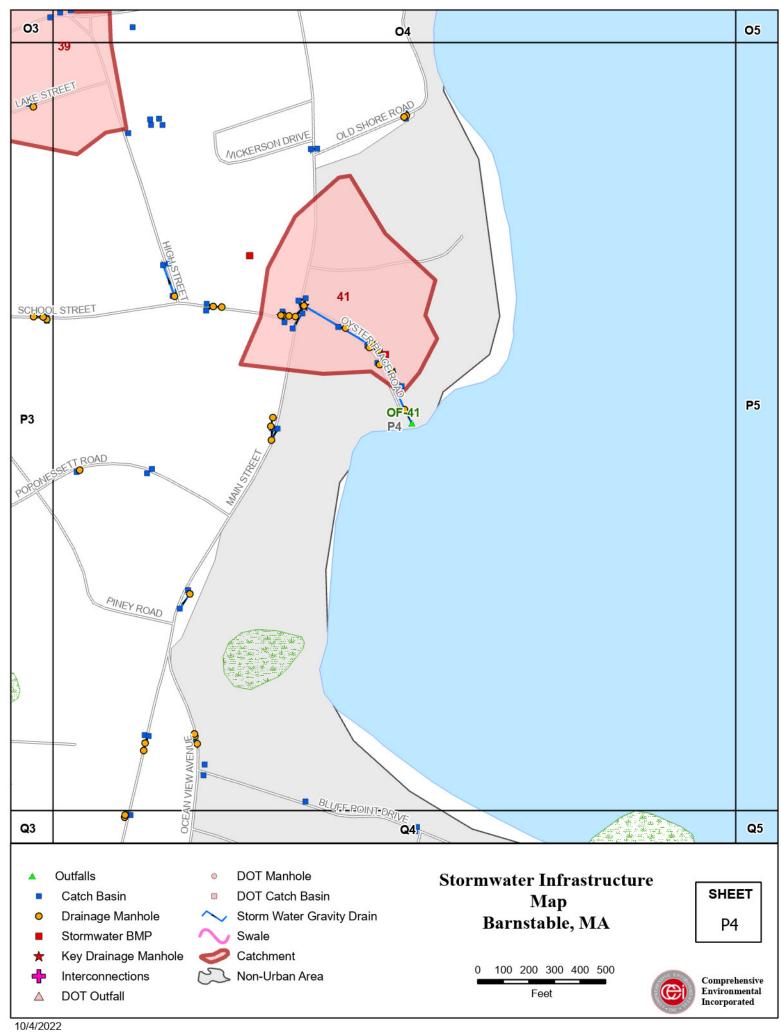
DOT Outfall

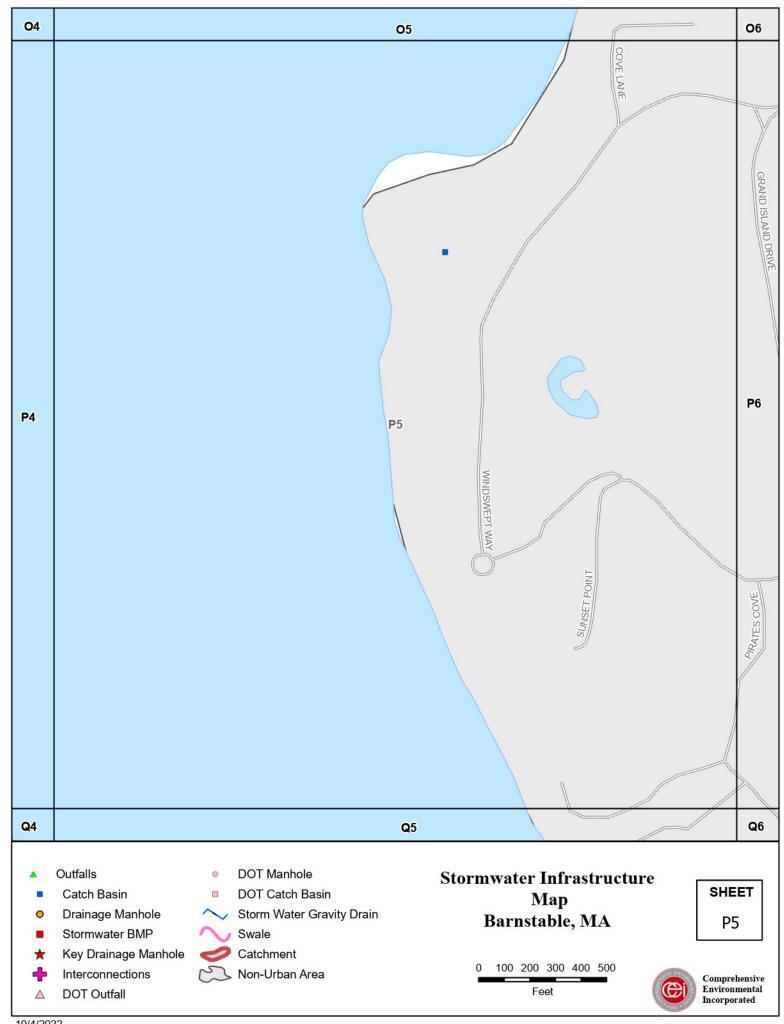


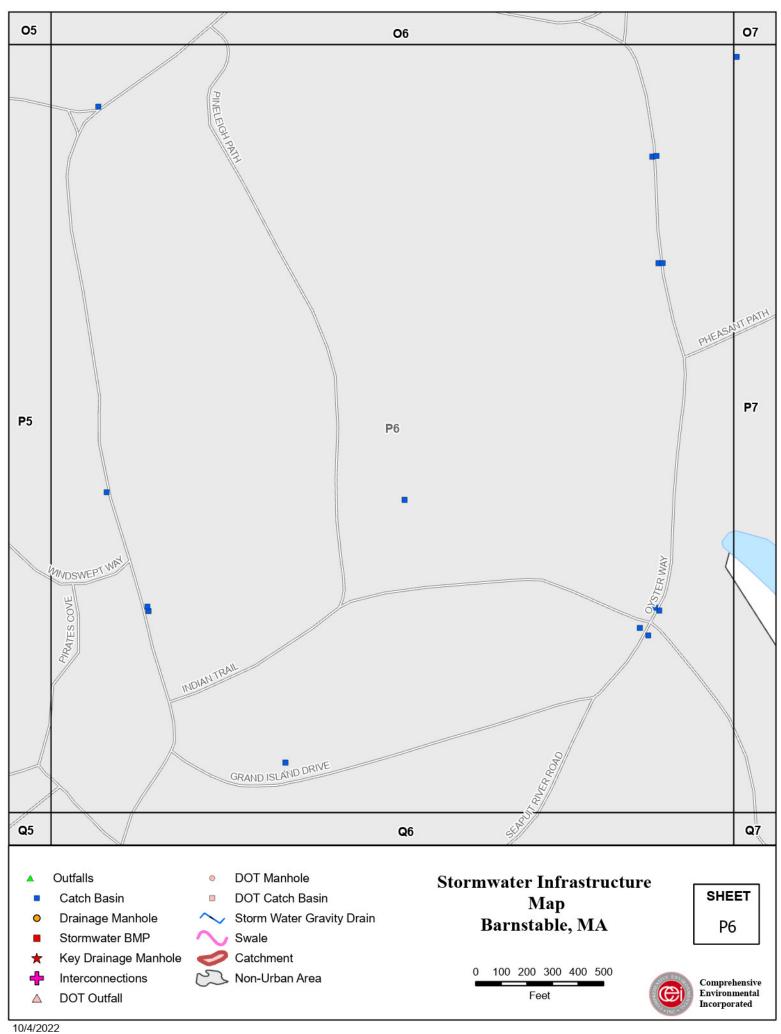
10/4/2022

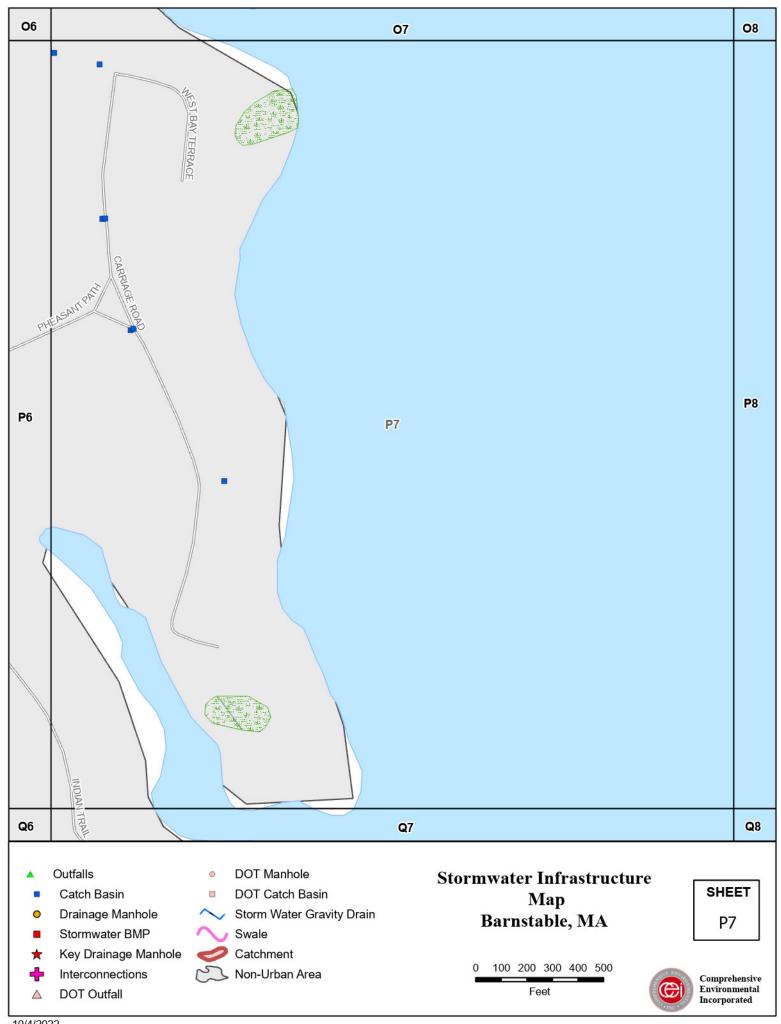


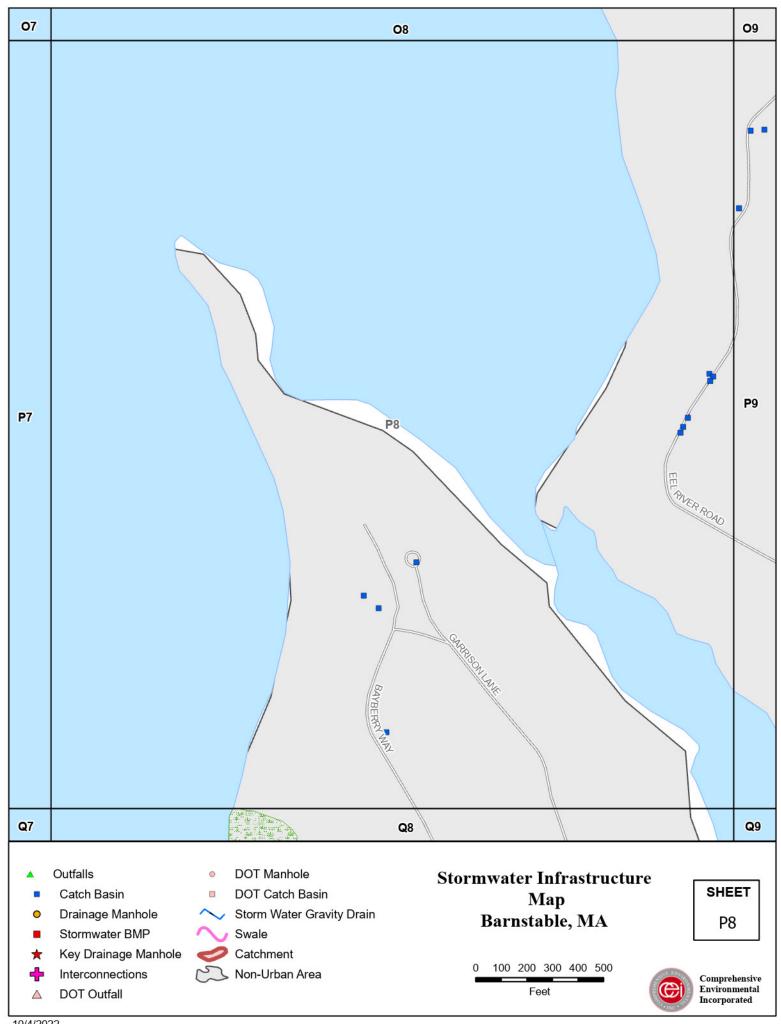


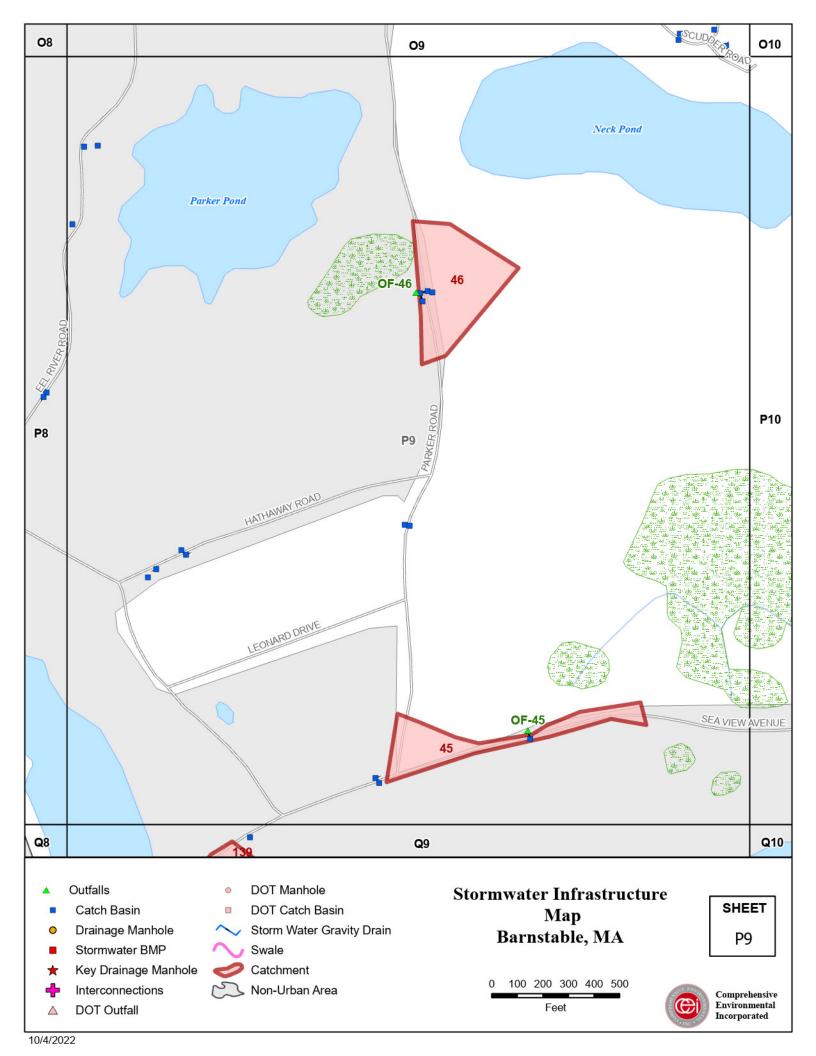


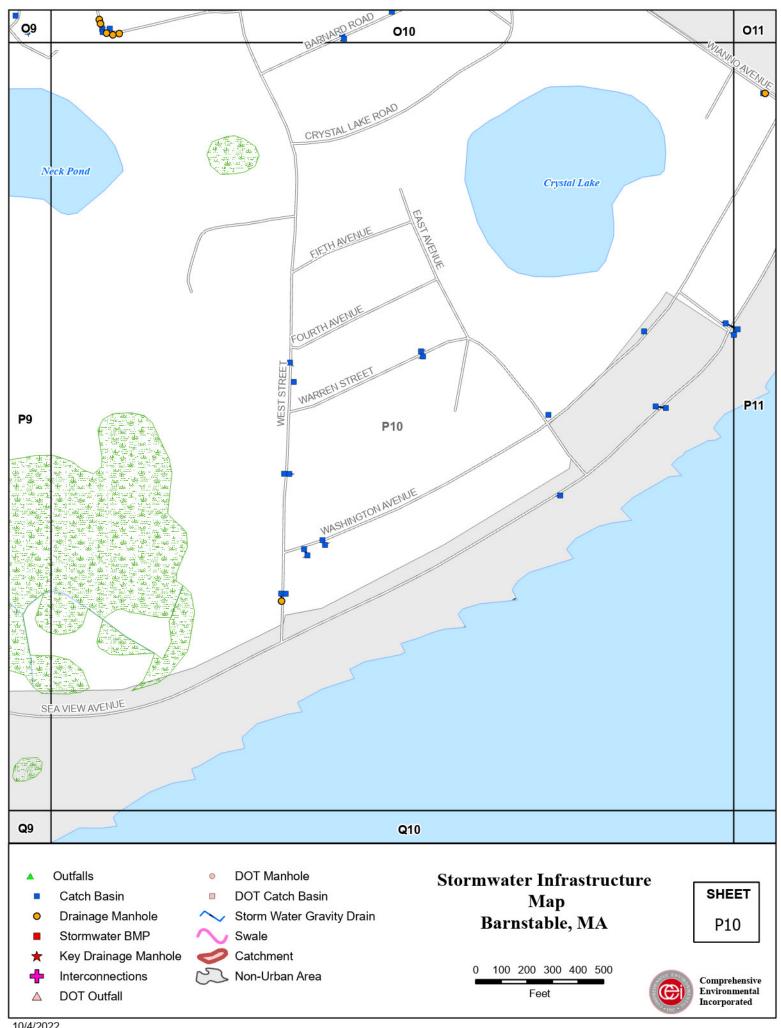


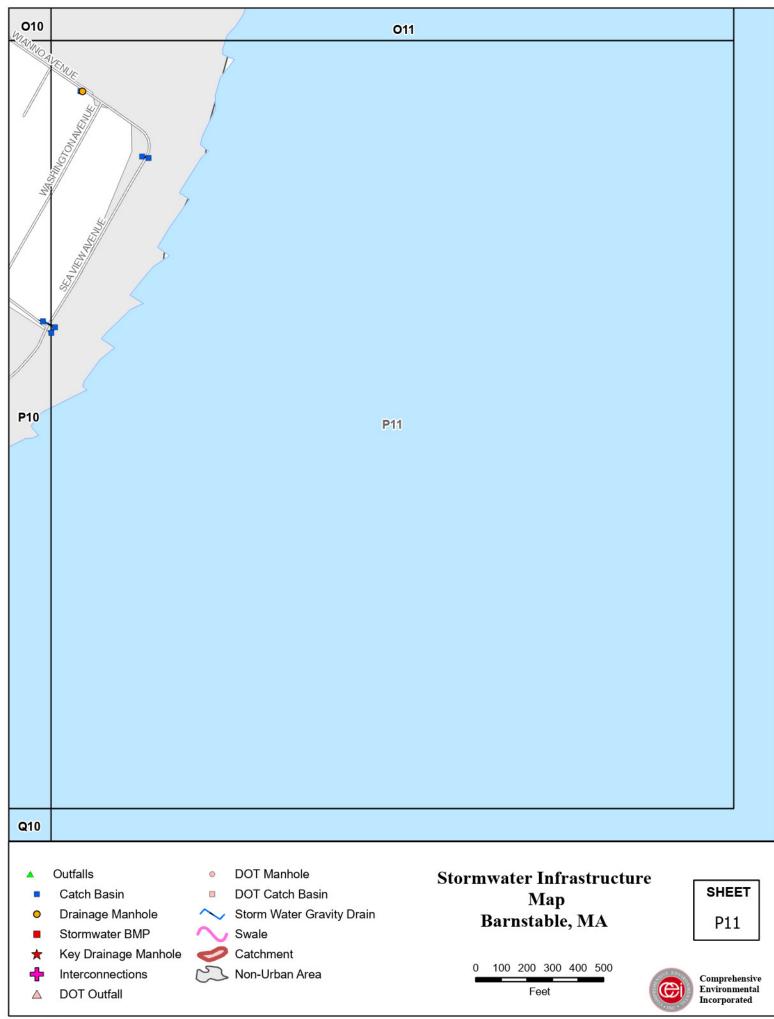


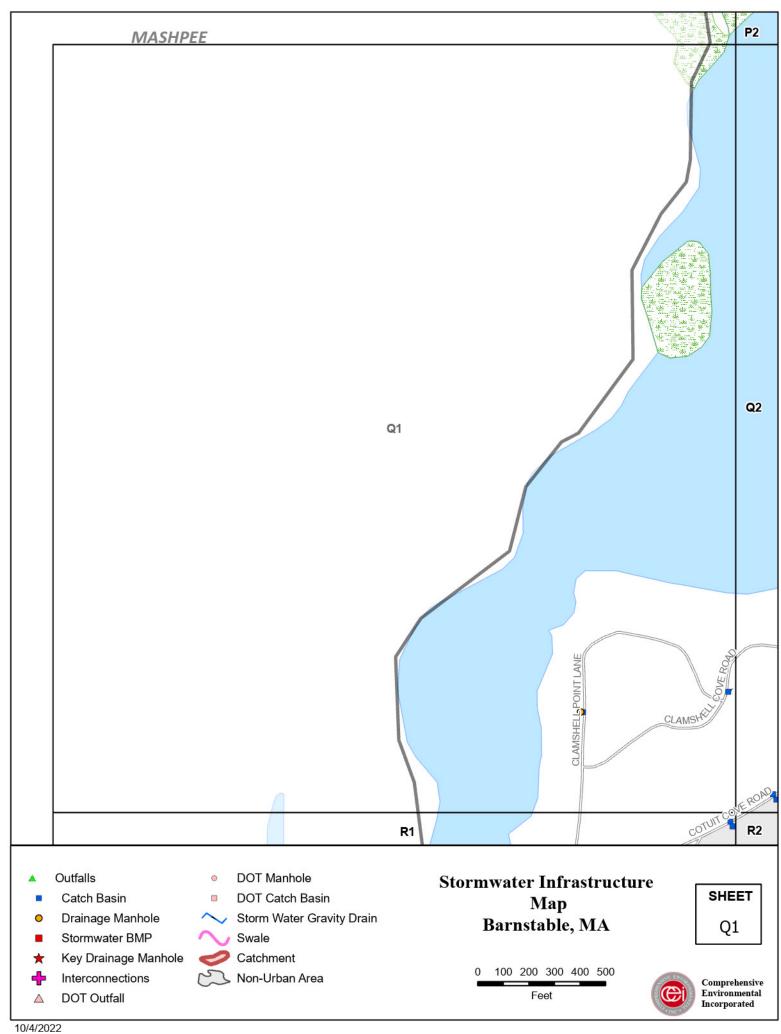


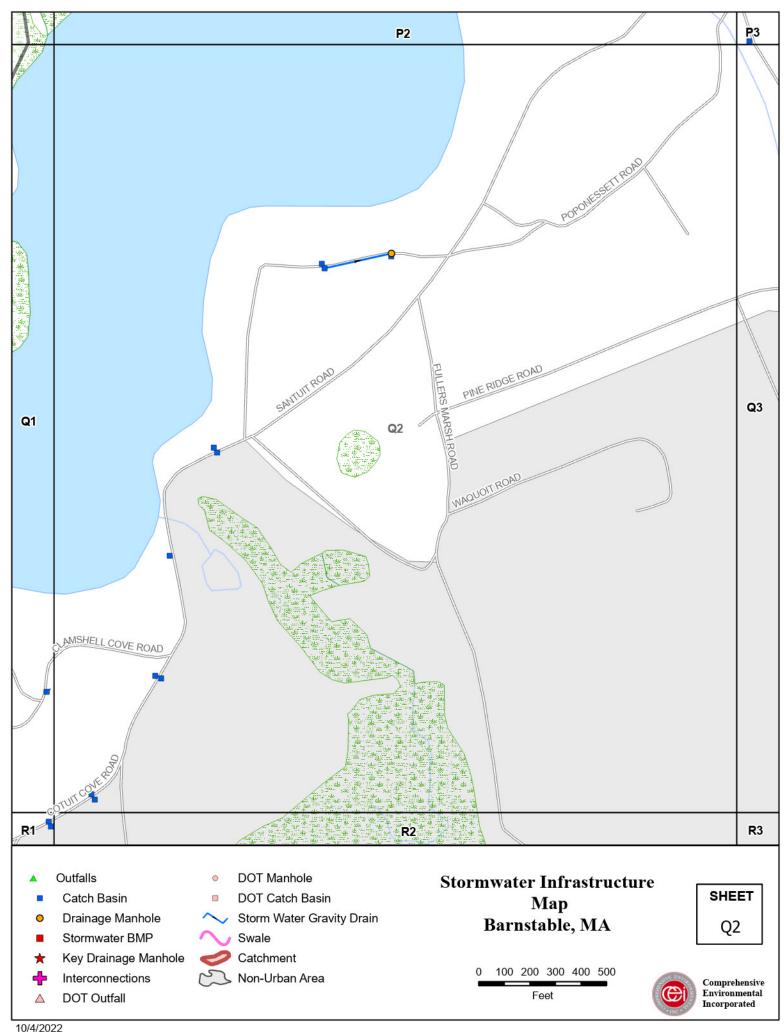


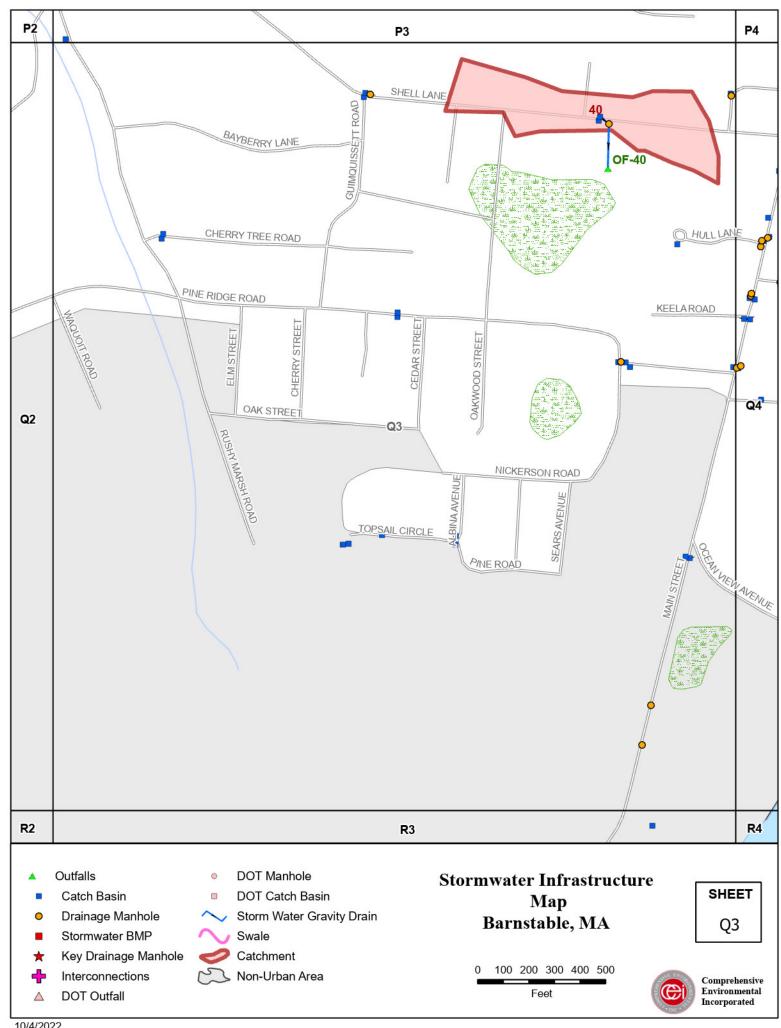


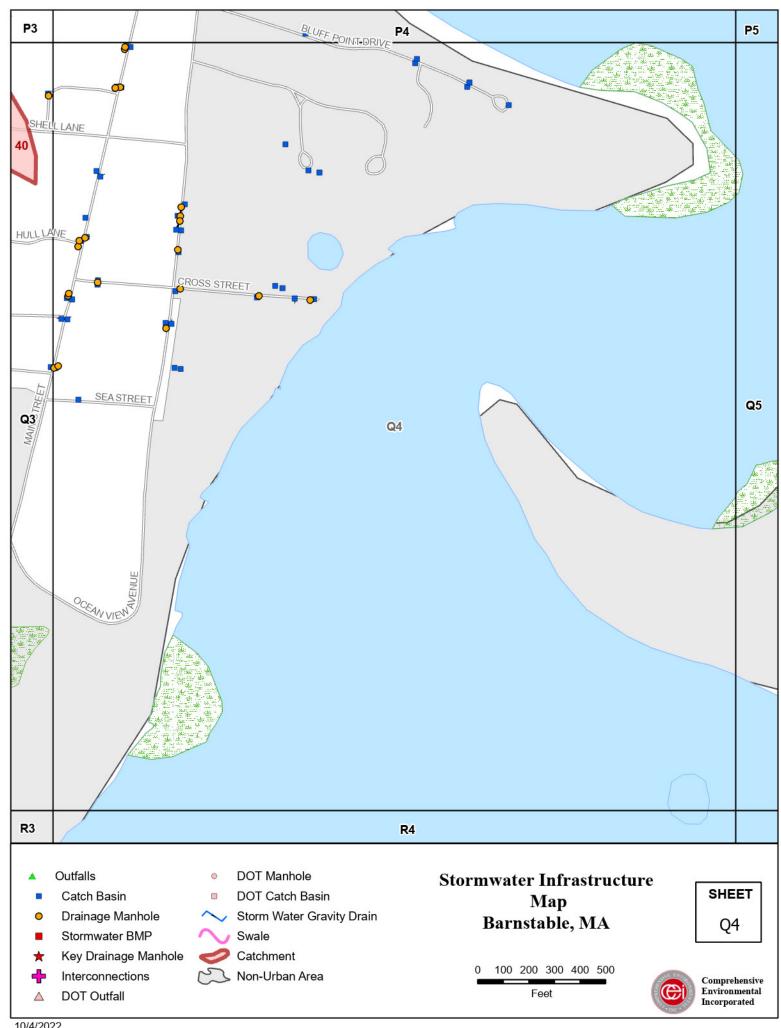


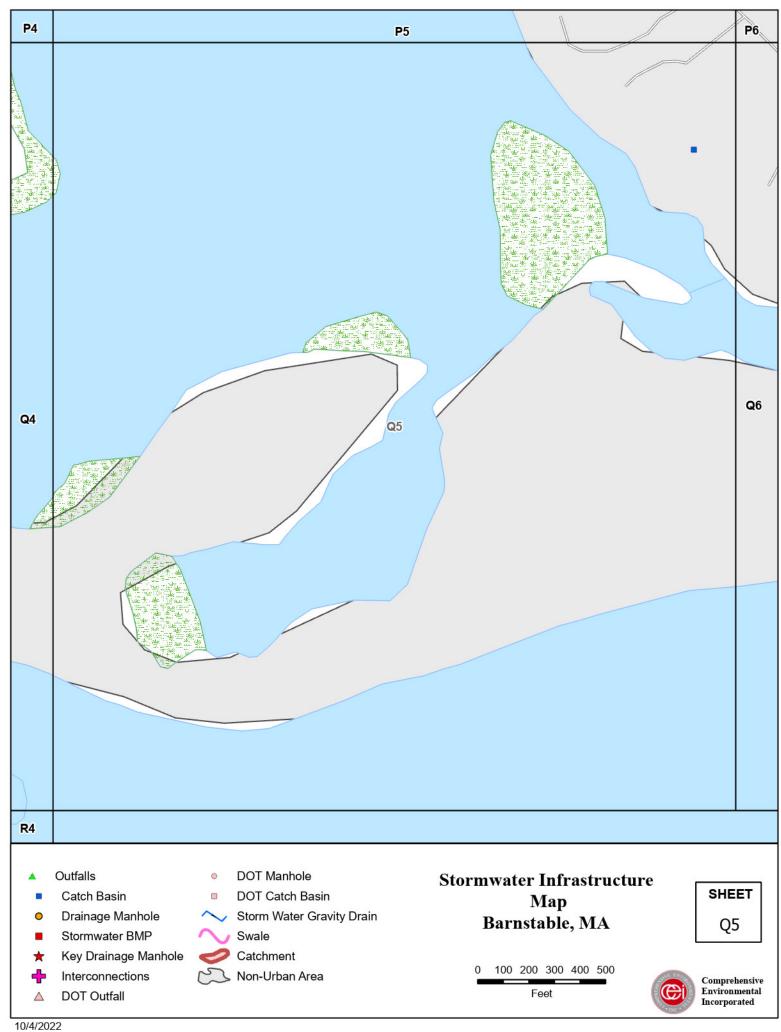


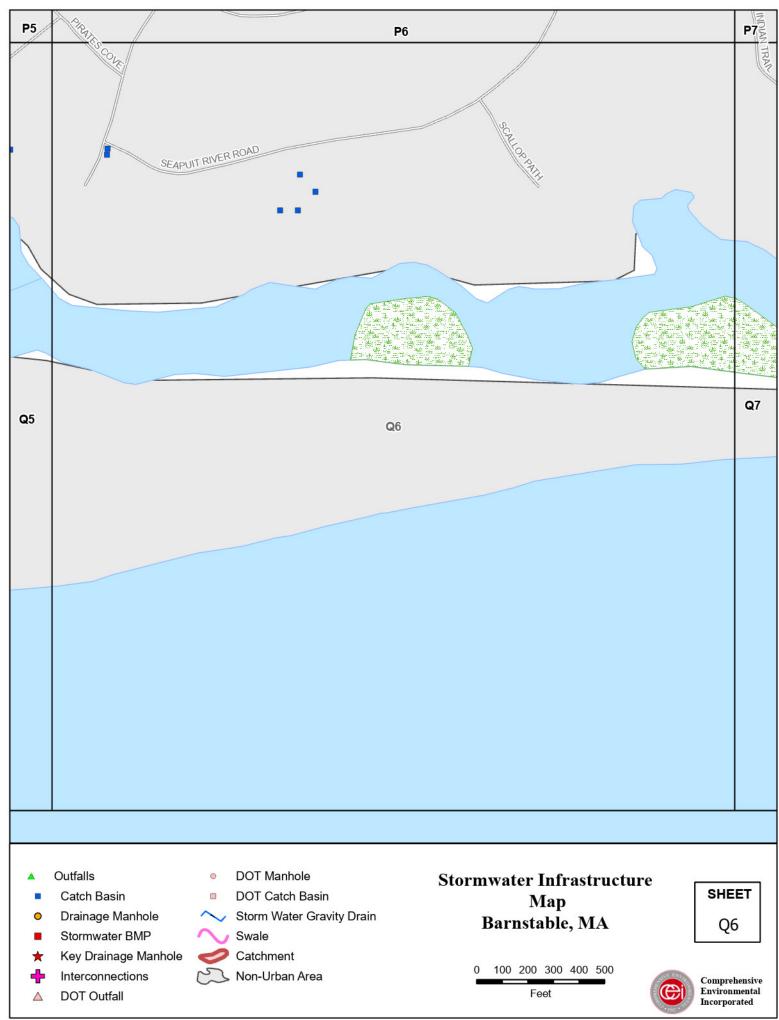




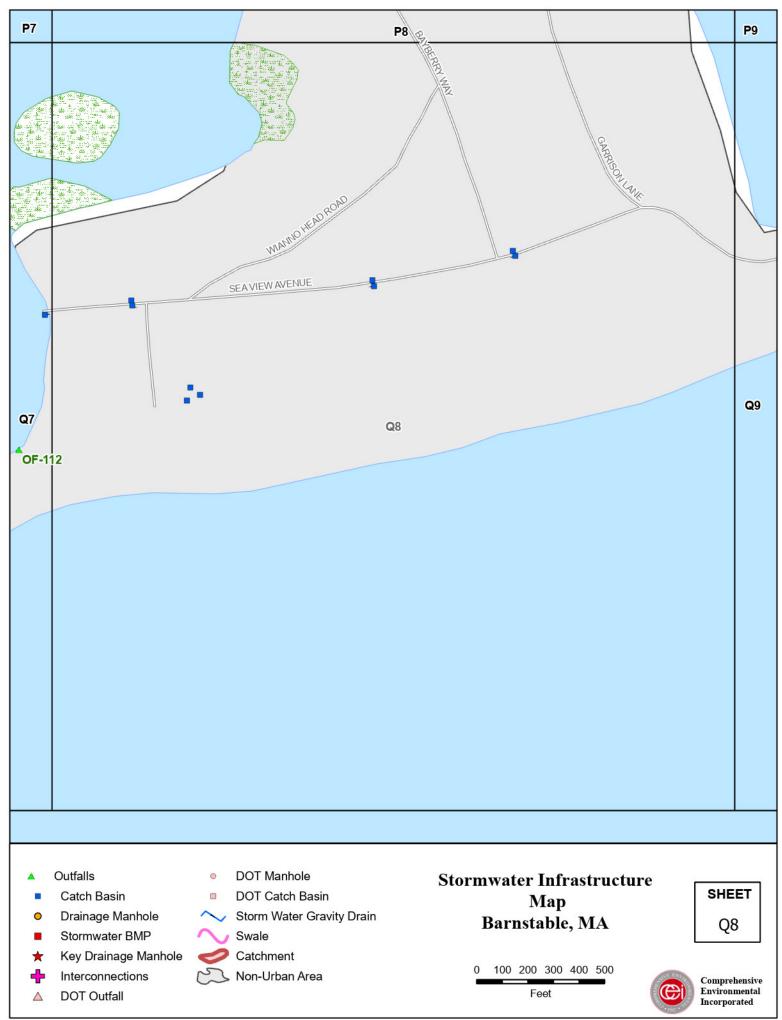


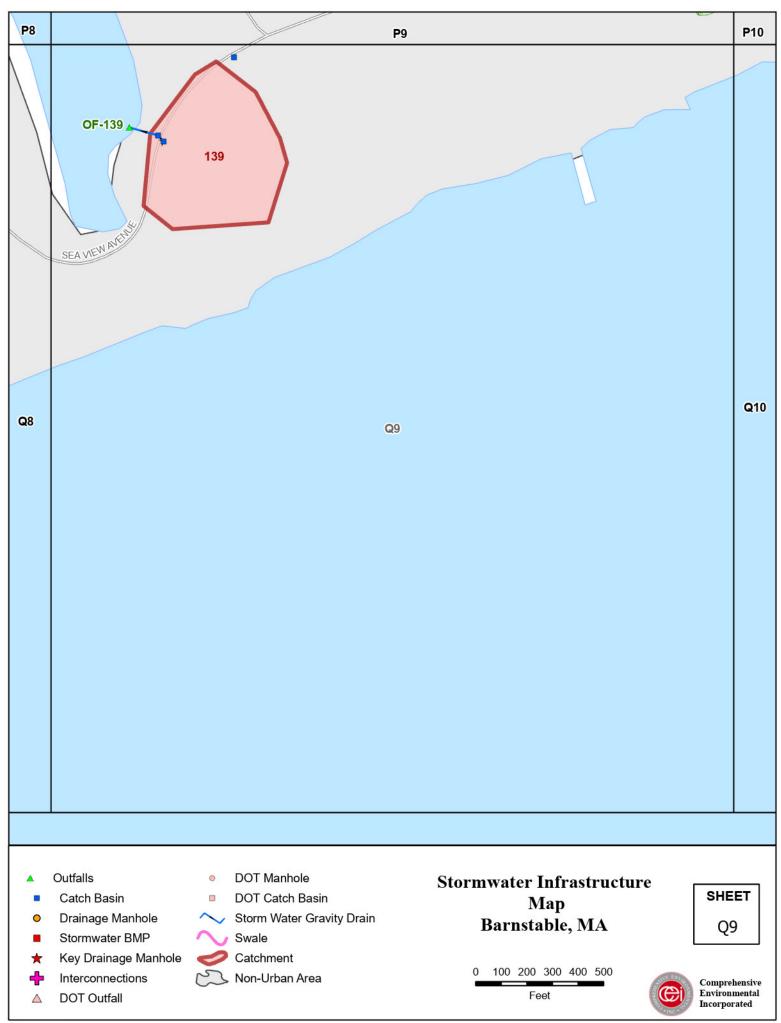


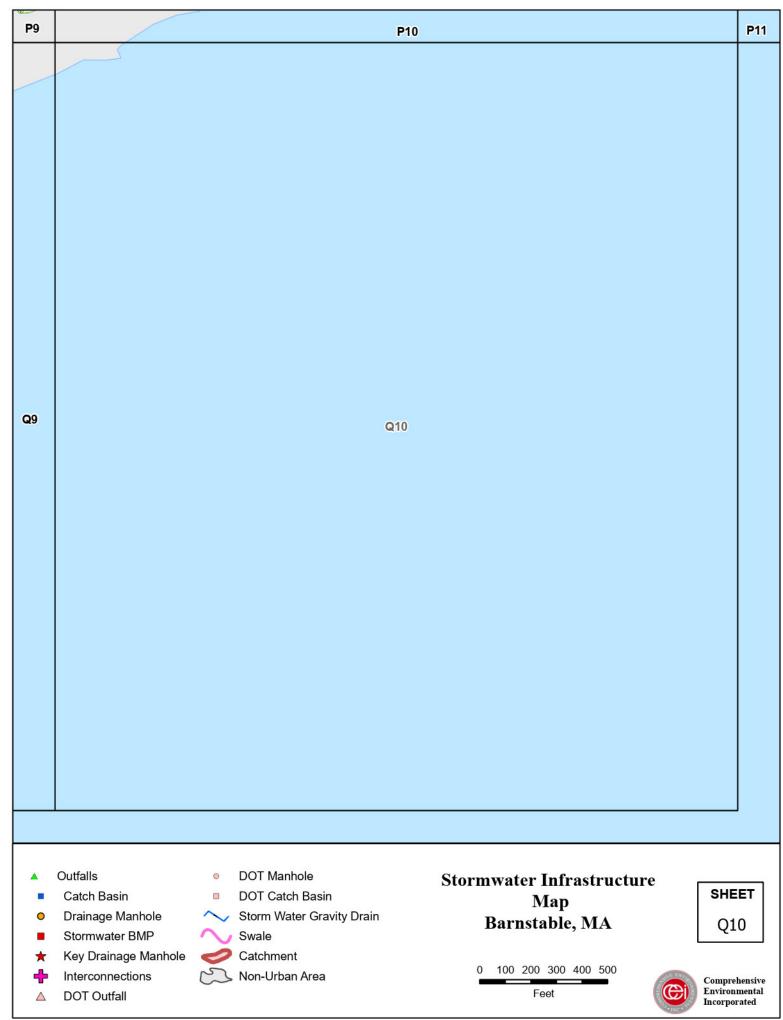


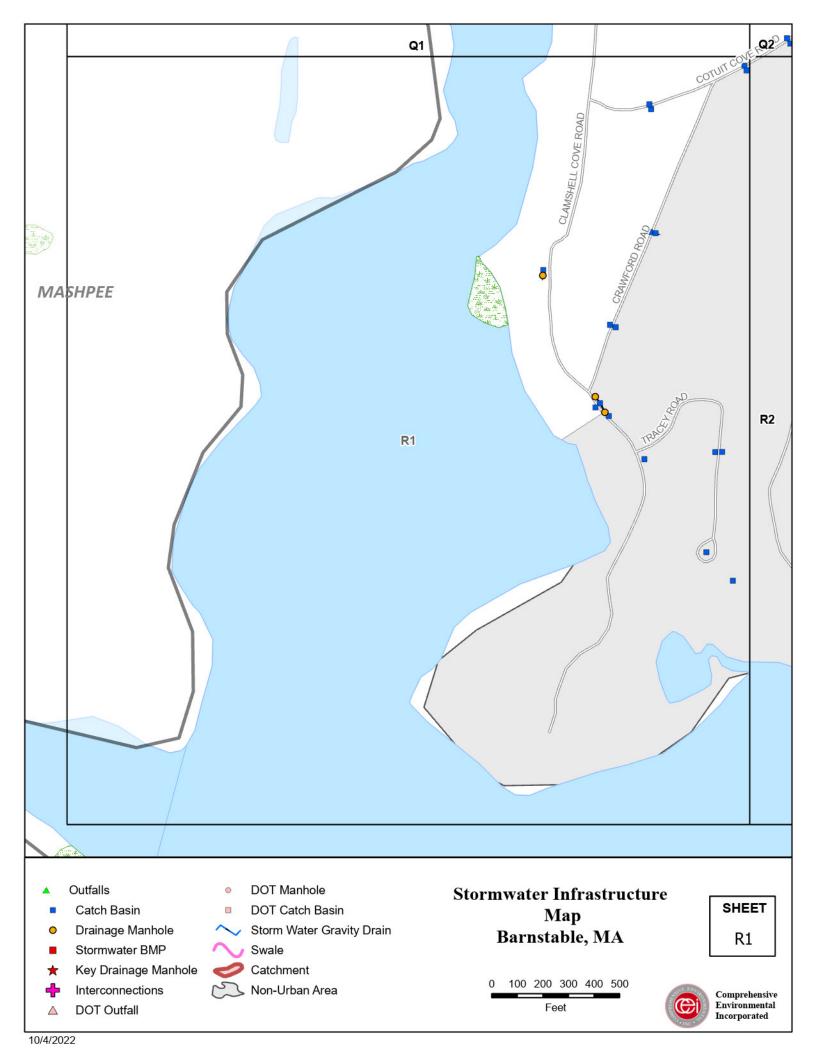


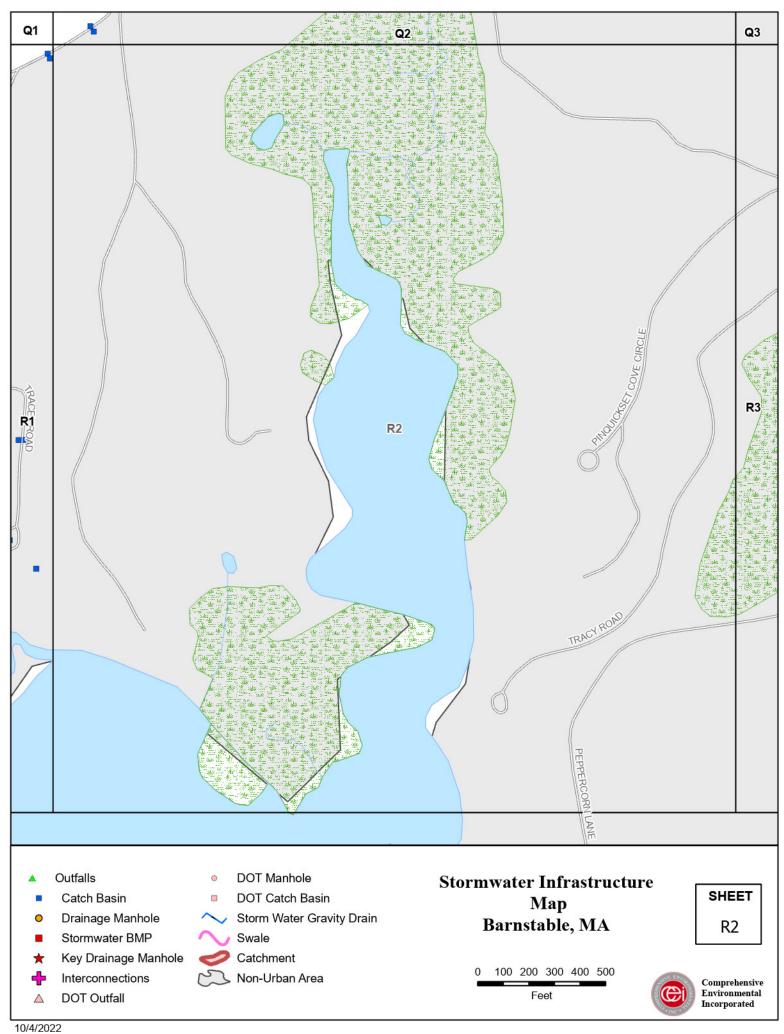


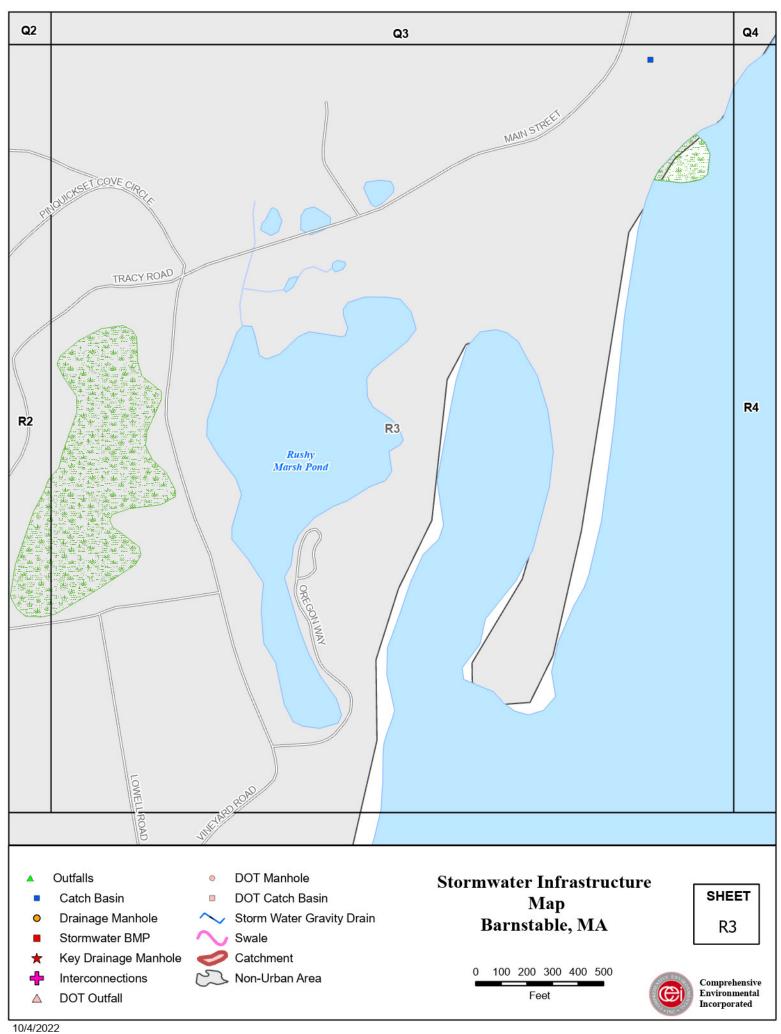


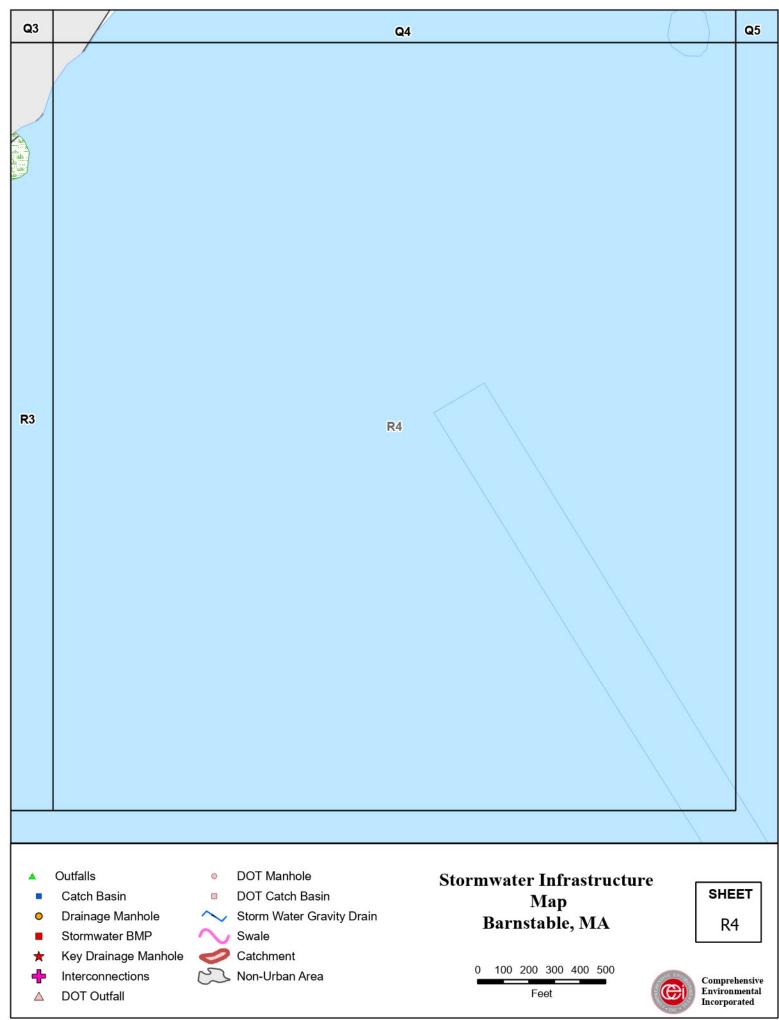










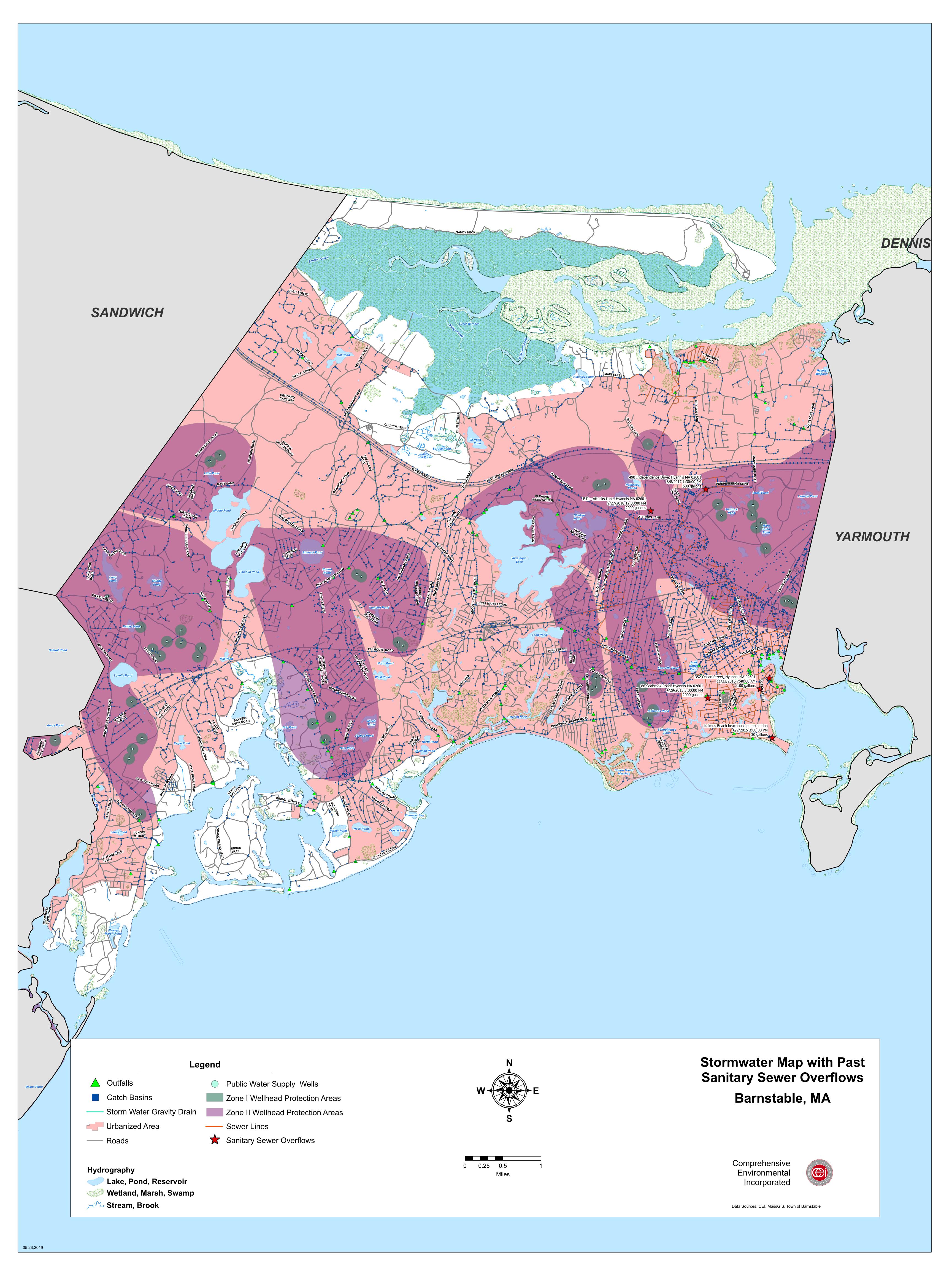


Appendix B
SSO Inventory

Sanitary Sewer Overflow Inventory

SSO Location ¹	Discharge Statement ²	Date & Time Start ³	Date & Time End ³	Date & Time Reported ³	Estimated Volume ⁴	Description of SSO, Expected Source and Cause ⁵	Mitigation Completed ⁶	Mitigation Planned ⁷
86 Seabrook Road, Hyannis MA 02601	SSO discharged to a ground surface. No release to surface water.	4/29/2015 3:00 PM	4/30/2015 3:00 PM	4/30/2015 9:30 AM	>2000 gallons	Upon notification of the SSO from a neighboring resident, Water Pollution Control Staff identified a faild roadside sewer connection. The pressurized sewer line was not properly sealed by the contractor and gave way.	Bortolotti Construction was contracted to dig down, repair the connection, and add a new curb stop.	N/A - Full mitigation achieved
Kalmus Beach beachhouse pump station	SSO discharged to a ground surface. No release to surface water.	6/9/2015 3:00 PM	6/9/2015 5:00 PM	6/9/2015 3:00 PM	30 gallons	WPCD staff was notified by beach house attendants of wastewater coming out of a manhole at the Kalmus Beach beach house. The overflow was caused by a pump station failure at the beach house.	WPCD staff contacted a septic hauler to pump out the valve pit that had become flooded. Once the pit was pumped down, WPCD staff fixed the issue with the discharge valve and service was restored.	N/A - Full mitigation achieved
352 Ocean Street, Hyannis MA 02601	SSO discharged to a ground surface. No release to surface water.	11/23/2016 7:40 AM	11/23/2016 9:00 AM	11/23/2016 11:00 AM	50-100 gallons	Upon notification from a neighboring resident, WPCD staff identified an automatic air relief valve failure as the cause of the SSO, which was discharging from the sewer force main from the air relief valve manhole.	Upon arrival WPCD staff was able to locate a nearby gravity manhole to pump out the air relief manhole. WPCD Staff then closed the isolation valve to the air relief valve in order to prevent this from occuring again.	
490 Independence Drive Hyannis MA, 02601	SSO discharged to a ground surface. No release to surface water.	8/8/2017 1:30 PM	8/8/2017 1:50 PM	8/8/2017 3:30 PM	500 gallons	Pooled sewage was spotted by the Hyannis Water Department on the ground surface near the pump station. Both sewage pumps at the station were clogged with rags and were tripped on overload.	The area where sewage had puddled up was cleaned using a vacuum truck, then hosed down with water and the area was then disinfected with a dilute sodium hypochlorite solution.	N/A - Full mitigation achieved
Catch basin at 47 Bay Shore Road, which discharges at 86 Bayshore Road (town landing)	SSO discharged to a catch basin and then to a receiving water (Lewis Bay)	7/9/2018 1:50 PM	7/10/2018	7/10/2018 9:37	<500 gallons	WPCD staff was notified of the SSO by a private resident at 39 Bayshore Road. The sewer system on their property was blocked up by a root intrusion.	WPCD staff vacuum cleaned the SSO puddle and the affected catch basin. The homeowner was instructed to reduce water usage. No leakage was reported on the morning of July 10. Area was dig-safed by a contractor.	Contractor who provided dig-safe to clear the roots and then fix the pipe leak by the end of the day on July 10.
600 feet northwest of the BJs entrance on Attucks Lane, Barnstable	SSO discharged to a ground surface. No release to surface water.	9/27/2018 12:30 PM	9/27/2018 1:30 PM	9/27/2018 3:00 PM	1000-2000 gallons	Upon notification of a possible water main break and sewage smell by a passerby, WCPD identified the source as the private sewer line coming from the Bls property. Cause was identified as a ruptured PVC force main.	Property manager was instructed to turn off the pump and transport sewage via pump truck. Pipe will require excavation and repairs and area needs to be disinfected.	Contractor notified WPCD that repairs were complete on September 28.
	typesing/address and receiving							

[|] Location (approximate street crossing/address and receiving water, if any)
| A clear statement of whether the discharge entered a surface water directly or entered the MS4
| Date and time of each known SSO occurrence (i.e., beginning and end of any known discharge)
| Estimated volume or quantity of the occurrence
| Description of the occurrence indicating known or suspected cause(s)
| Mitigation and corrective measures taken to minimize volume and duration of bypass with completed with dates implemented
| Mitigation and corrective measures planned with implementation schedules



Appendix C
IDDE Outfall Classification/Ranking & Vulnerability Assessment

Barnstable, MA IDDE Outfall Classification and Ranking, By Outfall ID #

							Dai	ilista	oie, i	1	Outi	all Ci	assii	icatic	on an	iu na	nkin,	g, by	Out	fall ID#								
	Outfall Data				Sa	mpling Data	1			Problem Outfalls							Hig	gh Priority	Outfall	ls					Excluded	Rar	king	Notes
			iia ≥ 0.5 mg/l, surfactants ≥ 0.25 nd bacteria > WQ criteria	nia > 0.5 mg/L, surfactants > 0.25	nia > 0.5 mg/L	ants > 0.25 mg/L	e > 0 mg/L	:teria > WQ criteria	odor detected during inspection	or suspected contributions of scharges ry or visual evidence of sewage	ge to/near public beach	irge to/near recreational area	ge to/ near drinking water supply ge to/ near shellfish beds	charge Complaints	lers	Density o	of Gener	centers all all the curing strength all the cturing strength all the cturing a	52	strial areas rears old Age of development ar areas >40 and infrastructure old infrastructure	systems converted to sewer Historic combined sewer system that has been separated Density of septic systems ≥30 years old in residential land use	lengths gre	ge to impaired water & potential that pollutant e of older industrial operations	sy drainage in undeveloped areas dwellings and no sanitary	is drainage for athletic fields, r undeveloped green space & ted parking without services ountry drainage alignments undeveloped land	Ranking (Problem, High, Low, d)	ing Score (Number of Boxes ked)	
Outfall ID	Receiving Water Receiving Water	Impairment ¹	Ammon mg/L, <u>a</u>	Ammon mg/L, <u>a</u>	Ammon	Surfacta	Chlorine	Bacteria	Sewer o	Known illicit dis Olfactor	Discharg	Discharg	Discharg	Past Dis	Car deal	Car was	Gas stat	Garden Industria manufa	Other	Industrial and years of years old years old Catchment	Historic Has bee Density in reside	Culverte simple r	Discharge to carry th Presence	Roadwa with no	Outfall is parks or associate Cross-co	Overall Rar Excluded)	Ranking Checked	Notes
OF-1	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN																			х			х			High	2	
OF-2 OF-3	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN				х	х					+	x							+	x	++-		x x			High High	5 3	Town Way to Water Town Way to Water
OF-4	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN																			х			х			High	2	
OF-5 OF-6	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park						-				1				1				+	×				+		Low High	0	
OF-7	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park																			×						High	1	
OF-8																										Low	0	
OF-9 OF-10	Halls Creek FC																				+			-		Low	0	Zone III. Hypprisport Country Club and Golf Course
OF-10 OF-11	nalis creek FC	-					1				+ +	>	_						х	+ + +	+		х	+		High High	3	Zone II; Hyannisport Country Club and Golf Course Zone II
OF-12	Bumps River FC																						х			High	1	
OF-13						$\vdash \vdash \vdash$					 		-		+	$-\mathbb{T}$		_	4	+ $+$ $+$ $-$		+		\perp	 	Low	0	
OF-14 OF-15						-	-			1	+	,	×		1	-	-	-	+	+ + -	+ +	+		+	+ +	Low High	0	Zone II
OF-16																	止									Low	0	
OF-17															\Box	\Box	1		1							Low	0	
OF-18 OF-19	Shubael Pond Not assessed					\vdash	-			-	+	x >	×		\vdash		-+		x	+ + +	+	+		+	 	Low High	3	Zone II; swimming/fishing pond; Animal Hospital & Horse Ranch
	Round Pond											x >	_						x							High	3	Zone II; fishing pond; Men at Work landscaping
OF-21												,	к													High	1	Zone II
OF-22 OF-23												x ,							-							High High	1	Whelan Conservation Area Zone II
	Unnamed wetland west of Chickadee Ln										1	,								+ + +				+		High	1	Zone II
OF-25	Bearse Pond Hg, Plants											>	_										х			High	2	Zone II
OF-26	Bearse Pond Hg, Plants										<u> </u>	,	к						-				х	-		High	2	Zone II
	Maraspin Creek FC Maraspin Creek FC	-					1				+ +								×	×	+		x x	+		High High	3	Fishing charters/marina
OF-29	·																									Low	0	
OF-30 OF-31											-								х	x				-		High Low	0	Cobb's Hill Cemetery
OF-31																										Low	0	
OF-33																										Low	0	
OF-34	Mail Coools										+													-		Low	0	
OF-35 OF-36	Mill Creek FC Unnamed pond north of Wingfoot Dr										+ +								1				х	+		High Low	0	
OF-37	5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -																									Low	0	
OF-38	Unnamed pond at end of Ralyn Rd										<u> </u>								-					-		Low	0	
OF-39 OF-40	Unnamed wetland south of Shell Ln											,	к						х	+ + +	+			+	 	High Low	0	Zone II near Zone I; Cotuit Fire District
	Cotuit Bay (Three Bays System) FC, TN					x						х	х													High	3	Cotuit Town Dock; Cotuit Bay Shellfish Relay Area
OF-42															\Box	\Box	1		1							Low	0	
OF-43 OF-44	Centerville River FC, TN, EB						-			 	+		+		\vdash		_	-	1	+ + +	+	+	х	+	+ + + -	High Low	0	
OF-44						+					+						\dashv		1	 	+ +	1 1		1	† †	Low	0	
OF-46									•																	Low	0	
OF-47 OF-48							-			 	+	,	<u>, </u>		\vdash		_	-	1	+ + +	+	+		+	+ + + -	Low High	0	Zone II
OF-48						+					+	,	_				\dashv		1	 	+ +	1 1		1	† †	High	1	Zone II
OF-50	Unnamed tributary to Mill Pond, next to River Rd								•			,	_													High	1	Zone II
OF-51 OF-52	Unnamed tributary to Mill Pond, next to River Rd			<u> </u>							++	>	_	+	+	+	+		+	+ + +	++	+		+	 	High High	1	Zone II Zone II
OF-52						+					+	,					\dashv		1	 	+ +	1 1		1	† †	High	1	Zone II
OF-54												,	_													High	1	Zone II
OF-55 OF-56	Long Pond (Yarmouth) Unnamed tributary to Stewarts Creek	-								1	+		+	+	\vdash	\dashv	+	_	+	x	+	+		+	x	Low	0	Barnstable Open Space
	Halls Creek FC					+	1				1 1		+		1 1	-		_	1	* *	+ +	1 1	x	1	<u> </u>	High High	1	ратталаме Орен эрасе
OF-58																										Low	0	
OF-59											1 1		_		\sqcup			_	1	+ $+$ $+$	+	+		1	 	Low	0	<u> </u>
OF-60 OF-61						+				 	++	_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ + +	++-	+		+	+ + +	Low	0	+
OF-62																			L							Low	0	
OF-63											\Box	,	_		ĻΠ		1		1			$\bot \Box$				High	1	Zone II
OF-64 OF-65	Wequaquet Lake Hg, Plants					-	+			1	х	· ·	K K	+	+	+	+	-	+	+ + +	+ +	+	x	+	+ +	High High	3	Zone II Zone II; Wequaquet Lake Boat Ramp and Beach
OF-66	Wequaquet Lake Hg, Plants										x	,	_										x			High	3	Zone II; Wequaquet Lake Boat Ramp and Beach
OF-67															\Box	\Box	1		1							Low	0	
OF-68 OF-69						-					+				╁				+	+ + +	+	+		1	 	Low	0	
OF-09											++		\dashv				\dashv	_	1	+ + +	+ +	1 1		1	† †	Low	0	
OF-71																								Ì		Low		

Barnstable, MA IDDE Outfall Classification and Ranking, By Outfall ID #

	Barnstable, MA IDDE Outfall Classification and Ranking, By Outfall ID #													ation	ank												
	Outfall Data				Sar	mpling Data				oblem utfalls							High Priori	ity Out	alls					Excluded	Ran	ıking	Notes
			≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 i bacteria > WQ criteria	≥ 0.5 mg/l, surfactants > 0.25 detectable levels of chlorine	> 0.5 mg/L	ts > 0.25 mg/L	7/gm 0 <	· WQ criteria	or detected during inspection suspected contributions of	or visual evidence of sewage	to/near public beach to/near recreational area	to/near drinking water supply	to/near shellfish beds	narge Complaints	Densit	y of Ge	enerating Sit	tes²	strial areas Rears old Age of development areareas >40 and infrastructure ment areas serviced by septic	tems converted to sewer foric combined sewer system that been separated sisty of septic systems >30 years old esidential land use	lengths gre	to impaired water & potential hat pollutant of older industrial operations	drainage in undeveloped areas wellings and no sanitary	drainage for athletic fields, indeveloped green space & d parking without services ntry drainage alignments ndeveloped land	anking (Problem, High, Low,	core (Number of Boxes	
Outfall ID	Receiving Water Receiving Wa	ater Impairment ¹	Ammonia mg/L, <u>and</u>	Ammonia mg/L, <u>and</u>	Ammonia	Surfactani	Chlorine >	Bacteria > WQ	Sewer ode Known or	Olfactory	Discharge Discharge	Discharge	Discharge	Past Disch	Car dealer Car washe	Gas statio	Garden ce Industrial	manufact	Industrial a >40 years of Sewer area years old Catchment	systems c Historic cc has been : Density of	Culverted simple roa	Discharge to carry th Presence	Roadway with no dh	Outfall is parks or u associated Cross-couthrough u	Overall Ran Excluded)	Ranking Scor Checked)	Notes
OF-72 OF-73	Unnamed pond south of Oak St at Great Hill Dr Unnamed pond south of Oak St at Great Hill Dr																								Low	0	
OF-74	omanica pona south of our stat areas min of																								Low	0	
OF-75	Barnstable Harbor FC										х								х			х			High	3	Milway Beach
OF-76 OF-77	Maraspin Creek FC Maraspin Creek FC																+ +		x x			x			High High	2	
OF-78	Maraspin Creek FC																		х			х			High	2	
OF-79 OF-80	Maraspin Creek FC Maraspin Creek FC							-		-		-							x x			x			High High	2	
OF-81	Unnamed pond north of Main St at Maple St											1							 ^ 	1 1					Low	0	
OF-82												х							x						High	2	Zone II; Industrial composting (Cape Resources Co.)
OF-83 OF-84	Unnamed tributary to Prince Cove						-	-		+			 				+ +	-	+ + +				1		Low	0	+
OF-85																									Low	0	
OF-86 OF-87					 					+					_		+						-		Low	0	
OF-87 OF-88										+ +		х					+ +	\dashv	+++				1		High	1	Zone II
OF-89												х													High	1	Zone II
OF-90 OF-91										+ +		-													Low	0	
OF-92																									Low	0	
OF-93	Advanced Court											х				х			x						High	3	Zone II; Mobil Gas Station; Osterville Fire Dept.
OF-96 OF-97	Maraspin Creek FC Centerville River FC, TN, EB																	-	х	+ + -		x	1		High High	1	+
OF-98	Maraspin Creek FC																		x			х			High	2	
OF-99 OF-100	Bumps River FC											<u> </u>						_				x			Low High	0	
OF-101	bumps river											1							1 1 1	1 1					Low	0	
OF-102	Unnamed tributary to Halls Creek E. coli																					х			High	1	
OF-103 OF-104	North Bay FC, EB Unnamed stream from Mill Pond to Prince Cove									+ +		-							×			х			High Low	0	Nauticus Marina/Osterville Anglers Club
OF-105																									Low	0	
OF-106	Harried and make fights A.																								Low	0	
OF-107 OF-108	Unnamed pond west of Estey Ave Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN							-		+ +		1										x			Low High	0	
OF-109	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN																		x			х			High	2	Car Rental/Cruise Terminal
OF-110 OF-111	Centerville River FC, TN, EB				х	х				+ +	х							_	+ + +	-		х			High Low	4 0	Town Way to Water
OF-113	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park																								Low	0	
OF-114	Lineary and worklands on Old Colonian Markets Park																 	_	x						High	1	
OF-115 OF-116	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park					-	-			+							+	\dashv	+ + +				1		Low	0	+
OF-117	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park																								Low	0	
	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park Snows Creek FC	1								+	х		\vdash				+	_	 			x	1		High	1	McKeon Park
	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park						_	-		+ +		1					1 1	-	+ + +		+	^	1	† †	High Low	0	
	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park									11									x						High		Cruise Parking
	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN						x			+	×	+	-			-	+-+	$ \vdash$	x	+	+	x	}		High High	3	Hyannis Harbour Park
OF-124											х		х												High	2	Eugenia Fortes Beach; Hyannis Harbor Shellfish Relay
OF-125 OF-126	Unnamed pond south of Sylvan Dr									\bot		х					+	_	+		igwdot		1	 	High		Zone II Hyannis Harbor Shellfish Relay
	Unnamed wetlands on Old Colony nr McKeon Park						+	-		+			×		+		+ +	\dashv	+ + +			_	х		High Excluded		пуанна папрог энешын кейу
OF-128	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN										х								х			х			High	3	Town Way to Water
	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN					х	x			+	X X	-	\vdash		-		+	-	×	+	\vdash	x	1		High High		Bismore Park Pleasant Street + Michael K Aselton Memorial Parks
OF-131	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN							<u>t</u>											x ^			х			High	2	Car Rental/Cruise Terminal
	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN									$+\Box$							$+$ \top	-	×		lacksquare	x	1		High	2	Hyannis Marina
	Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN Hyannis Inner Harbor FC, TN					x	x	-		+			\vdash				+ +	-	+ + +		\vdash	x x	1	+ + + -	High High	3	+
OF-135	Unnamed tributary to Halls Creek																								Low	0	
OF-136 OF-137	Centerville River FC, TN, EB Hyannis Harbor	1								1			\vdash		_		+ $+$	_	+		x	x	1		High	1	<u> </u>
OF-137 OF-138	Unnamed tributary to Stewarts Creek							+		1		L				L					×				High Low	0	<u>† </u>
OF-139																									Low	0	
OF-140 OF-141							-			+		x	\vdash		_		+	-	+++	+	\vdash		1		Low High	0	Zone II
	Centerville River FC, TN, EB											x										x			High	_	Zone II
	Unnamed tributary to Halls Creek E. coli					х																х			High		
	Aunt Betty's Pond Aunt Betty's Pond						+			+	_	+	 			-	+	-	×	+	\vdash		1	 	High Low	0	Washboard Laundromat
5. 1.5							ı			1 1	I							!			1 1		1	<u> </u>			

Barnstable, MA IDDE Outfall Classification and Ranking, By Outfall ID #

Barnst									J.C, 1.			Out	C	14331	···ca·	tion (una i	uman	116, 1	Jy Outi	un ib	- "										T
	Outfall Data				Sa	mpling Da	ata			Proble Outfa	em ills							н	High Pri	ority Outfalls	s							Exclude	d	Ra	nking	Notes
Outfall ID	Receiving Water	Receiving Water Impairment ¹	Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/l, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/l, $\frac{1}{2}$ and bacteria > WQ criteria	Ammonia <u>></u> 0.5 mg/L, surfactants > 0.25 mg/L, <u>and</u> detectable levels of chlorine	Ammonia > 0.5 mg/L	Surfactants > 0.25 mg/L	Chlorine > 0 mg/L	Bacteria > WQ criteria	Sewer odor detected during inspection	Known or suspected contributions of Illicit discharges	Offactory or visual evidence of sewage	Discharge to/near public beach	Discharge to/near recreational area	Discharge to/near drinking water supply		Past Discharge Complaints Car dealers	Densit	Gas stations described of A	Sarden centers Buitte	ndustrial sain and acturing sain and acturing sain acturin	ndustrial areas	au	Catchment areas serviced by septic systems converted to sewer Historic combined sewer system that	has been separated Density of septic systems ≥30 years old	Culverted stream lengths greater than a simple roadway crossing	Presence of older industrial operations	Roadway drainage in undeveloped areas with no dwellings and no sanitary sewers	Outfall is drainage for at hletic fields, parks or undeveloped green space &	Gross-country drainage alignments through undeveloped land	Overall Ranking (Problem, High, Low, Excluded)	Ranking Score (Number of Boxes Checked)	Notes
OF-146	Unnamed tributary to Stewarts Creek			\ <u>-</u>		•	Ů		•,									Ĭ			- ^	х	<u> </u>					-		High	1	
OF-147	Unnamed stream from Fawcetts Pond to Stewarts Crk													х				х				х								High	3	
OF-148 OF-149	Fawcetts Pond													x x				-				x x				-			1	High	2	
OF-149 OF-150														x	+	-						x			+					High High		
OF-151														х								х								High	2	
OF-152														х														х		High	2	
OF-153 OF-154														x		_	-			х										High High	2	
OF-154 OF-155	Long Pond F	Plants												x	+	-									x					High	2	
OF-156																														Low	0	
OF-157																														Low	0	
OF-158	Unnamed tributary to Centerville River																	-								-			1	Low	0	
OF-159 OF-160	Unnamed tributary to Centerville River																													Low	0	
OF-161																														Low	0	
OF-162																														Low	0	
OF-163																														Low	0	
OF-164 OF-165										-				x x			_	-							+				-	High High	1	
OF-166														x																High	1	
OF-167														х																High	1	
OF-168	Little Pond													х																High	_	
OF-169 OF-170										-				x x			_	-							+				-	High High	1	Zone II Zone II
OF-171														x																High	1	Zone II
OF-172														х																High	1	Zone II
OF-173														х																High	1	Zone II
OF-174	Lovells Pond 1	TP, DO, Chlorophyll-a, Algae												x x		_	-								Х					High	2	
OF-175 OF-176	Unnamed pond at end of Ralyn Rd			 		1	 							^	-	-	-	+			+	-		-	+ + -	+			+	High Low	0	
OF-177		EB,FC													ⅎ		╧							1	х	L				High		<u> </u>
OF-178																														Low	0	
OF-179										\vdash															+ +	-			1	Low	0	
OF-180 OF-181						1				\vdash			-	х	+	-	-	\vdash	\dashv		+	\vdash	+	-	+	1			1	High Low	0	
OF-182														х																High	1	
OF-183																														Low	0	
OF-184	Control III Pine	FC, TN, EB				-				-				х	_						\vdash				+	-			-	High	1	Zone II
OF-185 OF-186	Centerville River F	rc, IN, EB				1		-		\vdash		\vdash		х	+	-	+	+	\dashv		+	\vdash	-+	+	x	1			+	High High	1	Zone II
OF-187																		1 1								1			1	Low	0	
OF-188	Unnamed Wetland adjacent to Bearse Pond													х																High	1	Zone II
OF-189						ļ								х											+	-			-	High	1	
INT-1 INT-2						1		-		\vdash		\vdash		-	+	-	+	+	\dashv		+	\vdash	-+	+	+ +	1			+	Low	0	
INT-3						1									-	+	+	+	\dashv		+	\vdash	+	+	+ +	1			1	Low	0	
INT-4																														Low	0	
INT-7								Ţ										igspace	二丁		lacksquare		$\perp \Gamma$		$+$ \top	1			1	Low	0	
INT-9																		Х												High	1	

^{1.} FC = Fecal Coliform, TN = Total Nitrogen, Hg = Mercury in fish tissue, EB = Estuarine Bioassessments, Plants = Non-native aquatic plants
2. Locations of gas stations, car dealerships, car washes and garden centers obtained from Google in March 2019.

				Require	ed SVFs					Recomme	nded SVFs		
Outfall ID	History of SSOs	Common or twin-inert manholes serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Common trench construction serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Crossings of storm & sanitary sewer alignments where the sanitary system is shallower than the storm drain system	Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed with an underdrain system	Inadequate sanitary sewer level of service (LOS) resulting in regular surcharging, customer back-ups, or frequent customer complaints	Areas formerly served by combined sewers systems	Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects (e.g., leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through I/I, etc.)	Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, sewer restrictions where power/equipment failures or blockages could result in SSOs	Sanitary sewer & storm drain infrastructure >40 years old	Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers due to inadequate soils, water table separation or other physical constraints rather than poor owner maintenance	History of multiple BOH actions addressing widespread septic system failures due to inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints, rather than poor owner maintenance	Wet Weather Sampling Required? (Y or N)
OF-1		0	0	Ο σ	s n	= 0	4	S O S O	S ¥	x	2 ¥ 6	T := G	Optional
OF-2									Х	X			Optional
OF-3	Х									X			Yes
OF-4 OF-5										X			Optional No
OF-6										X			Optional
OF-7										x			Optional
OF-8													No
OF-9													No
OF-10													No
OF-11 OF-12													No No
OF-12													No
OF-14													No
OF-15													No
OF-16													No
OF-17 OF-18													No No
OF-19													No
OF-20													No
OF-21													No
OF-22 OF-23													No No
OF-23 OF-24													No
OF-25													No
OF-26													No
OF-27										X			Optional
OF-28 OF-29													No No
OF-29 OF-30										X			No Optional
OF-30 OF-31										Λ			No
OF-32													No
OF-33													No
OF-34													No
OF-35		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>							No

				Require	ed SVFs					Recomme	nded SVFs		
Outfall ID	History of SSOs	Common or twin-inert manholes serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Common trench construction serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Crossings of storm & sanitary sewer alignments where the sanitary system is shallower than the storm drain system	Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed with an underdrain system	Inadequate sanitary sewer level of service (LOS) resulting in regular surcharging, customer back-ups, or frequent customer complaints	Areas formerly served by combined sewers systems	Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects (e.g., leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through I/I, etc.)	Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, sewer restrictions where power/equipment failures or blockages could result in SSOs	Sanitary sewer & storm drain infrastructure >40 years old	Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers due to inadequate soils, water table separation or other physical constraints rather than poor owner maintenance	History of multiple BOH actions addressing widespread septic system failures due to inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints, rather than poor owner maintenance	Wet Weather Sampling Required? (Y or N)
OF-36		0	0	_ O s	S	= 0	4	S O S O	8 4	S	7 4 6	T := G	No No
OF-37													No
OF-38													No
OF-39 OF-40													No No
OF-40 OF-41													NO
OF-42													
OF-43													No
OF-44													No
OF-45													
OF-46 OF-47													
OF-47													No
OF-49													No
OF-50													No
OF-51													No
OF-52 OF-53													No No
OF-53													No
OF-55													No
OF-56													No
OF-57										X			Optional
OF-58 OF-59													No No
OF-60													No
OF-61													No
OF-62													No
OF-63 OF-64													No No
OF-64 OF-65													No No
OF-66													No
OF-67													No
OF-68													No
OF-69													No
OF-70													No

				Require	ed SVFs					Recomme	nded SVFs		
Outfall ID	History of SSOs	Common or twin-inert manholes serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Common trench construction serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Crossings of storm & sanitary sewer alignments where the sanitary system is shallower than the storm drain system	Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed with an underdrain system	Inadequate sanitary sewer level of service (LOS) resulting in regular surcharging, customer back-ups, or frequent customer complaints	Areas formerly served by combined sewers systems	Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects (e.g., leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through I/I, etc.)	Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, sewer restrictions where power/equipment failures or blockages could result in SSOs	Sanitary sewer & storm drain infrastructure >40 years old	Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers due to inadequate soils, water table separation or other physical constraints rather than poor owner maintenance	History of multiple BOH actions addressing widespread septic system failures due to inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints, rather than poor owner maintenance	Wet Weather Sampling Required? (Y or N)
OF-71	I	O	O	O 18	ν s	<u> </u>	⋖	<u> </u>	\$ 4	Ø	2 2 0	I .= Q	No S
OF-72													No
OF-73													No
OF-74 OF-75													No
OF-75 OF-76										x			No Optional
OF-77										X			Optional
OF-78										x			Optional
OF-79										X			Optional
OF-80										х			Optional
OF-81										X			Optional
OF-82 OF-83													No No
OF-83													No
OF-85													
OF-86													
OF-87													N
OF-88 OF-89													No No
OF-89 OF-90													IVU
OF-91													
OF-92													
OF-93													No
OF-96 OF-97										X			Optional Optional
OF-97 OF-98										X			No
OF-99													
OF-100										х			Optional
OF-101													
OF-102													No
OF-103 OF-104								-					No No
OF-104 OF-105								 					IVU
OF-106													
OF-107					-								No

				Require	ed SVFs					Recomme	nded SVFs		
Outfall ID	History of SSOs	Common or twin-inert manholes serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Common trench construction serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Crossings of storm & sanitary sewer alignments where the sanitary system is shallower than the storm drain system	Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed with an underdrain system	Inadequate sanitary sewer level of service (LOS) resulting in regular surcharging, customer back-ups, or frequent customer complaints	Areas formerly served by combined sewers systems	Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects (e.g., leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through I/I, etc.)	Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, sewer restrictions where power/equipment failures or blockages could result in SSOs	Sanitary sewer & storm drain infrastructure >40 years old	Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers due to inadequate soils, water table separation or other physical constraints rather than poor owner maintenance	History of multiple BOH actions addressing widespread septic system failures due to inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints, rather than poor owner maintenance	Wet Weather Sampling Required? (Y or N)
OF-108	-				0 7 3		,	0, 0 0, 0	07 	U)	7 7 11		No
OF-109													No
OF-110 OF-111													No
OF-111													No
OF-114													No
OF-115										x			Optional
OF-116													No
OF-117 OF-118													No No
OF-119													No
OF-120													No
OF-121													No
OF-122 OF-123										_			No Optional
OF-123 OF-124										X			No
OF-125													No
OF-126													No
OF-127 OF-128													No No
OF-128 OF-129									x	x			No Optional
OF-129 OF-130									Α	Α			No
OF-131										x			Optional
OF-132													No
OF-133 OF-134													No No
OF-134 OF-135													No
OF-136													No
OF-137													No
OF-138													No
OF-139 OF-140													
OF-140 OF-141													No
OF-142													No
OF-143		1		1				1			1	1	No

j				Require	ed SVFs					Recomme	nded SVFs		İ
				nequil	22013			, p			a)	0	
Outfall ID	History of SSOs	Common or twin-inert manholes serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Common trench construction serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Crossings of storm & sanitary sewer alignments where the sanitary system is shallower than the storm drain system	Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed with an underdrain system	Inadequate sanitary sewer level of service (LOS) resulting in regular surcharging, customer back-ups, or frequent customer complaints	Areas formerly served by combined sewers systems	Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects (e.g., leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through I/I, etc.)	Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, sewer restrictions where power/equipment failures or blockages could result in SSOs	Sanitary sewer & storm drain infrastructure >40 years old	Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers due to inadequate soils, water table separation or other physical constraints rather than poor owner maintenance	History of multiple BOH actions addressing widespread septic system failures due to inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints, rather than poor owner maintenance	Wet Weather Sampling Required? (Y or N)
Outfall ID	宝	<u>8</u>	Ö	ਨ ਵ	Sa	_≘ 3	Ā	Sa or et	Se	Sa	≥ 2 &	E E G	
OF-144 OF-145													No No
OF-146													No
OF-147										х			Optional
OF-148 OF-149										x x			Optional Optional
OF-150										x			Optional
OF-151										х			Optional
OF-152 OF-153										X			Optional No
OF-153													No
OF-155													No
OF-156													No
OF-157 OF-158													No No
OF-159													No
OF-160													No
OF-161													No No
OF-162 OF-163													No No
OF-164													No
OF-165													No
OF-166 OF-167													No No
OF-167													No
OF-169													No
OF-170													No
OF-171 OF-172													No No
OF-173													No
OF-174													No
OF-175 OF-176													No No
OF-176 OF-177													No No
OF-178													No

1				Require	ed SVFs					Recomme	nded SVFs		
Outfall ID	History of SSOs	Common or twin-inert manholes serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Common trench construction serving storm & sanitary sewer alignments	Crossings of storm & sanitary sewer alignments where the sanitary system is shallower than the storm drain system	Sanitary sewer alignments known or suspected to have been constructed with an underdrain system	Inadequate sanitary sewer level of service (LOS) resulting in regular surcharging, customer back-ups, or frequent customer complaints	Areas formerly served by combined sewers systems	Sanitary sewer infrastructure defects (e.g., leaking service laterals, cracked, broken, or offset sanitary infrastructure, directly piped connections between storm drain and sanitary sewer infrastructure, or other vulnerability factors identified through I/I, etc.)	Sewer pump/lift stations, siphons, sewer restrictions where power/equipment failures or blockages could result in SSOs	Sanitary sewer & storm drain infrastructure >40 years old	Widespread code-required septic system upgrades required at property transfers due to inadequate soils, water table separation or other physical constraints rather than poor owner maintenance	History of multiple BOH actions addressing widespread septic system failures due to inadequate soils, water table separation, or other physical constraints, rather than poor owner maintenance	Wet Weather Sampling Required? (Y or N)
OF-179													No
OF-180													No
OF-181													No
OF-182													No
OF-183													No
OF-184													No
OF-185													No
OF-186													No
OF-187													No
OF-188													No
OF-189													No
INT-1													No
INT-2													No
INT-3													No
INT-4													No
INT-7													No
INT-9													No

Appendix D
SOPs for Dry Weather Outfall Screening
licit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan

Purpose of SOP

- 1. The inspection of stormwater drainage outfalls and interconnections to assess the condition of the structure;
- 2. The inspection of stormwater drainage outfalls and interconnections to assess the **possibility of illicit discharges**; and
- 3. The **collection of samples** during dry weather conditions.

Prior to the Leaving the Facility

- 1. <u>Check the weather</u>: Dry weather screening and sampling shall proceed only when <u>no</u> more than 0.1 inches of rainfall has occurred in the <u>previous 24-hour period</u> and no significant snow melt is occurring.
- 2. **Gather** all required equipment and materials:
 - Necessary Forms:
 - o Form 1: Outfall Description and Condition Inventory and Inspection
 - o Form 2: Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection
 - o Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form
 - Multi-meters for chlorine, conductivity, salinity, and temperature
 - Sample kits ammonia and surfactants
 - Sampling bottles for *E. coli* analysis
 - Multi meters for dissolved oxygen (for discharges to impaired and TMDL waters only)
 - Sampling bottles for total phosphorus, total nitrogen, BOD5, TSS, and fecal coliform analysis (for discharges to impaired and TMDL waters only)
 - Dipper with extension rod
 - Tape measure
 - Pen
 - Cooler with ice or ice packs to transport samples
- 3. **Calibrate** meters following methods in the instruction manuals.

In Field

- Observe each outfall under dry weather conditions. If an outfall/interconnection is inaccessible or submerged, proceed to the first accessible upstream manhole or structure for the observation and sampling.
- Record observations about the <u>condition</u> of the outfall and interconnection on Form 1: Outfall Description and Condition Inventory and Inspection. Take photos and document on form.
- 3. <u>Record observations</u> about the <u>possibility of an illicit discharge</u> on **Form 2**: **Illicit Discharge Detection Inspectio**n. Take photos and document on form.
- 4. If flow is present, <u>collect samples</u> for analysis following procedures in **Table 1**. Follow hold times and instructions in **Table 2**. Record information in **Form 3**.
- 5. **Report** any signs of illicit discharges to your supervisor.

Form 1: Outfall Description and Condition Inventory and Inspection

Inspection Information							
Outfall ID							
Outfall Location							
Inspector's Name							
Date of Inspection							
Rainfall (in)	Last 24 hours	s:		Last 48 hours:			
Outfall Description							
Type of Outfall (circle)	Material		Shape	Dimensions	Subm	erged	
Closed Pipe	RCP CMP HDPE Aluminum Other:		☐ Circular ☐ Elliptical ☐ Box Other:	Diameter/ Dimensions:	In water: No Partially Fully	With sediment: No Partially Fully	
Open Drainage	☐ Paved ☐ Grass ☐ Rip-rap Other:	☐ Grass ☐ Trapezoid ☐ Parabolic			Depth: Top Width: Bottom Width:		
Condition Assessmen	t						
Outfall Damage:	No Yes D	Dama	age Type: Spalling	g Cracking/Chi	pping Corrosi	on Other:	
Deposits:	No Yes N	None	Grease/Oil	Trash Foa	ım Sedimer	nt Other:	
Sediment: No Yes	, Depth: N	None	Minor M	oderate Hig	h Other:		
Vegetation Distress:	No Yes L	ittle	or No Moder	ate High	N/A Other	:	
Erosion Damage:	Erosion Damage: No Yes Little or No Moderate High N/A Other:						
Comments or any other non-illicit discharge concerns (e.g. trash or needed infrastructure repairs?):							

Form 2: Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection

Outfall ID:						Date:		
Outfall Location:						Inspector's N	ame:	
-	ll outfalls with indica	1						
Indicator		Desci	ription (cir	cle all that	appl	y)		
☐ Deposits	and Stains	Oily	Flow L	ine	Paint	Other:		
□ Poor Poo	ol Quality (circle)	Odor	s Color	s Oil Sh	neen	Suds Alg	ae Floatable	es Other:
□ Pipe Ben	thic Growth (circle)	Brow	n Oran	ge G	reen	Other:		
Flow Descrip	tion							
Flow Present	:: Yes No		Notes:					
Flow Descrip	tion: Trickle	Mode	rate S	ubstantial		Flow Depth	ı:	
Physical Indi	cators (flowing outfo	ılls)						
Indicator	Description		Severity I	ndicators		Notes		
Odor	□ Sewage□ Petroleum/Gas□ Sulfide□ Rancid/Sour□ Other:		source 2 - Ea 3 - No	int (unclea e) sily detect oticeable a distance		discharge loc the surroundi	odor is coming ation and wate ing area. Avoic is as they may apors.	er and not I deeply
Color	☐ Gray ☐ Ye☐ Green ☐ Or	own llow ange her:	samp 2 – Cl samp	int colors le bottle early visibl le bottle early visibl	le in	Color is define color observe	ed by the tint o	or intensity of
Turbidity/ Cloudiness			☐ 1 − Sli ☐ 2 − Cl ☐ 3 − Ol	oudy		-	loudiness is a i ht can penetro	-
Floatables (other than trash)	 □ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.) □ Suds □ Petroleum/oil si □ Other: 	heen	□ 1 – Few/slight; origin not obvious origin not obvious origin origin in origin origin clear origin		created by in- or swirling sh may indicate - Suds that br indicate wate strong organi indicate sewo	es, surface she stream proces een with a gas an oil discharge eak up quickly tr turbulence. Sic/sewage odo age. Suds with icate laundry v	sses. A thick s-like odor ge. may simply Suds with a r may a fragrant	
Possibility of	Illicit Discharge					Sum of Sever	ity Indicators:	
□ Unlikely	□ Potential (two or more in	ndicato	ors)	□ Susp (one		ore indicators (at severity 3)	□ Obvious
Comments/P	ossible Sources:							

Table 1: Sampling Protocol

General Sampling Protocols

- 1) Do not eat, drink or smoke during sample collection and processing.
- 2) Do not collect or process samples near a running vehicle.
- 3) Do not park vehicles in the immediate sample collection area, including both running and non-running vehicles.

Sample Collection Protocols

- 1) Bring all materials and equipment including all forms, the cooler containing the sample bottles, and multi-meters to the site where the sample is going to be taken.
- 2) For any sample to be collected with a **multi-meter**, follow this protocol:
 - a. Turn on multi-meters and place the probe in the flow being careful not to let it rest on the bottom or become encased in sediment.
 - b. Once the numbers on the probe have stopped changing, record data from the multi-meters onto Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form.
- 3) For any sample that must be collected by **bottle**, follow this protocol:
 - a. Put on clean, powder-free nitrile gloves and be careful not to touch anything other than the dippers or the sampling containers.
 - b. The second sampler should be prepared to open bottles and hand them to the first sampler when needed. The bottle caps should be left in the bags and not placed on the ground or other surface.
 - c. Keep hands away from the bottle opening to prevent contamination.
 - d. Collect the sample by placing the bottle in the main stream of flow, being careful not to allow the water to flow over your hands or the outside of the bottle first.
 - e. Do not overfill the bottle (only fill to about ½ inch from the top of the bottle) and do not dump any liquid from them as some of the bottles supplied by the lab have preservatives.
 - f. Once the sample bottle is filled, immediately hand the bottle to the second sampler to place and tighten the cap on the bottle.
 - g. Label sample bottle with location, date, and time.
 - h. Place the bottle in the plastic bag and immediately store it in the cooler before taking the next sample.
 - i. If the flow cannot be reached by the sampler, remove the dipper and extension rod from the sealed bag. Fill and rinse the dipper in the flow three times being careful not to disturb the sediment. Collect the sample in the dipper and carefully pour into the bottle following the protocol listed above.
- 4) Complete **Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form** if analytical samples were collected, specify parameters, and note the sample time on the form. This creates a reference point for samples.
- 5) Complete the Chain of Custody for any samples delivered to a laboratory for analytical analysis.
- 6) Clean and maintain all equipment according to user manual.

Table 2: Analytical Methods, Detection Limits, Hold Times, and Preservatives

Analyte or Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Detection Limit	Max. Hold Time	Preservative/Cooling
Ammonia	EPA : 350.2 SM : 4500-NH3C	0.05 mg/L	28 days	Cool ≤6°C, H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2, none if analyzed immediately
BOD5	EPA: 405.1 SM: 5210	EPA: 0.1 mg/L SM: 0.1 mg/L	24 hours	Cool ≤6°C
Chlorine	SM : 4500-Cl G	0.02 mg/L	15 minutes	None
Conductivity	EPA : 120.1 SM : 2510B	0.2 μs/cm	28 days	Cool ≤6°C
Indicator Bacteria: E.coli	EPA: 1603 SM: 9221B, 9221F, 9223 B Other: Colilert, Colilert-18	EPA: 1 cfu/100mL SM: 2 MPN/100mL Other: 1 MPN/100mL	6 hours	Cool $\leq 10^{\circ}$ C, 0.0008% Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃
Indicator Bacteria: Enterococcus	EPA: 1600 SM: 9230 C Other: Enterolert	EPA: 1 cfu/100mL SM: 1 MPN/100mL Other: 1 MPN/100mL	6 hours	Cool $\leq 10^{\circ}$ C, 0.0008% Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃
Indicator Bacteria: Fecal coliform	SM : 9221E, 9222D	SM : 1.8 org/100mL	6 hours	Cool 4°C, 0.0008% Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃
Salinity	SM : 2520		28 days	Cool ≤6°C
Surfactants	SM : 5540-C	0.01 mg/L	48 hours	Cool ≤6°C
Temperature	SM : 2550B	Not applicable	Immediate	None
Total Nitrogen (TN) (methods are for TN and TKN, NO ₃ /NO ₂ which comprise TN)	TN SM: 4500 NC TKN EPA: 353-3 TKN SM: 4500 NH ₃ -H NO ₃ /NO ₂ EPA: 353.2 NO ₃ /NO ₂ SM: 4500NO ₃ -F	TN: 0.055 mg/L TKN EPA: 0.05 mg/L NO ₃ /NO ₂ : 0.005 mg/L	28 days	Cool ≤6°C, H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2
Total Phosphorus	EPA: Manual-365.3, Automated Ascorbic acid digestion-365.1 Rev. 2, ICP/AES4 200.7 Rev. 4.4 SM: 4500-P E-F	EPA : 0.01 mg/L SM : 0.01 mg/L	28 days	Cool ≤6°C, H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2
TSS	EPA: 160.2 (residue, non-filterable) SM: 2540D	EPA: 0.5 mg/L SM: 0.5 mg/L	7 days	Cool ≤6°C

Notes:

Select meters/test kits that can read below the detection limit provided in the table.

Follow the instrumentation/test kit instructions for sampling.

¹SM = Standard Methods

Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form

Outfall ID:					
Outfall Location:					
Field Meter/	Test Kit Name	Field Screening Result			
Uses bottles to be sent to lab (see Table 2 for method, transport, and hold times)					
Time/Date	Laboratory	Result			
-	-				
Field Meter/	Test Kit Name	Field Screening Result			
ethod, transport	t, and hold times)			
Time/Date	Laboratory	Result			
	Time/Date Field Meter/	Time/Date Laboratory Field Meter/Test Kit Name ethod, transport, and hold times			



Illicit Discharge Source Investigation SOP

Purpose of SOP

- Once a potential illicit discharge has been identified during routine dry weather sampling or inspection, an investigation to <u>identify the source</u> of the illicit discharge must be conducted.
- 2. <u>Observations of flow</u> during dry weather conditions will assist with identifying the source of an illicit discharge.

Prior to the Leaving the Facility

- 1. <u>Check the weather</u>: The illicit discharge source investigation shall proceed only when <u>no</u> more than 0.1 inches of rainfall has occurred in the <u>previous 24-hour period</u> and no significant snow melt is occurring.
- Necessary Forms:

 Form 1: Illicit Discharge Source Investigation (at outfall)
 Form 2: Illicit Discharge Source Investigation (for each structure upstream from outfall)
 - $\hfill \Box$ Detailed map of stormwater drainage infrastructure
 - □ Pen

Illicit Discharge Source Investigation

2. Gather all required equipment and materials:

- 1. Once a potential illicit discharge has been identified during routine dry weather sampling or inspection, <u>observe the outfall</u> under dry weather conditions.
- 2. <u>Record observations</u> about the possibility of an illicit discharge on Form 1: Illicit Discharge Source Investigation (at outfall). Take photos and document on form.
- 3. If flow is present, <u>proceed to the first accessible upstream manhole or structure</u> to continue the investigation to the source of the flow.
- 4. At each structure, <u>record observations about all flow</u> from inlet pipes on Form 2: Illicit Discharge Source Investigation (for each structure upstream from outfall). Take photos and document on form. Note flow on stormwater map.
- 5. If an illicit discharge is identified and sampling and flow observations do not identify the source, use alternative investigation techniques (additional sampling, dye or smoke testing, television inspection, etc.) as needed to identify the source.
- 6. Once the source is identified, <u>notify the responsible entity</u> of the illicit discharge and encourage voluntary removal.
- 7. <u>Use existing regulations</u> to enforce the removal of the illicit discharge. Impose a compliance schedule and fees (if allowed).

Illicit Discharge Source Investigation SOP

Form 1: Illicit Discharge Source Investigation (at outfall)

Outfall ID:	Date:			
Inspector's Name:				
Flow Present: Yes No				
Flow Description (circle): Trickle Moderate	Substantial			
Notes (color, odor, trash, etc.):				
Possibility of Illicit Discharge? Yes No Possible Sources:				

Form 2: Illicit Discharge Source Investigation (for each structure upstream from outfall or key junction structure)

Structure ID:					Date	e:	
Inspector's Na	Inspector's Name:						
Flow in Inlet P	ipes?	Yes	No	Notes:			
List all inlet pi	ipes wit	th flo	w (if more space	ce is required, us	se ba	ck of fo	rm)
			Flow Descripti	ion (circle): Trick	de	Mod	erate Substantial
Pipe ID			Notes (color, o	odor, trash, etc.):		
			Possibility of I	llicit Discharge?	Yes	No	Possible Sources:
			Flow Descripti	ion (circle): Trick	de	Mod	erate Substantial
Pipe ID			Notes (color, o	odor, trash, etc.)):		
			Possibility of I	llicit Discharge?	Yes	No	Possible Sources:
			Flow Descripti	ion (circle): Trick	de	Mod	erate Substantial
Pipe ID			Notes (color, o	odor, trash, etc.):		
			Possibility of I	llicit Discharge?	Yes	No	Possible Sources:
			Flow Descripti	ion (circle): Trick	de	Mod	erate Substantial
Pipe ID			Notes (color, o	odor, trash, etc.)):		
			Possibility of I	llicit Discharge?	Yes	No	Possible Sources:

Appendix F
SOP for Dry Weather Key Junction Investigation/Sampling

Purpose of SOP

- 1. The inspection of key junction structures to assess the condition of the structure;
- 2. The inspection of key junction structures to assess the **possibility of illicit discharges**; and
- 3. The **collection of samples** during dry weather conditions.

Prior to the Leaving the Facility

- <u>Check the weather</u>: Dry weather screening and sampling shall proceed only when <u>no</u> more than 0.1 inches of rainfall has occurred in the <u>previous 24-hour period</u> and no significant snow melt is occurring.
- 2. **Gather** all required equipment and materials:

☐ Necessary	/ Forms:
-------------	----------

- Form 1: Key Junction Structure Description and Condition Inventory
- o Form 2: Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection
- o Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form

_		_	•		
1 1	Multi-ı	matar	tor	chl	nring
	IVIUILI	Hetel	101	CHI	

- ☐ Sample kits for ammonia and surfactants
- ☐ Dipper with extension rod
- ☐ Tape measure
- □ Pen
- ☐ Cooler with ice or ice packs to transport samples
- 3. <u>Calibrate</u> meters following methods in the instruction manuals.

In Field

- 1. **Observe** each key junction structure under dry weather conditions.
- <u>Record observations</u> about the <u>condition</u> of the key junction structure on <u>Form 1</u>: <u>Key Junction Structure Description and Condition Inventory and Inspection</u>. Take photos and document on form.
- 3. <u>Record observations</u> about the <u>possibility of an illicit discharge</u> on Form 2: Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection. Take photos and document on form.
- 4. If flow is present, assign an ID to the flowing pipes on the site map. <u>collect samples</u> for analysis following procedures in **Table 1**. Follow hold times and instructions in **Table 2**. Record information in **Form 3**.
- 5. **Report** any signs of illicit discharges to your supervisor.

Table 2: Analytical Methods, Detection Limits, Hold Times, and Preservatives

Analyte or Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Detection Limit	Max. Hold Time	Preservative/Cooling
Ammonia	EPA : 350.2 SM : 4500-NH3C	0.05 mg/L	28 days	Cool ≤6°C, H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2
Chlorine	SM : 4500-Cl G	0.02 mg/L	15 minutes	None
Surfactants	SM : 5540-C	0.01 mg/L	48 hours	Cool ≤6°C

Form 1: Key Junction Structure Description and Condition Inventory

Inspection Information					
Junction ID					
Associated Outfall ID					
Inspector's Name					
Date of Inspection					
Rainfall (in)	Last 24 hou	ırs:	Last 48 hou	ırs:	
Description of Key Junction Structure					
Type of Structure	Manhole	Catch Basin	Other:		
Condition of Structure	Good	Fair	Poor	Comments	Construction Material
Cover					
Frame					
Corbel					
Walls					
Floor					
Key Junction Damage (circle)	Spalling (Cracking/Chipp	ing Corrosi	on Other:	
Comments or any other non-illicit discharge concerns (e.g., trash or needed infrastructure repairs?):					

Form 2: Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection

					<u> </u>	
Junction ID:				Date:		
Associated Outfall ID:			Inspector's Name:			
Flow Descript	ion					
Flow in Inlet P	ipes? Yes No		Notes:			
List all inlet pi	pes with flow (if more	space	is required, us	se back of	f form)	
Pipe ID	Flow Des	criptio	n (circle): Trick	de M	Moderate Substantial	
Препь	Depth in	Cente	r of Flow (in.)		Width (in.)	
Din a ID	Flow Des	Flow Description (circle): Trick		de M	oderate Substantial	
Pipe ID	Depth in Cente		er of Flow (in.)		Width (in.)	
Physical Indica	ators (<i>all key structure</i>	25)				
Indicator	Description					
☐ Deposits a	nd Stains (circle)	Oily	Flow Lin	e P	aint Other:	
☐ Pipe Bentl	nic Growth (circle)	Brown	Orange Green Other:			
Physical Indica	ators (<i>flowing structur</i>	res/pip	es only)			
Indicator	Description		Severity		Notes	
Odor	☐ Sewage ☐ Petroleum/Gas		 1 – Faint 2 – Easily detected 3 – Noticeable from a distance 		Confirm the odor is coming from the discharge location and water and not the surrounding area. Avoid deeply inhaling odors as they may potentially be harmful vapors.	
Color	☐ Clear ☐ Bro ☐ Gray ☐ Yel ☐ Green ☐ Ora	own llow ange her:	□ 1 − Faint of sample be 2 − Clearly in sample □ 3 − Clearly in the flow	ottle y visible bottle y visible	Color is defined by the tint or observed	r intensity of color
Turbidity/ Cloudiness			 □ 1 – Slight □ 2 – Cloud □ 3 – Opaqu 		Turbidity or cloudiness is a measily light can penetrate thi	-
Floatables (other than trash)	□ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.)□ Suds□ Petroleum/oil sh Other:	neen	□ 1 − Few/s origin not 2 − Some indication origin □ 3 − Some clear	obvious is of	 In some cases, surface shee by in-stream processes. A thi sheen with a gas-like odor m discharge. Suds that break up quickly i indicate water turbulence. So organic/sewage odor may in Suds with a fragrant odor mo water. 	ick or swirling hay indicate an oil may simply hads with a strong dicate sewage.
Possibility of I	llicit Discharge		Sum of Seve	rity Indic	ators:	
□ Unlikely	☐ Potential (two or more indica	tors)	☐ Suspect (one or more	e indicato	ors with severity 3)	□ Obvious
Comments/Po	ssible Sources:	-				•

Table 1: Sampling Protocol

General Sampling Protocols

- 1) Do not eat, drink or smoke during sample collection and processing.
- 2) Do not collect or process samples near a running vehicle.
- 3) Do not park vehicles in the immediate sample collection area, including both running and non-running vehicles.

Sample Collection Protocols

- 1) Bring all materials and equipment including all forms, the cooler containing the sample bottles, and multi-meters to the site where the sample is going to be taken.
- 2) For any sample to be collected with a **multi-meter**, follow this protocol:
 - a. Turn on multi-meters and place the probe in the flow being careful not to let it rest on the bottom or become encased in sediment.
 - b. Once the numbers on the probe have stopped changing, record data from the multi-meters onto Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form.
- 3) For any sample that must be collected by **bottle**, follow this protocol:
 - a. Put on clean, powder-free nitrile gloves and be careful not to touch anything other than the dippers or the sampling containers.
 - b. The second sampler should be prepared to open bottles and hand them to the first sampler when needed. The bottle caps should be left in the bags and not placed on the ground or other surface.
 - c. Keep hands away from the bottle opening to prevent contamination.
 - d. Collect the sample by placing the bottle in the main stream of flow, being careful not to allow the water to flow over your hands or the outside of the bottle first.
 - e. Do not overfill the bottle (only fill to about ½ inch from the top of the bottle) and do not dump any liquid from them as some of the bottles supplied by the lab have preservatives.
 - f. Once the sample bottle is filled, immediately hand the bottle to the second sampler to place and tighten the cap on the bottle.
 - g. Label sample bottle with location, date, and time.
 - h. Place the bottle in the plastic bag and immediately store it in the cooler before taking the next sample.
 - i. If the flow cannot be reached by the sampler, remove the dipper and extension rod from the sealed bag. Fill and rinse the dipper in the flow three times being careful not to disturb the sediment. Collect the sample in the dipper and carefully pour into the bottle following the protocol listed above.
- 4) Complete **Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form** if analytical samples were collected, specify parameters, and note the sample time on the form. This creates a reference point for samples.
- 5) Complete the Chain of Custody for any samples delivered to a laboratory for analytical analysis.
- 6) Clean and maintain all equipment according to the user manual.

Form 3: Dry Weather Water Quality Sampling Form

Junction ID:	Date and Time:				
Associated Outfall ID:		Inspector's Name:			
Sample Parameter	Field Meter/Test Kit Name	Field Screening Result			
		Pipe ID	Pipe ID	Pipe	
	Units:				
Uses a Field Meter					
Chlorine					
Uses a Test Kit					
Surfactant as MBAS					
Ammonia (NH₃)					

Junction ID: Date and Time:					
Associated Outfall ID:		Inspector's Name:			
Sample Parameter Field Meter/Test Kit Name		Field Screening Result			
		Pipe ID	Pipe ID	Pipe	
	Units:				
Uses a Field Meter					
Chlorine					
Uses a Test Kit					
Surfactant as MBAS					
Ammonia (NH ₃)					

Appendix
SOP for Wet Weather Outfall Samplin

Wet Weather Outfall Sampling SOP

Purpose of SOP

- A **wet weather investigation** will be conducted for outfalls that have been identified by the Town of Abington as having a higher potential for illicit connections; and
- The investigation will include an **inspection** of stormwater drainage outfalls and the **collection of samples** during wet-weather induced flows to determine the presence of illicit discharges to the MS4.

Prior to the Leaving the Facility

1. Check the weather:

- o The storm event should be large enough to produce stormwater discharge.
- Wet weather screening and sampling shall proceed when <u>more than 0.1 inches</u> of rainfall has occurred in the previous 24-hour period.
- o Sampling is recommended in the spring when groundwater levels are high.
- 2. **Gather** all required equipment and materials:
 - Necessary Forms:
 - o Form 1: Wet Weather Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection
 - o Form 2: Wet Weather Water Quality Sampling Form
 - Multi-meters for chlorine, conductivity, salinity, and temperature
 - Sample kits for ammonia and surfactants
 - Sampling bottles for *E. coli* analysis
 - Multi meters for dissolved oxygen (for discharges to impaired and TMDL waters only)
 - Sampling bottles for total phosphorus, total nitrogen, BOD5, TSS, and fecal coliform analysis (for discharges to impaired and TMDL waters only)
 - Dipper with extension rod
 - Tape measure
 - Pen
 - Cooler with ice or ice packs to transport samples
- 3. Calibrate meters following methods in the instruction manuals.

In Field

- 1. <u>Observe</u> each outfall under wet weather conditions. If an outfall is inaccessible or submerged, proceed to the first accessible upstream manhole or structure.
- 2. <u>Record observations</u> about the <u>general condition of the structure</u> and the <u>possibility of an illicit discharge</u> on **Form 1**: Wet Weather Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection. Take photos and document on form.
- 3. <u>Collect samples</u> for analysis following procedures in **Table 1**. Follow hold times and instructions in **Table 2**. Record information in **Form 2**: **Wet Weather Water Quality Sampling Form**.
- 4. **Report** any signs of illicit discharges to your supervisor.

Form 1: Illicit Discharge Detection Inspection

Outfall ID:				Date:						
Outfall Locat	tion:					Inspect	or's Nam	e:		
Indicators (a	ll outfalls with indica	tors)								
Indicator		Descr	ription (cir	cle a	all that appl	y)				
☐ Deposits	and Stains	Oily	Flow I	line	Paint	Ot	her:			
□ Poor Poo	ol Quality (circle)	Odors	s Coloi	rs	Oil Sheen	Suds	Algae	Floatables	Other:	
□ Pipe Ben	thic Growth (circle)	Brow	n Orar	nge	Green	Ot	ther:			
Flow Descrip	tion									
Flow Present	:: Yes No		Notes:							
Flow Descrip	tion: Trickle	Mode	rate S	Subs	tantial	Flow I	Depth:			
Physical Indi	cators (flowing outfo	ılls)								
Indicator	Description		Severity I	Indic	cators	Notes				
Odor Sewage Petroleum/Gas Sulfide Rancid/Sour Other: Oswage 1 – Faint (unclear discharge location and water and not discharge location and water and not the surrounding area. Avoid deeply inhaling odors as they may potentially be harmful vapors.										
Color	☐ Gray ☐ Ye ☐ Green ☐ Or	own llow ange her:	samp 2 – Cl samp	le bo learl le bo learl	y visible in	Color is color ob	-	by the tint or	intensity of	
Turbidity/ Cloudiness			☐ 1-SI ☐ 2-CI ☐ 3-0	loud	-		sily light c	diness is a me can penetrate	-	
Floatables (other than trash)	☐ Sewage (toilet paper, etc.) ☐ Suds ☐ Petroleum/oil s	neen	2 – So indica origin	n not ome; ation n ome;	obvious ;	created or swirli may ind - Suds th indicate strong c indicate	by in-stre ing sheen licate an c hat break water tu organic/se s sewage.	surface sheer eam processe with a gas-li oil discharge. up quickly m rbulence. Su ewage odor r Suds with a e laundry wa	es. A thick ike odor nay simply ds with a may fragrant	
Possibility of	Illicit Discharge					Sum of	Severity I	Indicators: _		
□ Unlikely	☐ Potential (two or more in	ndicato	ors)		Suspect (one or mo	ore indica	ators at se	everity 3)	Obvious	
Comments/P	ossible Sources:									

Table 1: Sampling Protocol

General Sampling Protocols

- 1) Do not eat, drink or smoke during sample collection and processing.
- 2) Do not collect or process samples near a running vehicle.
- 3) Do not park vehicles in the immediate sample collection area, including both running and non-running vehicles.

Sample Collection Protocols

- 1) Bring all materials and equipment including all forms, the cooler containing the sample bottles, and multi-meters to the site where the sample is going to be taken.
- 2) For any sample to be collected with a **multi-meter**, follow this protocol:
 - a. Turn on multi-meters and place the probe in the flow being careful not to let it rest on the bottom or become encased in sediment.
 - b. Once the numbers on the probe have stopped changing, record data from the multi-meters onto Form 2: Wet Weather Water Quality Sampling Form.
- 3) For any sample that must be collected by **bottle**, follow this protocol:
 - a. Put on clean, powder-free nitrile gloves and be careful not to touch anything other than the dippers or the sampling containers.
 - b. The second sampler should be prepared to open bottles and hand them to the first sampler when needed. The bottle caps should be left in the bags and not placed on the ground or other surface.
 - c. Keep hands away from the bottle opening to prevent contamination.
 - d. Collect the sample by placing the bottle in the main stream of flow, being careful not to allow the water to flow over your hands or the outside of the bottle first.
 - e. Do not overfill the bottle (only fill to about ½ inch from the top of the bottle) and do not dump any liquid from them as some of the bottles supplied by the lab have preservatives.
 - f. Once the sample bottle is filled, immediately hand the bottle to the second sampler to place and tighten the cap on the bottle.
 - g. Label sample bottle with location, date, and time.
 - h. Place the bottle in the plastic bag and immediately store it in the cooler before taking the next sample.
 - i. If the flow cannot be reached by the sampler, remove the dipper and extension rod from the sealed bag. Fill and rinse the dipper in the flow three times being careful not to disturb the sediment. Collect the sample in the dipper and carefully pour into the bottle following the protocol listed above.
- 4) Complete Form 2: Wet Weather Water Quality Sampling Form if analytical samples were collected, specify parameters, and note the sample time on the form. This creates a reference point for samples.
- 5) Complete the Chain of Custody for any samples delivered to a laboratory for analytical analysis.
- 6) Clean and maintain all equipment according to user manual.

Table 2: Analytical Methods, Detection Limits, Hold Times, and Preservatives

Analyte or Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Detection Limit	Max. Hold Time	Preservative/Cooling
Ammonia	EPA : 350.2 SM : 4500-NH3C	0.05 mg/L	28 days	Cool ≤6°C, H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2, none if analyzed immediately
BOD5	EPA: 405.1 SM: 5210	EPA: 0.1 mg/L SM: 0.1 mg/L	24 hours	Cool ≤6°C
Chlorine	SM : 4500-Cl G	0.02 mg/L	15 minutes	None
Conductivity	EPA : 120.1 SM : 2510B	0.2 μs/cm	28 days	Cool ≤6°C
Indicator Bacteria: E.coli	EPA: 1603 SM: 9221B, 9221F, 9223 B Other: Colilert, Colilert-18	EPA: 1 cfu/100mL SM: 2 MPN/100mL Other: 1 MPN/100mL	6 hours	Cool ≤10°C, 0.0008% Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃
Indicator Bacteria: Enterococcus	EPA: 1600 SM: 9230 C Other: Enterolert	EPA: 1 cfu/100mL SM: 1 MPN/100mL Other: 1 MPN/100mL	6 hours	Cool $\leq 10^{\circ}$ C, 0.0008% Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃
Indicator Bacteria: Fecal coliform	SM : 9221E, 9222D	SM : 1.8 org/100mL	6 hours	Cool 4°C, 0.0008% Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃
Salinity	SM : 2520		28 days	Cool ≤6°C
Surfactants	SM : 5540-C	0.01 mg/L	48 hours	Cool ≤6°C
Temperature	SM : 2550B	Not applicable	Immediate	None
Total Nitrogen (TN) (methods are for TN and TKN, NO ₃ /NO ₂ which comprise TN)	TN SM: 4500 NC TKN EPA: 353-3 TKN SM: 4500 NH ₃ -H NO ₃ /NO ₂ EPA: 353.2 NO ₃ /NO ₂ SM: 4500NO ₃ -F	TN: 0.055 mg/L TKN EPA: 0.05 mg/L NO ₃ /NO ₂ : 0.005 mg/L	28 days	Cool ≤6°C, H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2
Total Phosphorus	EPA: Manual-365.3, Automated Ascorbic acid digestion-365.1 Rev. 2, ICP/AES4 200.7 Rev. 4.4 SM: 4500-P E-F	EPA : 0.01 mg/L SM : 0.01 mg/L	28 days	Cool ≤6°C, H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2
TSS	EPA: 160.2 (residue, non- filterable) SM: 2540D	EPA: 0.5 mg/L SM: 0.5 mg/L	7 days	Cool ≤6°C

Notes:

Select meters/test kits that can read below the detection limit provided in the table.

Follow the instrumentation/test kit instructions for sampling.

¹SM = Standard Methods

Form 2: Wet Weather Water Quality Sampling Form

	Date:	
	Inspector's Na	me:
Field Meter/	Test Kit Name	Field Screening Result
ethod, transport	t, and hold times)
Time/Date	Laboratory	Result
-	-	
Field Meter/	Test Kit Name	Field Screening Result
ethod, transport	t, and hold times)
Time/Date	Laboratory	Result
	Time/Date Field Meter/	Field Meter/Test Kit Name ethod, transport, and hold times Time/Date Laboratory Field Meter/Test Kit Name

	Appendix H
	Field Evaluation Records
Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Plan	



DRY WEATHER OUTFALL INSPECTION REPORT

To: Mr. Nathan Collins, Assistant Town Engineer

From: Nick Cristofori, P.E., Comprehensive Environmental Inc.

Date: April 7, 2020

Town: Barnstable, MA

Subject: Dry Weather Outfall Inspection and Screening

Under the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) 2016 National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, regulated communities such as Barnstable are required to inspect all known outfalls and interconnections for the presence of dry weather flow (no more than 0.1-inches of rainfall has occurred during the previous 24-hour period and no significant snow melt is occurring) within three years of the permit effective date, or by June 30, 2021. CEI performed field work related to dry weather screening over the course of six field days in January and February, 2020.

The following relevant outfall conditions were observed:

Table 1 – Dry Weather Flow Screening Results

Parameter	Number
Known Outfalls/Interconnections within the Urbanized Area	159
Outfall that were Attempted to Visit	159
Outfall Not Located or Accessed	22
Outfall Located	137
Outfalls Found Not Flowing	130
Outfalls Found with Flow	7
Found with Illicit Discharge Potential	2*
Total Not Yet Attempted to Visit	0

^{*}See additional information provided under Recommendations and Next Steps

The seven flowing outfalls were sampled for the following parameters as required by the permit: ammonia, chlorine, conductivity, salinity, surfactants, pH, temperature, and enterococcus/e.coli depending on the receiving waterbody type. Six of the seven outfalls were also sampled for total nitrogen and fecal coliform as they discharged directly to impaired waterbodies. Results are as follows:



DRY WEATHER OUTFALL INSPECTION REPORT

Table 2 – Dry Weather Flow Screening Results

Outfall ID	Ammonia (mg/L)	Chlorine (mg/L)	Surfactants mg/L)	Conductivity (uS/cm)	Salinity (ppt)	Temperature (C)	pH (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	E.coli (MPN/100 mL)	Enterococcus (MPN/100 mL)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	Fecal Coliform (MPN/100 mL)
OF-2	0.5	0	0.5	2285	1.2	5.6	7.82	12.45		50	1.19	10
OF-41	0	0	1.5	5675	3.05	4.9	7.81	11.25		1	3.27	1
OF-110	3.25	0	0.75	2429	1.25	4.7	7.09	10.02		9	3.8	4
OF-123	0	0.2	0	1225	0.61	8.3	8.01	12.25		2	0.84	2
OF-130	0	0.2	2.5	778	0.38	10.3	8.04	9.65		9	2.22	180
OF-134	0	0.4	0.25	1545	0.78	6.8	8.44	14.69		10	3.14	10
OF-143	0.35	0	0.25	348.6	0.17	7.4	8.38	12.33	67			

Note, results shown in bold above meet or exceed permit criteria for likely sewer input or water quality benchmarks.

Per the 2016 MS4 Permit, the following criteria indicate likely sewer input and should be considered highly likely to contain illicit discharges from sanitary sources:

- 1. Olfactory or visual evidence of sewage;
- 2. Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/L, and bacteria levels greater than the water quality criteria applicable to the receiving water; and/or
- 3. Ammonia ≥ 0.5 mg/L, surfactants ≥ 0.25 mg/L, and detectable levels of chlorine.

Recommendations and Next Steps

The following items are recommended as follow-up actions:

Illicit Discharge Follow-Up

- Although none of the sampling data collected from flowing outfalls met the Permit criteria as being highly likely to contain illicit discharges from sanitary sources, it is recommended that OF-130 be investigated due in part to the very high levels of flow observed, elevated surfactant levels, and visual presence of soap suds in the flow. A subsurface gravel wetland stormwater Best Management Practice contributes low levels of flow to this outfall, however there is known baseflow coming from further upgradient in the watershed. Contributing areas upgradient of South Street should be investigated.
- Outfall OF-110, 115, 118, and 130 exhibited some potential illicit discharge indicators such as discolored water; however, only OF-110 and 130 had dry weather flow. Although both do not meet the definition of a potential illicit discharge under the Permit, OF-110 should be investigated for potential illicit discharges due in part to the very high levels of ammonia. OF-130 should be investigated as outlined above. Other outfalls had only minor indicators and did not exhibit dry weather flow, and thus are unlikely to have illicit discharges or require follow-up actions.
- Outfalls OF-24, OF-119, OF-132, and OF-151 were observed to have other small pipes connecting from unknown locations. It is presumed that these are sump pumps or otherwise uncontaminated groundwater discharges based on their locations, however



DRY WEATHER OUTFALL INSPECTION REPORT

should be monitored during future years for potential illicit discharges.

Maintenance-Related Follow-Up

- A total of 9 outfalls (OF-19, OF-40, OF-52, OF-54, OF-59, OF-84, OF-126, OF-128, and OF-140) are showing evidence of moderate to severe structural deterioration and should be monitored during future years and/or repaired as soon as practical. Priority outfalls are OF-19, OF-54, OF-126, and OF-140.
- A total of 19 outfalls (OF-10, OF-16, OF-17, OF-20, OF-29, OF-38, OF-45, OF-51, OF-52, OF-54, OF-73, OF-74, OF-87, OF-88, OF-92, OF-115, OF-122, OF-124, and OF-138) were observed to be at least half buried in sediment and should be cleaned out to preserve flow capacity. Priority outfalls are OF-20, OF-29, OF-38, OF-45, OF-52, OF-73, OF-74, OF-88, and OF-124.
- A total of 10 outfalls (OF-12, OF-49, OF-56, OF-68, OF-71, OF-90, OF-96, OF-126, OF-146, and OF-148) exhibit evidence of moderate downstream erosion and/or vegetation distress which should be monitored during future years and/or repaired as soon as practical. Priority outfalls are OF-68, OF-90, and OF-126.

Additional Follow-Up

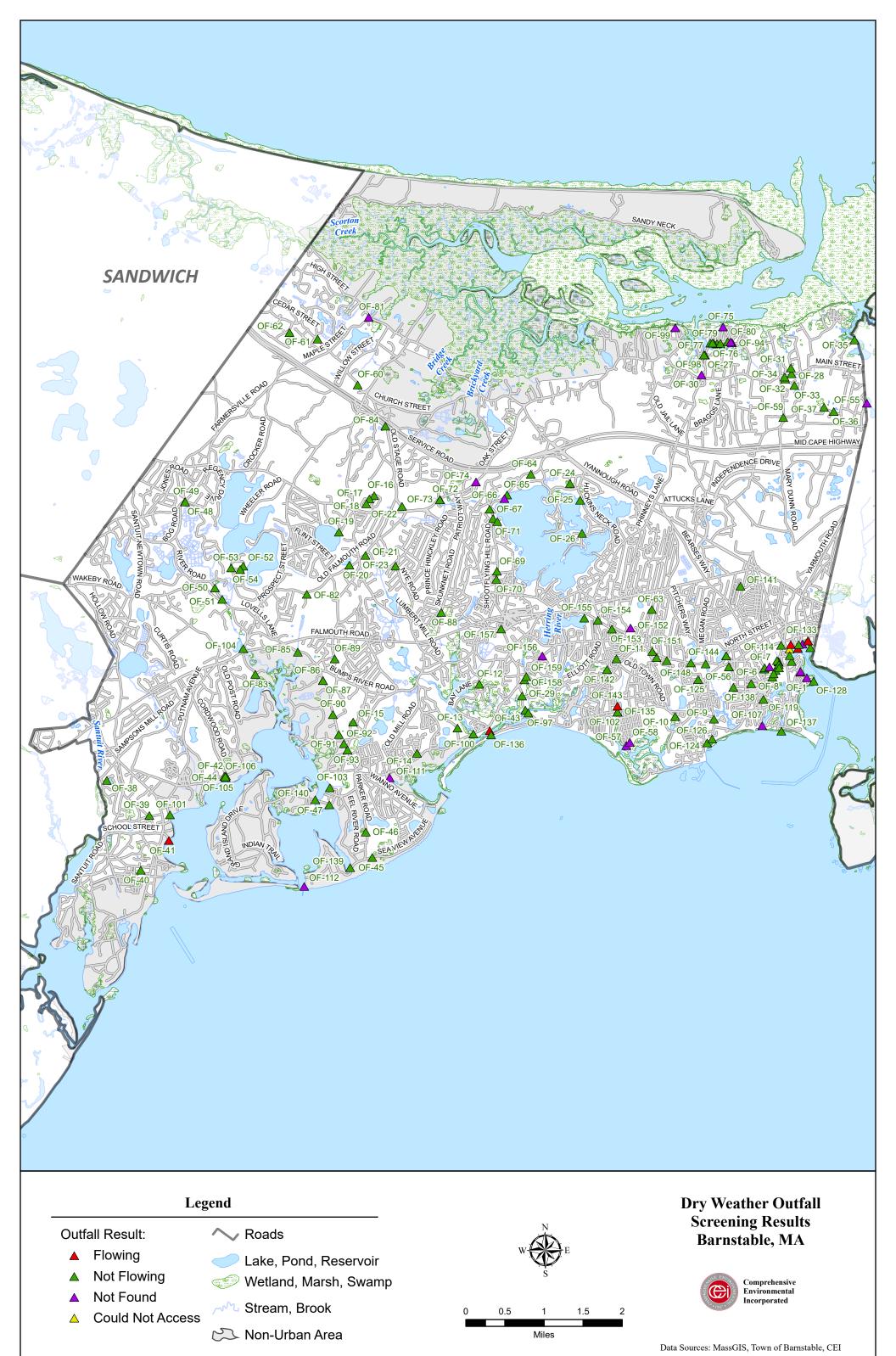
- A total of 22 outfalls could not be evaluated, with 20 unable to be located (OF-1, OF-3, OF-30, OF-55, OF-57, OF-58, OF-66, OF-74, OF-75, OF-81, OF-94, OF-95, OF-99, OF-107, OF-109, OF-111, OF-112, OF-113, OF-152, and OF-156) and 2 unable to be accessed (OF-48 and OF-108). These outfalls should be field-located and evaluated so that dry weather inspections and screening can occur, or determined not to exist and removed from mapping. Outfalls that have not yet been visited or located should be inspected for dry weather flows by the end of Year 3 (June 30, 2022).
- Outfall OF-103 was located, however is believed to be a culvert longer than a simple road crossing and should be revisited during low tide for further evaluation.

If you have any further questions or would like additional information, please feel free to contact me at 800.725.2550 x303 or ncristofori@ceiengineers.com. Thank you.

Nick Cristofori, P.E. Principal, Project Manager

Attachments:

- Dry Weather Outfall Sampling Results map
- Table of Results
- Stormwater Infrastructure Map



<u>2/27/2020</u>

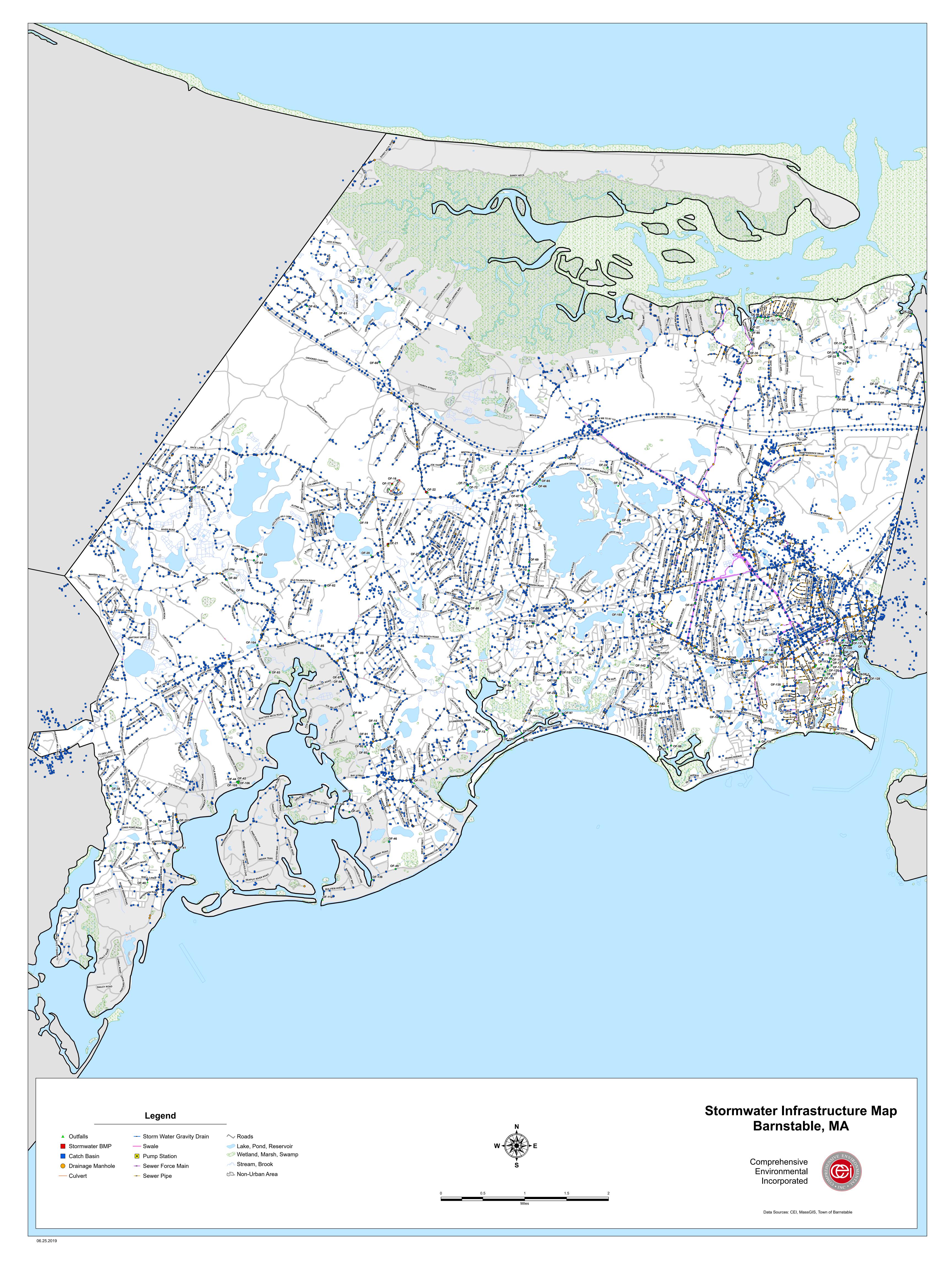
Barnstable Massachusetts Dry Weather Outfall Screening

		,	r Outrali Screening	,																						
					Outfall Cha	racteristics	S						Pipe Ends and He	eadwall Conditions			Eros	ion, Vegetation,	and Sedimentation				Illicit Di	Discharge Poter	ntial	
							Outfal					Pipe End								Any Illicit	Pipe		4 I			
Outfall ID Lat.	Lon.	Date / Time of Inspection	Outfall Located?	Receiving Waterbod	y Outfall Type	Outfall Shape		ter Pipe	ial Outfall Damage	Other Outfall Pipes Comments	Dina Ford Treatment	Treatment Condition	Headwall Material	Headwall Condition	Pipe and Headwall Condition Comme			Sedimentation Level	Erosion and Vegetation Condition C	Discharge	Benthic	Odes		Turbidity / Cloudiness Flo		Illicit Discharge Indicator Comments
		inspection i3 1/23/2020 17:43		(II any)	Туре	Snape	(inche	s) iviateri	iai Outiaii Damage	Other Outrali Pipes Comments	Pipe End Treatment	Condition	iviateriai	Condition	Pipe and Headwall Condition Comme	ELOSIOLI	Distress	Level	Erosion and Vegetation Condition C	onindicators	Growth	Odor	Color	Joudiness Fig	Datables	comments
OF-2 41.64592	-70.277	1/23/2020 19:50	Found	Hyannis Inner Harbor	r Pipe	Round	12	RCP	Spalling		Projecting	Fair	Stone	Good	Some spalling along pipe	No	None	<25%		No						
		9 1/23/2020 19:41 1 1/30/2020 15:24						01.10															4			
		in 1/30/2020 15:24 in 1/23/2020 16:50		Hyannis Inner Harbor	Pipe	Round	12 36	CMP RCP	Corrosion None		Projecting Flush with Headwall	Fair Good	N/A, No Headwa Concrete	Good Good	Invert deterioration Grate over outfall	No No	None None	None <25%		No No			+			
OF-6 41.64658	-70.2858	8 1/23/2020 16:49	Found		Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good		No	None	None		No						
OF-7 41.64674	-70.2858	8 1/23/2020 16:53	Found		Pipe	Round	24	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Missing pieces of rebar from grate	No	None	None		No						
OF-8 41.64395	-70 2893	3 1/23/2020 16:25	Found		Pipe	Round	24	CMP	None		Flared End	Good	Stone	Good	over outfall	No	None	None		No			+			
		34 1/30/2020 17:46			Pipe		ular 36 x 24		None		Flared End	Good	Stone	Good		No	None	None		No						
		1/30/2020 18:18			Pipe	Round		RCP	None		Flared End	Good			Filled with sediment	No	None	50%-75%		No						
		24 2/20/2020 14:23 3 2/20/2020 15:01			Pipe Pipe	Round	18 24	CMP	None None		Projecting Projecting	Good		III N/A, No Headwall		No Moderate	None None	<25% None	Plunge pool, outfall perched	No						
		8 2/20/2020 15:26			Pipe	Round	10	VC	None		Projecting	Good	, ,	III N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None	Fruinge poor, outrain percheu	No						
OF-14 41.6318	-70.3719	9 2/20/2020 15:34	Found		Pipe	Round	12	HDPE	None		Projecting	Good	Concrete	Good	Pipe and BMP look fairly new and are	No	None	None		No						
		25 2/20/2020 18:19			Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good		II N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No			4			
		6 2/21/2020 15:14 8 2/21/2020 15:20			Pipe Pipe	Round Round	12 10	CMP	None Crushed		Projecting Projecting	Fair	Stone Stone	Good	Submerged and partially buried End slightly crushed but still functional	No No	None None	50%-75% 50%-75%		No No			 			
OF-18 41.67815	-70.3836	6 2/21/2020 15:26	Found		Pipe	Round		RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	End singificity crossined but still runecione	No	None	25%-50%		No						
OF-19 41.673	-70.3905	05 2/21/2020 15:40	Found	Shubael Pond	Pipe	Round	21	VC	Cracking, Corrosion, Crushed		Flush with Headwall	Poor	Concrete	Poor	End of outfall broken, disconnected fr	Moderate	None	25%-50%	Channelization, leaf litter	No						
F-20 41.66687	70 200	3 2/21/2020 16:07	Faund	Round Pond	Dina	Round	12	CMP	None		Drainatina	Fair	N/A No Hoodus	all N/A, No Headwall	Outfall burded	No	None	>75%	accumulating in channel	No						
		2/21/2020 15:59		Rouna Pona	Pipe Pipe	Round	18	RCP	Spalling		Projecting Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Some minor spalling	No	None	25%-50%		No			+			
		1/22/2020 20:11			Pipe	Round	24	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Scouring along edge of pipe but in	Moderate	None	None	Bank erosion	No						
	mc :					-									good condition	ļ	1	L.								
		66 1/22/2020 20:01 32 1/22/2020 18:25			Pipe Pipe	Round	12	CMP PVC	None None	Garden hoses near end of culvert	Projecting Flared End	Good		II N/A, No Headwall		No No	None None	None None		No No			+	-		
		7 1/22/2020 18:12		Wequaquet Lake	Pipe	Round	12	CMP		caracii noses near ena or culvert	Projecting	Good	Stone	Good Good		No	None	None		No						
0F-26 41.67221	-70.3304	1/22/2020 17:58	Found	Wequaquet Lake	Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwa	II N/A, No Headwall	Submerged and under private dock	No	None	None		No						
		1/22/2020 15:31		Barnstable Harbor	Pipe	Round	24	HDPE			Projecting	Good			Outfall capped. Projects out of pier	No	None	None		No			4			
		31 1/22/2020 14:46 88 1/31/2020 18:36		Maraspin creek	Pipe Pipe	Round	10 12	RCP RCP	None None		Projecting Flush with Headwall	Good Fair	N/A, No Headwa Concrete	N/A, No Headwall	Buried	No No	None None	<25% >75%		No.						
OF-30 41.70121	-70.3003	3 1/22/2020 15:26	Not Found		рс	ouilu	12	INCF	THORIC .		. idon with ricauwail	- uni	Jonatele	5553			1.0/10			5						
OF-31 41.70222	-70.2782	32 1/31/2020 14:12	Found	1	Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Projecting	Good		all N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No						
		7 1/22/2020 14:30			Pipe	Round	12	CMP			Projecting	Good		III N/A, No Headwall		No	None	25%-50%		No						
		75 1/22/2020 14:21 77 1/22/2020 14:37			Pipe Pipe	Round	12 12	CMP	None None		Projecting Projecting	Good		III N/A, No Headwall		No No	None None	<25% <25%		No No			+			
		4 1/22/2020 13:57		Mill Creek	Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Projecting	Good	Stone	Good		No	None	None		No						
		8 1/22/2020 17:03			Pipe	Round	12	CMP			Projecting	Good		N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No						
0F-37 41.69491	-70.2701	1/22/2020 17:09	Found		Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwa	II N/A, No Headwall	Buried under yard waste pile, only partially viewed	Moderate	None	None	Channelization, road sand in channel	No			4 1/			
OF-38 41.62754	-70.4486	86 2/21/2020 17:58	Found	No Bottom Pond	Pipe	Round	10	CMP	None		Projecting	Fair	N/A. No Headwa	II N/A, No Headwall		No	None	>75%		No			+			
DF-39 41.62096	-70.4383	3 2/21/2020 18:12	Found		Pipe	Round	12	HDPE	None		Projecting	Good			Buried behind yard waste pile	Moderate	None	None	Plunge pool	No						
		5 2/21/2020 18:23			Pipe	Round	12	CMP			Projecting	Fair			End of outfall crushed and broken	No	None	None		No			4			
OF-41 41.61644	-70.4335	2/20/2020 19:40	Found	Cotuit Bay	Pipe	Round	30	HDPE	None		Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwa	III N/A, No Headwall	Barnacles growing on pipe but in good	No	None	None		No			4 1/			
OF-42 41.62813	-70.4191	1 2/20/2020 19:15	Found		Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	N/A, No Headwa	II N/A, No Headwall	Filled with leaves	Moderate	None	<25%	Plunge pool	No			1			
OF-43 41.63956	-70.345	1/31/2020 18:43	Found	Centerville River	Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Fair	Concrete	Good	Submerged		None	<25%	Channelization	No						
		96 2/20/2020 19:18 3 2/20/2020 16:01			Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Projecting	Good		II N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No			4			
		8 2/20/2020 16:01 8 2/20/2020 15:54			Pipe Pipe	Round	12 12	HDPE			Projecting Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwa Concrete	N/A, No Headwall	Mortar around pipe cracking	No No	None None	>75% None		No No			+			
		7 2/20/2020 16:28		West Bay	Pipe	Round	10	HDPE			Projecting	Good			Outfall submerged	No	None	<25%		No						
		35 2/21/2020 17:24																					4			
		35 2/21/2020 17:19 3 2/21/2020 17:05			Pipe Pipe	Round	12 12	CMP RCP	None None		Projecting Flush with Headwall	Good		III N/A, No Headwall	Perched Submerged and partially buried in pit	Moderate	None	None 25%-50%	Erosion under outfall, perched	No No			+			
		3 2/21/2020 16:47			Pipe	Round	10	CMP	None		Flush with Headwall	Fair			Outfall submerged and partially burie		None	50%-75%		No						
		2 2/21/2020 16:22			Pipe	Round		RCP	Cracking		Projecting	Fair			Outfall cracked and pieces missing. Pa	No	None	>75%		No						
		2/21/2020 16:30 2/21/2020 16:35			Pipe Pipe	Round		RCP RCP	None Separated		Projecting Projecting	Good		III N/A, No Headwall	Outfall separating at joint, end of pipe	No	None	25%-50% 50%-75%		No						
		7 1/22/2020 16:56			ripe	Kounu	10	NCF	Separateu		riojecting	FOOI	IV/A, IVO FIEduwa	III IN/A, NO Headwall	Outrain separating at joint, end or pipe	INO	None	30/6-73/6		INU			+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +			
OF-56 41.6471	-70.2946	6 1/30/2020 17:21	Found		Pipe	Round	15	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Fair	Concrete	Good	Submerged	Moderate	Moderate	None	Mild scour	No						
		1/30/2020 19:47 1/30/2020 19:39				1																	4			
		1/30/2020 19:39			Pipe	Round	12	CMP	Crushed		Projecting	Fair	Stone	Good	End of pipe crushed and torn	No	None	25%-50%		No			+			
OF-60 41.70022	-70.3854	4 2/21/2020 14:49	Found		Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Flush with Headwall	Fair	N/A, No Headwa	II N/A, No Headwall	Partially buried	Moderate		25%-50%	Channelization	No						
		2/21/2020 14:23		<u> </u>	Pipe		12	HDPE			Projecting	Good		N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No						
		2/21/2020 14:33 34 1/30/2020 15:05			Pipe Pipe	Round	12 12	CMP	None None		Flush with Headwall Projecting	Fair Good	Stone N/A. No Headwa	Good III N/A, No Headwall	Covered with leaves and behind rock	No Moderate	None None	None None	Small plunge pool in basin	No No			+			
		1/30/2020 13:03			Pipe		18				Projecting	Good		III N/A, No Headwall		No	None	25%-50%	Smail bruilde boot ill nasili	No						
F-65 41.6795	-70.3488	88 1/22/2020 18:48	Found	Wequaquet Lake	Pipe		12				Flared End	Good		all N/A, No Headwall		Moderate		25%-50%	Bank erosion	No						
		1/31/2020 14:43		1	Dina	Ported	12	DCD.	None		Projecting	Good	N/A No Hood	III N/A No Hood		No	None	None		No			+			
		1 1/22/2020 19:04 14 1/22/2020 19:09		1	Pipe Pipe	Round Round		RCP CMP	None None		Projecting Projecting	Good		II N/A, No Headwall		No Severe	None None	None None	Plunge pool 5' deep, deep	No						
				<u> </u>							,8		.,,	,., readwall					channelization and bank erosion							
		5 1/22/2020 19:32			Pipe	Round		RCP			Projecting	Good		II N/A, No Headwall		No	None	<25%		No						
		8 1/22/2020 19:36 3 1/22/2020 19:17		1	Pipe Pipe	Round	12 10	RCP			Projecting Projecting	Good		III N/A, No Headwall		No Moderate	None None	25%-50% None	Channelization, perched outfall, ban	No No			\leftarrow			
41.07465	70.3313	.5 1/22/2020 19:1/	Juliu		Libe	Roullu	10	CIVIP	14UIIC		Projecting	Good	IN/M, IND FIERDWA	III IV/M, INO FIERUWAII	outian percieu	iviouerate	NOTIC	NOTIC	erosion	NU						
		4 1/22/2020 20:22			Pipe	Round		CMP			Projecting	Good	Stone			No	None	None		No						
		4 1/22/2020 20:20			Pipe	Round	12	HDPE	None		Flared End	Fair	N/A, No Headwa	II N/A, No Headwall	Filled with sediment	No	None	>75%		No			4			
		64 1/31/2020 14:58 9 1/22/2020 16:17		1		-		-										>75%								
		64 1/22/2020 16:06		Maraspin Creek	Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Projecting	Good	Concrete	Good		Moderate	None	None	Plunge pool	No						
F-77 41.70709	-70.298	1/22/2020 15:52	Found	Maraspin creek	Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Fair	N/A, No Headwa	II N/A, No Headwall	Capped, pipe buried only cap is visible		None	None	Plunge pool, channelization	No						
		3 1/22/2020 15:45		Maraspin creek	Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Projecting	Good	Concrete	Good	Outfall capped	No	None	None	Plumas need	No						
		55 1/22/2020 16:01 37 1/22/2020 16:24		Maraspin Creek Maraspin creek	Pipe Pipe	Round Round		RCP RCP	None None		Projecting Projecting	Good	Concrete Stone	Good	Capped and submerged	Moderate Moderate		None None	Plunge pool Plunge pool	No No						
		25 2/21/2020 14:09		araspin treek	i ipe	nounu	12	INCF	None		. rojectnig	0000	Storic	3000	capped and submerged	···oucrate	None	HOTIC	r range poor	140						
F-82 41.66158	-70.3986	86 2/21/2020 16:15	Found		Pipe		12		None		Flared End	Good		II N/A, No Headwall		No		None		No						
		6 2/20/2020 18:00		1	Pipe	Round	10	CMP			Flush with Headwall	Fair			Submerged in a pit, partially buried			25%-50% None		No			+			
		35 2/21/2020 15:00 1 2/20/2020 18:46		1	Pipe Pipe	Round	24 18	CMP RCP	Separated, Corrosion Spalling		Flared End Flush with Headwall	Fair Good	N/A, No Headwa Concrete	Good N/A, No Headwall	Flared end separated from pipe. Inver Slight spalling but outfall in good cond		Moderate None	None None		No						
OF-86 41.6455	-70.3948	8 2/20/2020 18:39	Found		Pipe	Round	18	RCP	Spalling		Flush with Headwall	Fair	Concrete	Good	Slight spalling but still good condition	No		<25%		No						
OF-87 41.64554	-70.3949	9 2/20/2020 18:36	Found		Pipe		12	RCP	Spalling		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Slight spalling but still good condition	No	None	50%-75%		No						
		55 1/22/2020 19:51			Pipe		12				Flush with Headwall	Fair			Pipe filled with sediment	Moderate		>75% None	Erosion above outfall	No			+			
1-09 41.64955	I-10.392	2/20/2020 18:55	Found	1	ripe	Round	112	VC	None	1	Projecting	Good	IN/A, NO Headwa	ııı jıv/A, NO Headwall	Beginning to perch	Moderate	ivone	None	Plunge pool	INU			4			

			0	Outfall Cha	racteristics							Pipe Ends and Hea	dwall Conditions			Eros	ion, Vegetation, an	d Sedimentation				Illicit	Discharge Po	otential	
																				L.					
	Date / Time of		Receiving Waterbody	Outfall	Outfall	Outfall Diamete					Pipe End Treatment	Headwall	Headwall		Downstream	Vegetation	Sedimentation		Any Illicit Discharge	Pipe Benthic			Turbidity /		Illicit Discharge Indicator
Outfall ID Lat. Lon.	Inspection	Outfall Located?		Туре	Shape			Outfall Damage	Other Outfall Pipes Comments	Pipe End Treatment	Condition			Pipe and Headwall Condition Comm			Level	Erosion and Vegetation Condition Cor			Odor	Color	Cloudiness	Floatables	Comments
OF-90 41.63924 -70.3925	5 2/20/2020 18:27	Found		Pipe	Round	12	CMP	Other	Sidewalk beginning to collapse ab	Projecting	Fair	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall	Perched	Severe	None	None	Outfall perched, channelization,	No						
																		roadside bank eroding around outfall							
OF-91 41.63558 -70.3913	1 2/20/2020 17:19	Found		Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall		Moderate	None	None	Channelization	No						
OF-92 41.6338 -70.39				Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Fair		N/A, No Headwall		Moderate		50%-75%	Channelization	No						
OF-93 41.63263 -70.389 OF-94 41.70714 -70.292				Pipe	Round	10	RCP	Spalling		Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall	Minor spalling in invert but in good o	Moderate	None	None	Plunge pool and channelization	No						
OF-95 41.70723 -70.293																									
OF-96 41.7071 -70.2975	5 1/22/2020 15:48	Found	Maraspin creek	Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Projecting	Good	Concrete	Good	Outfall capped	Moderate		None	Plunge pool, outfall perched	No						
OF-97 41.63903 -70.3443 OF-98 41.7049 -70.2996				Pipe Pipe	Round	12 24	RCP HDPE	Spalling None		Flush with Headwall	Fair Good	Concrete	Good	Invert deterioration Outfall capped. Projects out of pier	No	None None	None None		No						
OF-99 41.71001 -70.306			Barristable Harbor	ripe	Round	24	HUPE	None		Projecting	Good	N/A, NO Reduwali	N/A, NO REdUWAII	Outrail capped. Projects out or pier	INO	None	None		NO						
OF-100 41.63538 -70.3573			Centerville River	Pipe	Round	12	RCP	Spalling		Projecting	Fair	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall	Minor spalling in invert and chipping	Moderate	None	None	Spalling and erosion along concrete	No						
25 101 11 50107 70 100				-														conveyance							
OF-101 41.62107 -70.4333 OF-102 41.63899 -70.3223				Pipe Pipe	Rectangula Round	ar 24 x 4	RCP RCP	None None		Flush with Headwall Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete Concrete	Good		No No	None None	None <25%		No No						
OF-103 41.62564 -70.3936				Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Projecting	Fair			Outfall submerged	No	None	<25%		No						
OF-104 41.65161 -70.4145	5 2/20/2020 18:09	Found	Mill Pond	Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Projecting	Good	Concrete	Good		No	None	None		No						
OF-105 41.62775 -70.4192				Pipe	Round	12	RCP	None		Projecting	Good		N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No						
OF-106 41.62792 -70.4193 OF-107 41.63611 -70.2865			+	Pipe	Round	12	HDPE	None		Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall	Grate over end	No	None	None		No						
OF-107 41.63611 -70.2863 OF-108 41.64935 -70.2799			:	1			1									+									
OF-109 41.65115 -70.2763	3 1/31/2020 15:35	Not Found																							
OF-110 41.63594 -70.3538	8 1/31/2020 19:11	Found	Centerville River	Pipe	Round	18	CMP	Corrosion		Projecting	Good	Stone	Good	Pipe end/bracer broken off and is in	No	None	None		Yes	Orange	None	Brown	None	None	
OF-111 41.62742 -70.3786	6 2/20/2020 15:42	Not Found	+	1				+						the water	1	-	+								
OF-111 41.62742 -70.3780 OF-112 41.60783 -70.3993				1	1			+								+	1								
OF-113 41.6472 -70.2845	5 1/23/2020 17:09	Not Found																							
OF-114 41.65096 -70.2816				Pipe	Round	18	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good		No	None	<25%		No						
OF-115 41.64506 -70.2839	9 1/23/2020 15:35	Found		Pipe	Round	12	RCP	Corrosion		Flush with Headwall	Fair	Concrete	Good		No	None	50%-75%		Yes		None	None	None	Oily sheen to wate	Oily sheen, decaying wetland smell
OF-116 41.64791 -70.2823	3 1/23/2020 14:56	Found		Pipe	Round	12	CMP	Crushed		Projecting	Fair	Concrete	Fair	Submerged and dented but still	No	None	None		No						wetianu sinen
	, , ,									.,				functional. Erosion above outfall											
OF-117 41.64787 -70.2823				Pipe	Round	24	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good		No	None	25%-50%		No						
OF-118 41.64809 -70.2823 OF-119 41.6409 -70.2863				Pipe	Round	12 24	PVC RCP	None	Black hose in pool beneath outfall	Flared End	Good	Stone Concrete	Good	Minimal securing along invest	No Moderate	None	<25%	Divingo neel	Yes	Green	None	None	None	None	Green growth in BMP
OF-120 41.64628 -70.2883				Pipe Pipe	Round	36	RCP	Spalling None	Black flose iii pool berleatii outiali	Flush with Headwall Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Minimal scouring along invert	No	None None	None <25%	Plunge pool	No.						
OF-121 41.64739 -70.2822				Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Projecting	Good	Concrete	Good	Submerged	No	None	<25%		No						
OF-122 41.64679 -70.2822				Pipe	Round	10	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good		No	None	50%-75%		No						
OF-123 41.6503 -70.2773	3 1/31/2020 15:43	Found	Hyannis Inner Harbor	Pipe	Round	24	RCP	Corrosion		Projecting	Fair	Stone	Good	Corrosion with heavy algae and barna	aNo	little	None		No						
OF-124 41.63305 -70.3002	2 1/30/2020 18:08	Found		Pipe	Round	12	CMP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	N/A. No Headwall	N/A. No Headwall	Outfall almost buried	No	None	>75%		No						
OF-125 41.64475 -70.3022				Pipe	Round	12	CMP	Dented		Projecting	Fair			Outfall dented but functional	No	None	None		No						
OF-126 41.63375 -70.2989	9 1/30/2020 17:58	Found		Pipe	Round	12	RCP	Collapsing		Projecting	Poor	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall	Pipe collapsing and separating at join	Severe	None	None	Bank eroding away around outfall	No						
OF-127 41.64562 -70.2835	E 1/22/2020 1E:22	Found		Pipe	Round	36	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good		Moderate	None	<25%	causing collapsing Bank erosion	No						
OF-127 41.64302 -70.2733			Hyannis Inner Harbor		Round	6	CI	Corrosion		Projecting	Fair	Stone	Good	Corroding, end of pipe snapped off	No	None	None	Balik el Osioli	No						
OF-129 41.64893 -70.279			Hyannis Inner Harbor		Round	12	HDPE	None		Projecting	Good		N/A, No Headwall	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	No	None	None		No						
OF-130 41.65097 -70.2793			Hyannis Inner Harbor		Round	24	RCP	None		Projecting	Good				No	None	None		Yes		None	None	None	Soap suds	Flow is sudsy with a sheen
OF-131 41.65095 -70.2777 OF-132 41.65038 -70.2744			Hyannis Inner Harbor		Round	24	RCP	None None	DVC sizes and and all streets flow	Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Outfall capped	No	None None	None None		No						
UF-132 41.65038 -70.2744	4 1/23/2020 14:04	Found	Hyannis Inner Harbor	Pipe	Round	12	CIVIP	None	PVC pipes under dock, steady flow with surges of heavy flow	Projecting	Good	Stone	Good		NO	None	None		NO						
OF-133 41.65174 -70.2749			Hyannis Inner Harbor		Round	12	HDPE	None	ger e. newy new	Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No						
OF-134 41.65179 -70.275	1/23/2020 13:51	Found	Hyannis Inner Harbor	Pipe	Round	24	RCP	None		Projecting	Good		N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No						
OF-135 41.63897 -70.3222 OF-136 41.63503 -70.3535			Contorollo Diver	Pipe	Round	18	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good		Good		No	None	<25%		No						
OF-136 41.63503 -70.3535 OF-137 41.63503 -70.2818			Centerville River Hyannis Harbor	Pipe Pipe	Round	12 36	CMP RCP	None None		Flared End Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwall Stone	N/A, No Headwall Good		No	None None	<25% None		No						
OF-138 41.64325 -70.2936	6 1/23/2020 16:39	Found	7=	Pipe	Round	24	RCP	None		Projecting	Good		N/A, No Headwall		No	None	50%-75%		No						
OF-139 41.61079 -70.3888			Eel River	Pipe	Round	10	CMP	Spalling		Projecting	Good	N/A, No Headwall	N/A, No Headwall	Slight spalling, outfall submerged	No	None	<25%	-	No						
OF-140 41.62348 -70.3972			North Bay	Pipe	Round	12 21	CMP	Corrosion None		Flush with Headwall	Poor	Stone	Good N/A, No Headwall	Severally deteriorated, appears to ha	No	None	<25% <25%		No						
OF-141 41.66201 -70.2914 OF-142 41.6468 -70.324			+	Pipe Pipe	Round	18	CMP	None		Projecting Flush with Headwall	Good		N/A, No Headwall		No Moderate	None None	<25% None	Channelization	No						
OF-143 41.64016 -70.3223			Unnamed Brook	Pipe	Round	18	RCP	Cracking		Projecting	Fair			Large piece of pipe cracked off of end		None	None		No						
OF-144 41.64917 -70.2952			Aunt Betty's Pond	Pipe	Round	30	RCP	Spalling		Flush with Headwall		Concrete	Good	Some spalling on invert	No	None	None		No						
OF-145 41.64912 -70.2952			Aunt Betty's Pond		Round	12	RCP	Spalling	Behaviore by 11 11 1	Flush with Headwall	Fair		Good	Some spalling on invert	No	None Moderate	None	A All al account	No						
OF-146 41.64709 -70.2946 OF-147 41.64766 -70.3003				Pipe Pipe	Round Round	30 12	RCP RCP	Other None	Rebar gate bent and broken	Flush with Headwall Flush with Headwall	Fair		Good		Moderate	Moderate None	<25% None	Mild scour	No.						
OF-148 41.64828 -70.3032			Fawcettes Pond	Pipe		12	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good		Good		Moderate	Moderate		Channel scour	No						
OF-149 41.64837 -70.3099	9 1/30/2020 19:02	Found		Pipe	Round	18	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good		No	None	<25%		No						
OF-150 41.64898 -70.3124 OF-151 41.65013 -70.3135				Pipe	Round	18	RCP	None	Decination DVC -1 frame 1	Flared End	Good		N/A, No Headwall		Moderate	None	<25%	Eroding a pool	No						
UF-151 41.65013 -70.3135	5 1/30/2020 18:46	round		Pipe	Round	24	RCP	None	Projecting PVC pipe from private catch basins in parking lot	Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Pipe filled with rocks	INO	None	None		NO						
									caten basins in parking for								1								
OF-152 41.65415 -70.318																									
OF-153 41.6544 -70.3233			1	Pipe		12	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good		No	None	None		No						
OF-154 41.65617 -70.3268 OF-155 41.65656 -70.3303			Long Pond	Pipe	Round Round	21	RCP RCP	None		Flush with Headwall Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete Concrete	Good	Some spalling along invert, rebar graf	No t Moderato	None	None	Plunge pool	No No						
OF-155 41.65656 -70.3303 OF-156 41.64956 -70.3403			Long Pond	Pipe	ROUNG	12	RCP	Spalling		riusii wiui Headwall	Fair	concrete	rdii	Joine spailing along invert, repar gra	uviouerate	MOLIG	None	Plunge pool	NO						
OF-157 41.65473 -70.3506	6 1/31/2020 17:53	Found		Pipe	Round	12	CMP	Dented	Dented but still functioning	Projecting	Fair		N/A, No Headwall		No	None	None		No						
OF-158 41.64517 -70.3451				Pipe	Round	12		Spalling		Projecting	Fair		N/A, No Headwall		Moderate	None		Channelization	No						
OF-159 41.64577 -70.3446	6 1/31/2020 18:10	Found	Unnamed Brook	Pipe	Round	24	RCP	None		Flush with Headwall	Good	Concrete	Good	Submerged	No	None	<25%		No						
Notes																									

		Flow Cha	racteristics								Sampling P	arameters								Overall Comments
	Is Dry Weather		Flow					Ammonia	Chlorino Su	rfactants	Conductivity	Calinity			Dissolved		Enterococcus Result			
	Flow	Flow	Flow Depth	Revisit	Is a Sample			Ammonia Result		sult	Conductivity Result	Result	Temperature		Dissolved Oxygen	E. Coli Result		Nitrogen Result	Fecal	
utfall ID						Unique II	D Pollutant(s) of Concern		(mg/L) (mg					рН		(CFU/100 mL)		(mg/L)	Coliform	Overall Comments
F-1																				Pipe may be buried. No flow in catch basin but yard drain above marked location is overflowing with water
F-2 F-3	Yes	Moderate	4	No	Yes	OF-2	Fecal coliform, total nitrogen	0.5	0 0.5	i	2285	1.2	5.6	7.82	12.45		50	1.04	10	Fecal Coliform result is <10 Pipe buried or collapsed. Water with orange discoloration bubbling up through sand in marked location. No flow in catch basin
F-3 F-4	No			No	No															Pipe buried or collapsed. Water with orange discoloration bubbling up through sand in marked location. No flow in catch basin
F-5	No			No	No															Sediment build up behind grate
F-6	No			No	No															
F-7	No			No	No															Rebar missing from grate
F-8	No			No	No															Puddle in flared end of outfall, no flowing water. Discharges to apparent BMP or pool of water
F-9	No			No	No															Culvert with drainage connection. No flow in catch basin
F-10	No			No	No															Culvert with drainage connection, no flow in catch basin. Filled with sediment 75%
F-11	No			No	No															Standing water, no flow in catch basins
F-12 F-13	No			No No	No No															
F-14	No			No	No															Outfall discharges to BMP
F-15	No			No	No															
F-16	No			No	No															Culvert with drainage connection. Pipe partially buried. No flow in catch basin. Some bricks supporting catch basin missing creating a gap
F-17 F-18	No No			No No	No No															Culvert with drain connection, no flow in catch basin. Outfall almost filled, road gravel deposits in channel
F-19	No			No	No															Pipe separated from headwall, pipe end broken and pieces missing. Eroding small channel into lake bed. Recommend immediate attention.
F-20	No			No	No															Outfall buried
F-21 F-22	No			No No	No No															Shares headwall with culvert, no flow from outfall Receives flow from BMP across the street as well as catch basin. No flow in catch basin, standing water in pipe
	110																			The control of the co
F-23	No			No	No															Rip rap conveyance
F-24	No		_	No	No															Outfall not found in location, possibly buried or removed. Paved open drainage outfall found 15 ft from marked location. PVC pipe buried in leaves at end
F-25 F-26	No			No No	No No															Outfall under private dock and boat
F-26 F-27	No			No No	No No															Outfall capped, no flow in catch basin
F-28	No		_	No	No															Discharges next to culvert for Maraspin Creek. Water from creek, no flow confirmed in catch basin
F-29	No			No	No															Outfall almost entirely buried
F-30 F-31	No	1		No	No															Could not locate outfall potentially buried under brush pile
F-32	No			No	No															Sediment deposit 4 ft from outlet surcharging pipe. Standing water, no flow confirmed in catch basin
F-33	No			No	No															Standing water with no flow, confirmed in upstream catch basin. Culvert for small intermittent stream with drainage connection.
F-34	No			No	No															
F-35	No			No	No															No flow upon arrival, water flowing into outfall from rising tide at end of inspection
F-36 F-37	No No			No No	No No															Yard waste pile in front of outfall Partially buried under residential yard waste pile. Channelization downstream of outfall
37	110			140	140															a duling barred under residential yard waste pire. Charinenzation downsicent or outdain
F-38	No			No	No															Outfall partially buried in sediment and leaf litter. Discharges to pit may surcharge during flow
F-39	No			No	No															Outfall becoming buried by residential yard waste pile
F-40 F-41	No Yes	Moderate		No No	No Yes	OF-41	Fecal coliform, total nitrogen	0	0 1.5		5675	3.05	4.9	7.81	11.25		4	0.3	1	Outfall end is crushed and broken Enterococcus and Fecal Coliform results were both less than 1
r-41	Tes	iviouerate	0.25	NO	162	UF-41	recai comorni, total nitrogen	U	0 1.5	•	30/3	3.03	4.9	7.61	11.25		1	0.5	1	Effet Occurs and recal comon results were both less than 1
F-42	No			No	No															Outfall buried in leaf litter
F-43	No			No	No															Channelization and a plunge pool with sediment deposits causing surcharging. No flow in catch basin
F-44 F-45	No			No	No															Partially buried and filled with sediment
F-45	No			No No	No															Partially buried and fined with Sediment
F-47	No			No	No															Outfall submerged, probed pool to verify outfall. No flow in catch basin but catch basin filled with water.
F-48				Yes																Outfall discharges to fenced in BMP, could not locate from outside fence
F-49 F-50	No No			No No	No No															Discharges to BMP Partially buried, probed to verify pipe. Discharges to a pit with no conveyance. Submerged but no flow in catch basin
F-51	No		_	No	No															Partially buried, probed to verify pipe. Discharges to a pit with no conveyance. Submerged but no flow in catch basin
F-52	No			No	No															Outfall cracked, partially buried
F-53	No			No	No															
F-54 F-55	INO			No	No															Pipe end covered in sediment and leaf litter. Beginning to separate at joint Could not locate potentially submerged. No flow in catch basin
F-56	No			No	No															Shares headwall with OF-146
F-57																				Flagged pole and hole in location but pipe not found. Potentially buried
F-58																				Potentially buried in yard waste
F-59 F-60	No		_	No	No No															Outfall crushed on end
F-61	No			No No	No															Partially buried in leaves, some minor channelization down stream
F-62	No			No	No															Appears homeowner placed rock wall in front of outfall, covered in leaves but in good condition
F-63	No			No	No															Discharges to BMP/basin
F-64 F-65	No No			No No	No No															Sediment build up in front of outfall may cause surcharging during flow event. Erosion on bank below outfall
F-65 F-66	INO			140	NO															Followed catch basin orientation and GPS down slope to water's edge, no pipe found
F-67	No			No	No															The state of the s
F-68	No			No	No															Outfall perched, severe erosion about 5' deep
F CO	ļ.,			N -																Note that the state of the stat
F-69 F-70	No			No No	No No															Discharges to small swale, filled with standing water. No flow in upstream catch basin Gravel pad at end of outlet redirecting flow path to the right
F-71	No		_	No	No															Channel erosion, concrete blocks in channel to slow flow
F-72	No	1		No	No															Puddle in invert but no flow. Discharges next to culvert
F-73 F-74	No		1	No	No															Filled its sediment Signs of headwall but unable to find pipe. Likely buried
F-75				No																Outfall not found, pool and flagged stake in GPS location. Pipe potentially buried and submerged. No flow in catch basin
F-76	No			No	No															Outfall capped, plunge pool present
F-77	No			No	No															Outfall capped, no flow in catch basin. Pipe buried only cap is visible.
F-78 F-79	No			No	No															Outfall capped, no flow in catch basin
F-79 F-80	No			No No	No No															Outfall capped, plunge pool present Plunge pool or basin present. Outfall capped and submerged, no flow in catch basin. Erosion present behind outfall
F-81	1																			Pipe and associated catch basin not found. Road looks recently repaved
F-82	No			No	No															
F-83	No			No	No															Partially buried, probed to verify pipe. Discharges to a pit with no conveyance. Submerged but no flow in catch basin
F-84 F-85	No			No No	No No															Moderate vegetation distress, fallen tree next to outfall and dead trees close to outfall but may be due to highway proximity Shares headwall with culvert, no flow from outfall
F-86	No			No	No															Slight spalling, minimal sedimentation
F-87	No			No	No															At least 3/4 full with sediment, slight spalling
F-88	No			No	No															Outfall filled with sediment. Erosion above outfall
F-89			1 -	No	No															Outfall beginning to perch but in good condition

March Marc																					I
Part		le Dru	Flow Cha	racteristics			T	1	1	T		Sampling	Parameters					Entorococcus	Total	T	Overall Comments
Mary		. ,		Flow					Ammonia	Chlorine	Surfactants	Conductivity	Salinity			Dissolved					
Mart			Flow	-	Revisit	Is a Sample			Result					Temperature	e	Oxygen	E. Coli Result			Fecal	
Column C	Outfall ID		Description					Pollutant(s) of Concern	(mg/L)						рН						Overall Comments
1					No	No															Severe erosion around and above outfall. Sidewalk beginning to collapse
1																					
Column C																					
Column						No															
No.						No No															Partially buried in bank, channelization downstream
		INO			INU	NO															Outfall not found overgrown phragmites. Not found in previous inspections
1																					
Control Cont		No			No	No															
		No				No															
1		No			No	No															
1																					
Second Content	OF-100	No			No	No															Under bridge
Second Content	OF-101	No			No	No															Outfall is an overflow for the large catch basin draining parking lot. Stake found a counterflow moteration, operflow notentially a buried outfall nine
1		No				No															
Control Cont		No				No															
Fig. Column Col		No				No															
Part		No			No	No															
Process Proc		No			No	No															
Process Proc																					
9 1					Yes																
1		Yes	Moderate	1	No	Yes	OF-110	Fecal coliform total nitroger	3 25	n	0.75	2429	1 25	4.7	7.09	10.02		q	3.8	4	
Company	01 110		.viouci atc	1	.40	163	31 110	coar comorni, total introger	. 3.23	Ĭ	5.75	-123	1.23		7.03	10.02		_	5.0	1	Sound Brown and Associated Water Howing Horn pipe
Company	OF-111																				Pipe not found. Unmapped infiltration galley with no outlet upstream of location, outfall potentially removed or submerged in wetland.
Part																					
Part																					
Part		No				No															
Second Content of the Content of t	OF-115	No			No	No															Culvert draining wetlands across the street. No flow in catch basins
Second Content of the Content of t	OE 116	No			No	No															Submorred in ctroom, no flow in catch hasin
Part	01-110	INO			INO	NO															Submerged in su early, no now in catch pasin
Part	OF-117	No			No	No															Culvert for small stream with drainage connection. No flow in catch basins
		No				No															
	OF-119	No			No	No															Rubber hose present. Small plunge pool below outfall. Black rubber hose in pool
Fig. 12 Fig.		No				No															
Fig. 1.5		No			_																
									_									_		_	
Section Sect	OF-123	Yes	Trickle	0.5	No	Yes	OF-123	Fecal coliform, total nitroger	n 0	0.2	0	1225	0.61	8.3	8.01	12.25		2	0.84	2	Submerged but flow in upstream unmapped manhole in park. Samples collected from manhole. Fecal Coliform result is <2
Section Sect	OF-124	No			No	No															Outfall almost buried with a pit in front of the outfall
Part		No																			Continuation of the out of the ou
		No				No															Bank erosion furthering pipe collapse and separation. 2 sections of separated pipe
		No				No															
		_				No															
Fig. 1			Cubetontial	1		No	OF 120	Facel coliform total nitrogen	. 0	0.2	2.5	770	0.20	10.2	0.04	0.65		0	0.72	100	
			Substantial	1		No.	OF-130	recai colliorni, total nitrogel	1 0	0.2	2.5	//6	0.36	10.5	8.04	9.05		9	0.73	100	
No		_				No															
First Friction	0. 152					110															Called the paper structure and the control of the called the calle
Fig. 136 No No No No No No No N	OF-133	No			No	No															
Fig. 13 No		Yes	Trickle	0.5	No	Yes	OF-134	Fecal coliform, total nitroger	n 0	0.4	0.25	1545	0.78	6.8	8.44	14.69		10	0.76	10	Fecal Coliform result is <10
F-137 No		_				No															Culvert with drainage connection. No flow in upstream catch basin. Shares headwall with OF-102
Fig. 138 No						No															
First Firs		NO No			_	No No															Partially submerged but no flow in manhole. Erosion present around upstream manhole
F-140 No		No.				No															Outfall submerged, no flow in catch basin
First No		_				No															
OF-142 No						No															
OF-143 Ves Trickle 0.2		No				No															
OF-144 No	OF-143		Trickle	0.2	No	Yes	OF-143		0.35	0	0.25	348.6	0.17	7.4	8.38	12.33	67				
OF-146 No		1			_	No															
OF-147 No						No															
0F-148 No No <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>																					
OF-150 NO																					
0F-150 NO						No															
OF-151 No		1				No															
		No				No															
0F-153 NO					1																
0F-153 NO																					
0F-154 No No <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>																					
0F-155 No No <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>No No</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>DISCHARGES TO BINIP</td></td<>			-	-		No No															DISCHARGES TO BINIP
0F-156 No No <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>No.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>						No.															
0F-157 No Channelization with sediment deposits																					Channel and flagged stake in location but pipe not found
OF-158 No No No No No Channelization with sediment deposits		No			No	No															
	OF-158	No				No															Channelization with sediment deposits
		No				No															Culvert with drainage connection. No flow in catch basin



Illicit Discharge Log

Date	Outfall ID	Outfall Location	Description of Discharge	Description of Discovery	Source of Discharge	Date of Mitigation	Planned Corrective Actions	Estimated volume of Flow Removed

Illicit Discharge Tracking Form

Outfall ID:								
Outfall Location:								
Description of Discharge:								
Description of Discovery (Methods used):								
Source of Discharge:								
	D. C.							
Date of Discovery:	Date of Mitigation (if corrected):							
Planned Corrective Actions (with schedule):								
Estimated Volume of Flow Demoyed:								
Estimated Volume of Flow Removed:								

Append	l xib
IDDE Employee Training Rec	
licit Discharge Detection and Flimination Plan	

Training Topics:					
Date:		Hours:			
Employee Name	Department / Position		Contact Info		